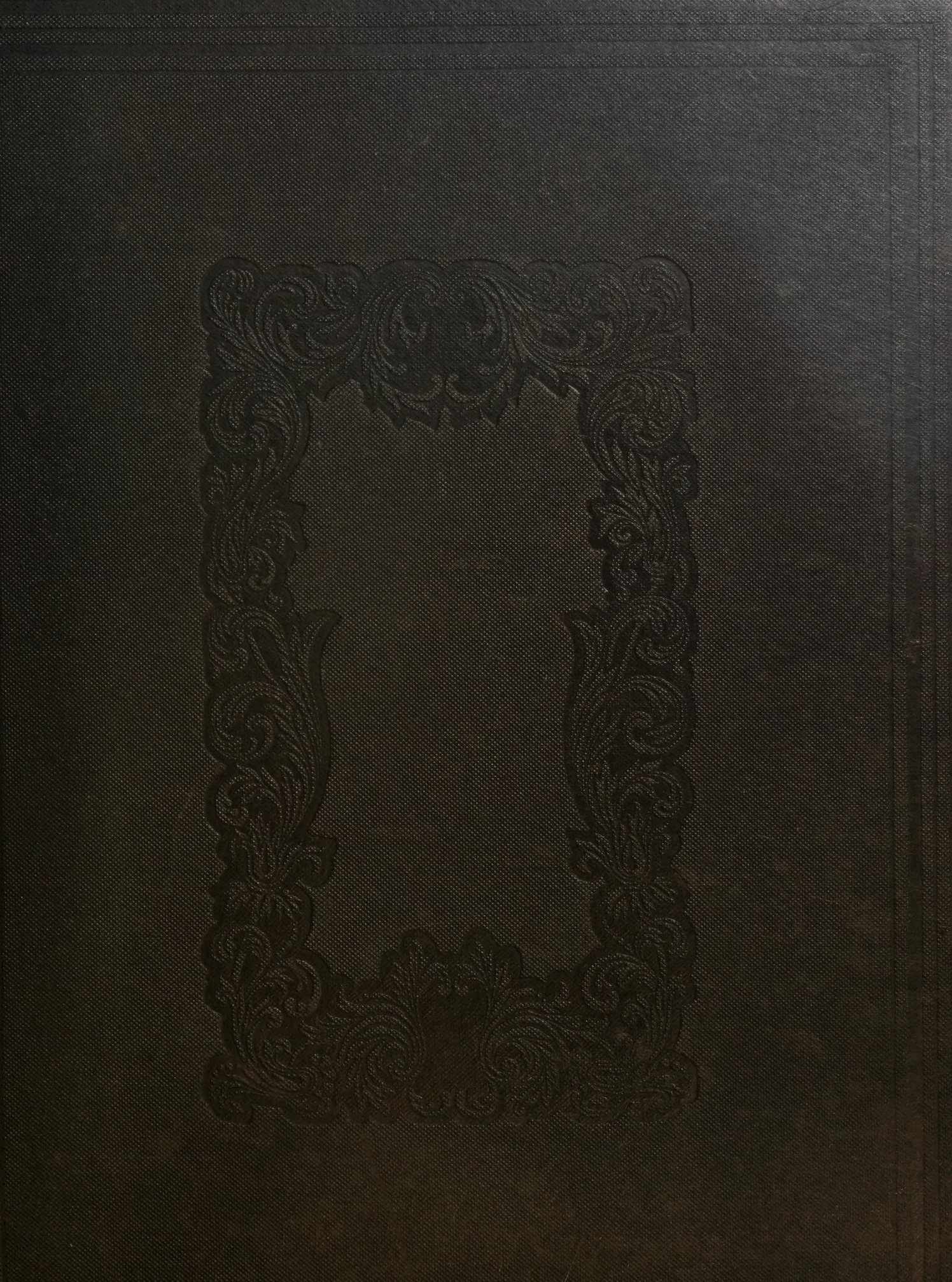


B.

Bromley Libraries
3 0128 03063312 0

A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

SCOTLAND,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES, ISLANDS, CITIES, BURGH AND MARKET TOWNS,

PARISHES, AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES,

WITH

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS:

AND EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE SEALS AND ARMS OF THE DIFFERENT BURGHS AND UNIVERSITIES

BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

FROM KEANLOCHBERVIE TO ZETLAND.

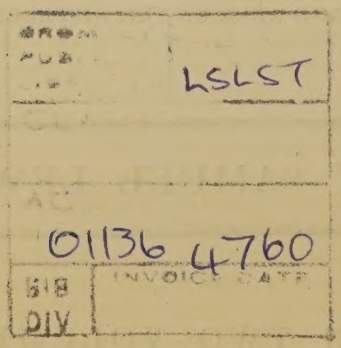
Second Edition.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY S. LEWIS AND CO., 13, FINSBURY PLACE, SOUTH.

M.DCCC.LI.

LONDON:
GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS,
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.



A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

SCOTLAND.

KEANLOCHBERVIE, or KINLOCHBERVIE, a district, in the parish of EDDRACHILLIS, county of SUTHERLAND; containing 1028 inhabitants, of whom 105 are in the village, 14 miles (N. by E.) from Eddrachillis. This place is situated on the western shore of the county, on the north side of Loch Inchard, and near its mouth: the coast is much indented. In the interior are numerous lakes; and the district, generally, partakes of the mountainous character of the land in this quarter. The Duke of Sutherland is the sole proprietor; and under him the aspect of the country, though still rugged, has been vastly improved within the last few years. Keanlochbervie was separated, for ecclesiastical purposes, from the rest of the parish, some years ago; and as that arrangement was afterwards set aside, it is proposed by the Court of Session to again erect it into a quoad sacra district. It is in the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and the patronage is vested in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £120, paid from the exchequer; and there is a good manse, with a glebe of some acres. The church was erected in 1828-9, at the expense of government; it contains 350 sittings, and is of sufficient height to be enlarged by galleries. The members of the Free Church have also a place of worship. A school was built and endowed in 1845.

KEANLOCH-LUICHART, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY.—See KINLOCH-LUICHART.

KEARN, in the county of ABERDEEN.—See AUCHINDOIR and KEARN.

KEIG, a parish, in the district of ALFORD, county of ABERDEEN, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from the post-town of Alford; containing 662 inhabitants. This parish, which includes the north-eastern portion of the vale of Alford, is bounded on the north by the mountain range of Benachie, and on the east by the Menaway hills. It is about five miles and a half in length, of irregular form, and nearly two miles and a half in average breadth, comprising an area of 7900 acres, of which 3100 are arable, 2300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. The surface in the central part of the parish is generally flat; and even the acclivities of the hills are under tillage, to a height of 700 feet above the level of the sea. The river Don flows in a winding course through the parish (dividing it into two nearly equal portions), and, after receiving numerous tributary streams, falls into the German Ocean at Aberdeen, in the south-eastern extremity of the county: it abounds with trout and salmon. For the most part the scenery is of interesting character, being enriched with wood, and in some places beautifully picturesque; and it derives much additional interest from the extensive and finely-planted demesne of Castle-Forbes, which is within the parish.

In this parish the SOIL is mostly a gravelly sand combined with clay, with the exception of the grounds along the banks of the river, which have a rich alluvial mould; there are also some tracts of peat-moss in the hills, furnishing but very indifferent fuel. The chief crops are oats and bear, with a small quantity of wheat occasionally, and crops of potatoes and turnips, of which, however, not more is raised than is sufficient for home consumption. The system of husbandry is greatly improved, and a due rotation of crops regularly observed; much of the waste has been drained and brought into cultivation, and the lands are well inclosed, chiefly with dykes of stone. In general the cattle are of the native Aberdeenshire breed, with a few crosses of the Galloway and the short-horned; but not more than 1100 or 1200 are reared, and of these a considerable number are fed for a few years for the market, and many of them sent by steamers to London. The sheep, of which about 600 are fed on the pastures, are principally of the black-faced Highland breed, with some of the Leicestershire; the latter are kept principally for their wool, which is used for domestic purposes. The plantations, chiefly on the lands of Castle-Forbes, consist of oak, ash, white and black poplar, birch, weeping-birch, aspen, beech, laburnum, elm, lime, plane, cork, horse-chesnut, maple, Wey-

mouth pine, and larch, silver, spruce, and Scotch firs. The prevailing rocks in the parish are granite, with gneiss, greenstone, and clay-slate; some masses of porphyry, also, are to be found, and fine specimens of rock-crystal. The rateable annual value of Keig is £2563. Castle-Forbes, the seat of Lord Forbes, premier baron of Scotland, is a spacious and elegant mansion in the castellated style, beautifully situated on the north bank of the Don, and on the acclivity of the mountain of Benachie, commanding a fine view of the river. The demesne, which is very extensive, is tastefully laid out in walks and rides, and richly embellished with timber and thriving plantations. There is no village; neither is there any trade, except the pork-trade to London, or any manufacture, except the knitting of worsted stockings for the Aberdeen houses, in which many of the poorer females are employed. At Whitehouse, on the borders of the parish, is a post-office, by which a mail-coach runs daily to Aberdeen. Facility of communication is maintained by the Aberdeen and Alford turnpike-road; by statute roads kept in good repair; and by a handsome bridge of one arch, 101 feet in span, erected over the Don in 1817, at a cost of £2300, one-half defrayed by government.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Alford, synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £158. 13. 6., of which one-fourth is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum: patron, the Crown. Keig church, erected in 1835, is a handsome structure in the later English style, crowned with pinnacles, and containing 500 sittings. The parochial school is conveniently situated: the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and a portion of the Dick bequest; and his fees average upwards of £20 per annum. There are two Druidical circles in the parish, one of which, more entire than the other, is within the grounds of Castle-Forbes, about half a mile from the house, in a wood on the Cothiemuir hill; it appears to have consisted of eleven upright stones, and is twenty-five yards in diameter. The other, situated near the farm of Old Keig, is about twenty-two yards in diameter; and within the area are two upright stones, nine feet high, between which is an immense slab, apparently used as an altar: this slab bears a striking resemblance to the rocking-stone, which was poised in such a way as to vibrate with a touch of the hand, and yet to be scarcely moveable by the greatest force. On the summit of a hill on the north-west of the parish, is a circular wall of loose stones, inclosing an area nearly eighty yards in diameter, called the Barmekin; but nothing of its history is known. The place anciently gave the title of Baron to the Bishop of St. Andrew's, who sat in the Scottish parliament as Lord Keig and Monymusk.

KEIR, or KIER, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 2 miles (S. W.) from Thornhill; containing, with the village of Barjarg, 984 inhabitants. This parish is supposed to derive its name from the British word *Caer*, signifying "a fort", used in reference to some fortress of importance, all traces of which have now disappeared. It is thought to have anciently belonged to the abbey of Holywood, or, as some say, was a vicarage belonging to the parish of Caerlaverock, which latter was a parsonage connected with the abbey. After the Reformation, the feus that used to be paid to the Church were given to the Earl of Morton; but that nobleman having disobliged the sovereign, they were afterwards granted to the Earl of Nithsdale, whose successors were the chief heritors of the parish till 1702, when James, Duke of Queensberry, purchased the barony of Keir. The property has since been increased by several purchases, and consists at present of three large portions, held by the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and extending to nearly one-half of the whole parish. The other estates are Capenoch, Waterside, Barjarg, and Blackwood, one of which is still in the possession of a very ancient family.

The PARISH is about seven miles and a half long, and two miles and a half in extreme breadth, containing between 7000 and 8000 acres. It is bounded by the parish of Penpont on the north, by Dunscore on the south, by Closeburn on the east, and by Tynron and Glencairn on the west. The surface is diversified with numerous hills, affording excellent sheep pasture: the rivers are, the Nith, and its tributary the Scar, the former of which constitutes the eastern boundary of the parish. The Edinburgh road passes within the south-east end of the parish for half a mile. The holm land on the banks of the rivers consists of a fine rich loam. In other parts where the ground is level there is a light, dry, and fertile earth, producing good crops in moist weather, but soon parched up with drought. The soil on the high grounds is deep and strong, but very stony, and generally covered with coarse though nutritious grasses. About 3375 acres are cultivated for the usual white and green crops; 750 are meadow land, and nearly 2600 natural pasture: between 600 and 700 acres are occupied by wood, natural and planted. The sheep are chiefly the black-faced, and the cattle of the Galloway and Ayrshire breeds. Many improvements have been introduced into the district, the chief of which is the reclaiming of waste land by drainage and other means, so as to increase the extent of arable ground in a very great degree. The rocks in the parish consist of greywacke in many varieties, with sandstone and abundance of limestone, of the latter of which a quarry is worked, producing annually lime worth about £2500. The annual value of real property in Keir is £4562. The mansions are Barjarg, Capenoch, Waterside, and Blackwood Houses, all of them modern with the exception of the first, which is partly an old edifice. There are two villages, namely, Keir-Mill and Barjarg. About eight miles and a half of turnpike-road run through the parish, and five bridges connect Keir with the adjoining districts: one of these bridges, a suspension-bridge of a new construction, was lately erected by the Duke of Buccleuch over the Scar; the span is 110 feet. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Penpont, synod of Dumfries and Galloway; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The stipend is about £220; and there is a good manse, with a glebe of ten acres, worth about £18 per annum. Keir church, which is inconveniently situated at Keir-Mill, near the upper end of the parish, was built in 1814; it contains 430 sittings, and is in good repair. There are two parochial schools, in which Greek, Latin, mathematics, and all the usual branches of education are taught: each of the masters' salaries is £25. 13. 4., with from £14 to £18 fees.

KEISS, formerly a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of WICK, and partly in that of CANISBAY, county

of CAITHNESS, 7¾ miles (N.) from Wick; containing, with the village of Keiss, 1009 inhabitants. The portion of this district which is within the parish of Wick is about five miles in length and three in breadth, containing 809 inhabitants; and after the erection and endowment of a church by government, in 1827, was, with a contiguous portion of Canisbay, formed into a quoad sacra parish under act of the General Assembly, in 1834. Whinstone and red sandstone prevail in the district; and the soil is principally composed of a light loam in some parts, and of a strong clay in others. The herring-fishery, which is prosecuted in the months of July and August, is very considerable; and cod, ling, and haddock are also obtained: in 1840 a salmon-fishery on a small scale was commenced, but it was not attended with much success. A cattle-market is held in the month of June. Keiss House, a plain massive building, erected about 1760, is at present in a very dilapidated state, not having been for a number of years the residence of its owners. The village, situated at the head of Keiss harbour in Sinclair bay, and on the great coast-road from Wick to Huna, is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the fisheries. Ecclesiastically the place is in the presbytery of Caithness, synod of Caithness and Sutherland: the stipend of the minister is £120, paid by endowment of the government, with a manse, built near the church. The church, erected by government, in 1827, on a rising ground to the west of the harbour, at an expense of £1500, is a plain structure containing 350 sittings, and by the addition of galleries would contain 200 more. The Baptists have a place of worship. A school, also, has been erected, the master of which receives a salary of £15, one-half derived from the Rev. William Hallawall's endowment, and the other paid by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge: he has likewise the fees. On a rock overhanging the sea are remains of an old castle, called Keiss Castle; and there are some vestiges in the district of two ancient chapels, and a Picts' house.

KEITH, a parish, partly in the county of ELGIN, but chiefly in that of BANFF; containing, with the town of Keith, and the villages of Fife-Keith and Newmills, 4456 inhabitants, of whom 276 are in the county of Elgin, and 1804 are in the town, situated 10½ miles (N.W.) from Huntly, and 49 (N.W.) from Aberdeen. This place, the name of which is of uncertain derivation, is of very remote antiquity; the old town was for many years the principal seat of jurisdiction for the surrounding district, and had precedence of Fordyce, Cullen, and Banff, at that time the only other towns within the county. The ancient courts of regality held their sittings in the church, for the determination of all pleas, including even those of the crown, and for the trial of capital offences; the tower of the church was used for a prison, and the hill on which the new town is built was the place of execution for malefactors. In 1645, a skirmish occurred here, between the forces under the Marquess of Montrose and a party of the Covenanters led by General Baillie; and in 1667 the peasantry, headed by the Gordons of Auchinachy and Glengarrick, defeated the banditti of Patrick Roy Mac Gregor, and took their leader prisoner. The New Town of Keith is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a gentle eminence, to the south-east of the Old Town, and consists of several spacious and well-formed streets, parallel with each other, and intersected at right angles by smaller streets and lanes. The houses are well built, and attached to each of them is a good garden. In the centre of the town is an ample market-place, 700 feet in length and 150 feet wide. Fife-Keith, on the north bank of the river Isla, was commenced by the Earl of Fife in 1816, and consists of regular streets of good houses, and a handsome square, crescent, and terrace. It is connected by two bridges with Old Keith; and as Old Keith communicates with New Keith by a street extending for 250 yards along the great north road, the three places may be considered as forming one town, about a mile in length. A public library, containing a good collection of volumes on history and general literature, is supported; and there are also a library connected with a literary association, and several congregational libraries.

The linen manufacture was formerly carried on here to a very considerable extent, but since the introduction of the cotton manufacture it has been discontinued. There are mills for carding and spinning wool, and home-grown flax; and also several corn and flour mills which supply the country with flour for many miles round. A distillery producing about 20,000 gallons of whisky annually, and a tobacco and snuff manufactory, are in active operation. There are also a tannery and a bleachfield, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the extensive lime-works in the parish, from which 40,000 bolls of lime are sent every year. The numerous handsome shops are amply stored with merchandise of every description; and branches of the Aberdeen, the Town and County, and the North of Scotland Banks, have been established in the town. A spacious and commodious inn and posting-house, at which the mail and another coach stop daily, was erected by the Earl of Seafield in 1823. A weekly market, for grain and provisions of all kinds, is held on Friday; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, horses, and sheep, are holden on the first Friday in January and March; the first Tuesday, O. S., in April and June, and the Friday before Huntly fair in July. Fairs, also, for the hiring of servants and for general business, are held on the Wednesday after the first Tuesday in September, and on the third Friday, O. S., in November. The September fair, called "Summer Eve fair", formerly continued for a fortnight, and was the great mart for the exchange of commodities between the north and south parts of Scotland; it was resorted to by crowds who, for want of accommodation, took up their lodgings in barns and outhouses, and it is still numerously attended. The post-office has three deliveries daily; and facility of communication is maintained by the great north road and several other turnpike-roads which pass through the parish. Though not a burgh of barony, yet, being within the barony of Keith or Ogilvie, courts may be held here by the baron-bailie of the Earl of Seafield. The sheriff's court for the recovery of small debts, and a justice-of-peace court, are also held in the town, the former six times in the year, and the latter on the first Wednesday in every month. A gaol has been erected within the last few years; but there being no town-hall in the burgh, the courts are held in the inn erected by the Earl of Seafield.

The PARISH, which is situated in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Isla, is of the form of an irregular square, about six miles in length and nearly of equal breadth, comprising an area of thirty-six square miles,

one-half arable and one-half pasture and waste. Its surface rises gradually from the banks of the river Isla, towards the north-western and south-eastern confines of the parish, where there are hills of moderate elevation. The river Isla has its source in the adjoining parish of Botriphnie, and flows through this parish in a north-eastern direction, receiving several smaller streams in both parishes; it then runs into the parish of Grange, and eventually falls into the Doveron: the river abounds with trout of good quality, and, half a mile below Keith, forms a picturesque cascade. In general the soil is clay, alternated with loam, in some parts of great fertility, and in others poorer and of lighter quality. The chief crops are oats and barley, with potatoes and turnips; flax is also raised on some lands, but little or no wheat is sown. The system of husbandry is improved, and a regular rotation duly observed; but the lands are not inclosed, and much yet remains to be done in the way of cultivation. The cattle are of the native breed, with a cross of the Teeswater, and great numbers are sent to London; the dairy-farms are well managed, and the butter and cheese, which are much esteemed, find a ready sale in the southern markets. The plantations formed by the Earl of Fife on such parts of the land as were incapable of cultivation are in a thriving state, and others have been added by the Earl of Seafield and the other proprietors. The principal substrata are limestone and slate; both these are quarried, and there are several lime-works in the parish, affording employment to a considerable number of persons. In the lime-works at Maisly a vein of antimony has been found, and fluor spar has also been discovered in some places. The only seat of a landed proprietor is Edintore, a handsome mansion lately erected. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £8001.

As to ECCLESIASTICAL affairs, the parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £222, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £50 per annum; patron, the Earl of Fife. Keith church, which is situated in the centre of the parish, is a very handsome structure in the later English style of architecture, with a square tower 120 feet high; it was built in 1816, and contains 1800 sittings. There are a well-built Free church, places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church and Independents, and an Episcopal, and a Roman Catholic chapel: the last mentioned is an elegant and much-admired edifice, containing a splendid picture, the gift of Charles X. of France, representing the incredulity of Thomas. Keith parochial school, for which a spacious building was erected in 1833, capable of receiving 260 children, is well attended and admirably taught. The master, who keeps an assistant, has a salary of £34, with an allowance of £10 for a house and garden: the fees average £80, and he receives a portion of Dick's bequest, with a fixed payment of £16. 13. 4. from the lands of Edendrach, which were bequeathed for the support of the school; and also the interest of £500 three per cent. consols, bequeathed by Dr. Simson, of Worcester. There are likewise schools at Newmills and in other parts in the parish, to the number of seventeen. Chalybeate springs occur in several places; but they are not much used medicinally. About half a mile below the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly the seat of the Oliphant family. Ferguson, the eminent astronomer, though not a native, was brought up from his infancy in the parish.

KEITH and HUMBIE, a parish, in the county of HADDINGTON, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from Haddington; containing 881 inhabitants. This parish was formed, subsequently to the Reformation, by the union of the two parishes of Keith-Symmars and Keith-Hundeley. It is about six miles in length from east to west, and five in breadth from north to south, comprising an irregular area which, towards the south-western extremity, is intersected by part of the parish of Fala. Keith and Humbie parish is bounded on the north by the parish of Pencaitland; on the east by the parishes of Bolton, Salton, and Yester; on the south by the Lammermoor hills; on the west and south-west by the parishes of Crichton and Fala; and on the north-west by those of Ormiston and Cranston. Its surface is greatly diversified, rising gradually from the northern part of the parish, which is 350 feet above the level of the sea, till it attains a height of 600 feet at the base of the Lammermoor hills, of which Lammerlaw, the loftiest eminence of the range, has an elevation of 1200 feet, and other eminences vary from 800 to 1000 feet. The lands are watered by three rivulets, which have their source in the higher grounds, and in their way through the parish acquire a sufficient strength to give impulse to several mills. Of these streams the Keith and the Humbie unite their waters a little below the church, and after flowing in one channel for nearly two miles, receive the waters of the Birnswater, which, from its rise to its junction, forms the eastern boundary of the parish: they all three abound with trout of good quality. The scenery is enriched with timber of mature growth, and with young and thriving plantations. Humbie wood comprises an area of 400 acres of oak, birch, beech, and firs, many of which display luxuriancy of growth, and in combination with the adjoining woods in the parish of Salton form a conspicuous and beautiful feature in the landscape, finely contrasting with the various aspects of the Lammermoor hills, some of which are covered with barren heath and others with lively verdure.

In some places the SOIL is a rich loam, in others a light sand, and in others again, clayey and mossy. The number of acres in the parish is estimated at 17,000, of which about 7000 are arable or capable of tillage. A considerable portion of the mossy bogs in the Lammermoor range has been reclaimed by open surface-draining, and converted into excellent pasturage; and from 200 to 300 acres more might be brought into profitable cultivation. In addition to the 400 acres forming Humbie wood, about 100 are covered with plantations in the different demesne lands; and 2500 acres are hilly pasture and moor. The system of agriculture, which has always been good, is at present in a highly improved state; the crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, peas, and turnips. Rape-dust manure has been successfully employed in the cultivation of wheat, and bone-dust on the turnip grounds. The farm houses and offices are substantial and well arranged: the lands are inclosed partly with stone dykes, but chiefly with hedges of thorn, which have been planted at considerable expense, even where the soil was not originally favourable to their growth. Great attention is paid to live stock: the sheep are generally of the Cheviot breed, or a cross between the Cheviot and the Leicestershire, with a few

of the black-faced, which, however, are diminishing in number; about 3000 sheep are kept, and more than 300 head of cattle. The annual value of real property in Keith and Humbie is £7603. Whitburgh, a handsome modern mansion, pleasantly situated; Keith House, an ancient mansion, formerly the residence of the Earls-Marischal of Scotland, the timber for the erection of which was a present from the King of Denmark; and the mansion of Johnstonburn, lately much improved and enlarged; are the houses of note in the parish. There is facility of communication with the towns of Haddington and Dalkeith, which are the chief markets in this part of the country for the sale of agricultural produce. The roads throughout the parish are kept in repair by statute labour: over each of the rivulets is a good stone bridge of one arch. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the incumbent is £272: the manse was erected in 1790, and enlarged in 1822, and is a comfortable residence; the glebe is valued at £10 per annum. The church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, was built in 1800, and is a plain substantial edifice adapted to a congregation of 400 persons. A place of worship has been erected for members of the Free Church. There are two parochial schools, the masters of which have each a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees.

KEITH-HALL and KINKELL, a parish, in the district of Garioch, county of Aberdeen, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Inverury; containing 913 inhabitants. The former of these two districts was anciently called Montkeggie, a word of uncertain derivation; it assumed the present appellation after the larger part of it had come into the possession of Keith, Earl-Marischal of Scotland. The Gaelic term Kinkell, signifying "the head or principal church", was applied to the ancient parish of that name, because the incumbent, who was of great importance in the chapter of Aberdeen, had also in his possession the six inferior parishes of Kintore, Kinnellar, Skene, Kemnay, Dyce, and Drumblade. This patronage, however, about the year 1662, was annexed, by the influence of Archbishop Sharpe, to the office of principal of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrew's. In 1754, one-third of the parish of Kinkell was joined to Kintore, and the remaining portion to Keith-Hall. The parish is separated from the parish of Inverury on the west by the river Urie, and from that of Kintore in the same quarter by the river Don, which streams unite about the centre of the western boundary. Its figure is very irregular: the parish stretches in length about five miles, and its breadth varies exceedingly, measuring however in some parts nearly as much as its length. It comprises between 7000 and 8000 acres, of which 2000 are arable, 400 in plantations, and the remainder waste. Though occasionally undulated and hilly, the ground is marked by no particular elevations, and the principal features in the scenery are the two rivers, of which the Don, after the junction of the Urie, runs in a south-eastern course, with numerous picturesque windings, till it falls into the sea at Aberdeen, in the south-eastern extremity of the county. The canal from Inverury passes parallel to the Don, all the way, to the same city. Pike, eels, and trout are found in both the above-mentioned streams, and salmon are also taken in the Urie. In rainy seasons they overflow their banks, especially the Don, and occasion much damage to the neighbouring crops.

The best land is in the western district, near the rivers, where the soil is either loamy or alluvial, and very fertile; the eastern portion has a great variety of soil, mostly of inferior quality, and the usual subsoil is gravel or clay. The grain and green crops comprehend the usual kinds. The South-Down, Leicester, and Scotch breeds of sheep are kept; the cattle are in general excellent, and of the Old Aberdeenshire kind. The late Lord Kintore, whose family possess about two-thirds of the parish, cultivated with great spirit and success the Ayrshire and Teeswater breeds of cattle; and his beautiful stock is well known as having produced the celebrated Keith-Hall ox, which obtained the first premium at the Highland Society's show in 1834, and was sold, at seven years of age, for £100. Portions of waste land have been recovered within these few years, though not to the same extent as in many other parishes, the proprietors not offering much encouragement for those improvements. The old farm-houses with turf roofs have gradually disappeared, and more convenient buildings have been raised, neatly thatched, and in some instances slated. Some of the farms are inclosed with hawthorn hedges; but the inclosures are in general of stone, many of them of a secure and substantial nature. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4067.

The plantations consist of beech, oak, elm, ash, plane, Scotch fir, and larch, all growing well except the larch and oak. In the grounds of Keith-Hall, the seat of the Earl of Kintore, the luxuriant plantations constitute a beautiful feature in the scenery, and increase the effect produced by the view of the noble mansion, a quadrangular structure of ancient and modern architecture, with an elegant front. The immediate vicinity of the house commands extensive and striking prospects over a rich valley, well wooded and watered, with a fine range of mountains in the distance. Inverury is only about a quarter of a mile from the western boundary; and to it, therefore, the farmers convey their grain and other disposable produce, to be sent to Aberdeen by canal. The turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Inverury runs past the western boundary of the parish, at a short distance; and that from the same place to Old Meldrum passes on the east; but neither intersects the parish. An annual fair is held at Kinkell on the Wednesday after the last Tuesday of September, O. S., and is much frequented. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Kintore: the minister's salary is £217, with a manse, and a glebe of 25 acres, valued at £30 per annum. The church was built in 1771, and accommodates 600 persons with sittings. The Society of Friends have a place of worship at Kinmuck, attached to which is a cemetery. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin and geography, with all the elementary branches; the master has a salary of £30, with a house, and £15 fees. Many illustrious persons who fell in the battle of Harlaw were interred in the churchyard, among whom was the high constable of Dundee.

KEITHTOWN, a village, in the parish of Fodderty, county of Ross and Cromarty; containing 64 inhabitants. It is one of three small villages in the parish, and is of recent formation.

KELLAS, a hamlet, in the parish of MURROES, county of FORFAR; containing 25 inhabitants.

KELLS, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 14 miles (N. W. by N.) from Castle-Douglas, and 19 (N. by W.) from Kirkcudbright; containing, with the burgh of New Galloway, 1121 inhabitants. This place is supposed by some to derive its name from its elevated situation, of which, in the Gaelic language, the word is descriptive. Others deduce the name from the British *Cell*, on account of the extensive woods formerly existing here, and of which considerable remains are still found embedded in the various mosses. The parish is one of the largest in the county. It is bounded on the west and south by the river Dee, which separates it from the parishes of Minnigaff, Girthon, and Balmaghie; and on the east by the river Ken, which divides it from Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Parton parishes. Kells is about sixteen miles in length and eight miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 47,500 acres, of which by far the greater part is mountain pasture, and, with the exception of about 400 acres of woodland and plantations, the remainder is arable and in good cultivation. Its surface is irregularly broken, rising towards the north into a range of lofty mountains, including the most conspicuous heights of Galloway, some of which have an elevation of 2700 feet above the sea. The arable lands, which are chiefly along the banks of the Ken, are tolerably level, and interspersed with copses of oak and birch. The lower grounds are watered by numerous rivulets, intersecting the parish in various directions, and forming tributaries to the Dee and to the Ken. The Ken has its source on the confines of Dumfriesshire, and after entering the parish on the north-east, receives the waters of the Deuch, and at the southern extremity unites with the Dee. There are also many lakes, of which those of Loch Dungeon and Loch Harrow, in the north, are of considerable extent, but both inferior to Loch Ken, on the eastern border of the parish, which is about five miles in length and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and by far the most eminent for the beauty of its scenery. A remarkably large pike, probably the largest known to have been killed in Scotland, was caught in this loch with the rod and fly many years ago; it weighed seventy-two pounds, and the head is still preserved in Kenmure Castle, bearing witness to its enormous size. The parish affords an interesting field for the investigations of the botanist.

The SOIL of the lands along the Ken is a rich clay, producing good crops of oats, but not in larger quantity than is sufficient for home consumption. The district is chiefly *pastoral*, and, under the auspices of the Glenkens Society, established in 1830 with the patronage of Mr. Yorstoun of Garroch, has been greatly improved: among other changes for the better, the cottages have in many instances been rendered much more comfortable and commodious. The progress of *agricultural* improvement, however, is retarded by the difficulty of obtaining lime at any moderate expense; and consequently, several farms which would otherwise be capable of tillage are thrown together as sheep-walks. The number of sheep pastured is about 17,500; about 560 head of cattle of the Highland breed are kept, about 320 Galloways, and 420 cows and their followers. There are also a great number of pigs kept in the parish. The sheep and cattle are sent to the markets in the south. In this parish the hills are chiefly of granite: there are neither mines nor quarries of any description. The remains of ancient wood are principally copses of oak and birch, both of which are indigenous, and appear well adapted to the soil; the plantations, which are of recent formation, consist of oak, intermixed with Scotch fir and larch, and are well managed, and in a flourishing condition. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5246. Kenmure Castle, the seat of Lord Viscount Kenmure, the principal landed proprietor, is a very ancient structure, seated on a circular mount, at the head of Loch Ken, within a mile of the town of New Galloway; and is supposed to have been the residence of John Baliol. It suffered frequent assaults during the wars with England in the time of Edward I.; and was burnt in the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, and again during the usurpation of Cromwell. The estate subsequently belonged to the Gordons of Lochinvar, of whom Sir John Gordon was created Lord of Lochinvar and Viscount Kenmure, in 1633; but it became forfeited to the crown in the time of William, the sixth viscount, who was attainted for his participation in the rebellion of 1715, and beheaded on Tower Hill, London, in the following year. The property was, however, purchased from the crown by a member of his family; and the title was restored by act of parliament, in 1824, to his grandson, the late viscount and proprietor. The grounds are tastefully embellished with stately timber and thriving plantations, and the approach to the castle is by a noble avenue of lime-trees. Glenlee is a handsome mansion, which has been greatly enlarged, and is finely situated on the banks of the Ken, in a park embellished with many oaks of majestic growth. Knocknalling and Ballingear are also good houses lately erected.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £300, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Crown. Kells church, erected in 1822, is a handsome structure in the early English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower; it contains 560 sittings, and is capable of being made to hold a greater number. In the churchyard lie interred the remains of several generations of the Coultharts of Coulthart, chiefs of their name, who had a seat in the parish during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The parochial school is attended by about 100 children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £30 per annum. The Glenkens Society annually award prizes to the most deserving of the scholars. A schoolhouse has been erected in the northern part of the parish, by Mr. Kennedy of Knocknalling, who pays the salary of the master; and there is also a Sabbath school in the parish, to which is attached a good library. The poor are partly supported by the interest of £522 bequeathed by various individuals, in the hands of the Kirk Session. There are several chalybeate springs, one of which, on Cairn-Edward, about two miles from New Galloway, was formerly in great repute, and is still used by the inhabitants in its neighbourhood. Among the natives of the parish have been, Lowe, the author of *Mary's Dream;* Heron, author of a history of Scotland; Gordon, the translater of *Tacitus;* and the Rev. William Gillespie, author of the *Progress of Refinement*, of *Consolation*, and other works.

Burgh Seal.

KELSO, a burgh of barony, a market-town, and parish, in the district of Kelso, county of Roxburgh, 23 miles (S. W.) from Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 41 (S. E.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the village of Maxwellheugh, 5328 inhabitants, of whom 4594 are in the burgh. This place is said to have derived its name, anciently written Calchow, or Calkow, from the chalky cliff on which the original village was situated. The district now occupied by the town and parish appears to have formerly included the parishes of Kelso on the north, and of Maxwell and St. James on the south, side of the river Tweed: of these the two first had separate churches, and the last was part of the ancient burgh of Roxburgh. The churches of Kelso and Maxwell were both destroyed during the earlier period of the border warfare; that of St. James seems to have been burnt down at a later date. These several parishes were all granted to the Abbey of Kelso by David I., the founder of that institution, which he endowed for brethren of the order of Benedictines, of the class called Tyronenses, whom he placed in the abbey on its completion, about the year 1130. Under the munificent endowment of that monarch's successors, the establishment became one of the most wealthy in the kingdom. From its situation, however, so near the border, the monastery was frequently exposed to violence and plunder; and after suffering repeated injuries, from which in process of time it always recovered, it was, finally, almost destroyed in 1523 by a party of the English under Lord Dacre. Having plundered the town, and laid waste the adjacent country, they burnt the conventual buildings, and removed the roof from the church, which they otherwise defaced; compelling the monks to retire to a village in the neighbourhood, to celebrate the offices of religion. In 1545, the town again sustained devastation from the English forces, who also destroyed the greater portion of what was left of the abbey, which never afterwards recovered; the north and south aisles and the choir were battered down by artillery, and the venerable and stately structure was reduced to a mere ruin. The monks, however, still maintained a religious establishment here, and inhabited the remains of the conventual buildings till the Reformation, after which the site and revenues were granted, in 1587, to Sir John Maitland, lord high chancellor, and subsequently to the Earl of Bothwell, on whose attainder, reverting to the crown, they were bestowed on Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, warden of the East marches, and ancestor of the Duke of Roxburghe, the present proprietor.

The foundation of the abbey naturally led to the increase and importance of the town, which previously was only an inconsiderable village, and a comparatively insignificant appendage to the burgh of Roxburgh, at that time a place of great note. In the reign of Robert I., the town had so augmented in extent as to be divided into the two portions of Easter and Wester Kelso; and on the demolition of Roxburgh, it became the residence of many of the inhabitants of that burgh. Its increase was now still more rapid, and it had attained a high degree of prosperity in 1545, when, participating in the disastrous fate of its abbey, it was so reduced by the English under the Earl of Hertford, that the markets could no longer be held in it, and were consequently transferred to the neighbouring village of Hume. On the accession of the Ker family to the revenues and jurisdiction of the abbots, the town recovered; the abbey was erected into a temporal lordship in 1607, by charter of James VI. to the Earl of Roxburghe, and the earl subsequently granted to the inhabitants all the privileges of a free burgh of barony. But the place was arrested in its career of prosperity by a destructive fire, which in 1686 burnt down more than one-half of the houses; it was again partly destroyed by fire in 1738, and subsequently sustained considerable damage by similar calamities till within a comparatively recent period. These losses, however, did not impede the progress of the town so much as might have been expected; and it is now in a prosperous state.

Kelso is finely situated on the north bank of the river Tweed, near its confluence with the Teviot, and consists chiefly of a principal street, irregularly built, several smaller streets, and a handsome square of considerable extent, comprising ranges of buildings in a very pleasing style. In general the houses are of light-coloured stone, and roofed with slate; and the whole has a cheerful and prepossessing appearance. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, and a good approach from the opposite shore is formed by a well-built bridge over the river. The surrounding scenery, remarkable for many peculiarities of feature, is agreeably varied, and when viewed in combination with the ruins of the ancient abbey is deeply interesting. Kelso bridge is an elegant structure of stone, erected in 1803, to replace a bridge which had been swept away by an inundation of the river in 1797. It consists of five elliptical arches, seventy-two feet in span, and about fifty feet in height above the surface of the stream; the structure is nearly 500 feet in length, and was completed by the late Mr. Rennie, at an expense of £18,000. This bridge forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape of the town, and derives additional interest from the beauty of the scenery on both banks of the Tweed. The Kelso library, supported by a proprietary of shareholders, contains a well-assorted collection of more than 5000 volumes in all departments of literature, and is held in a commodious building. The "New Library" and the "Modern Library" are also well supported, in a similar manner; the former has 2000 and the latter 1500 volumes, chiefly modern works. There is likewise a book club, maintained by subscribers, for the purchase and circulation amongst its members of standard and periodical publications; and a reading-room, chiefly frequented as a billiard-room, is established. A Physical and Antiquarian Society has collected a valuable museum of natural history and antiquities.

The chief trade here is in corn, and in the various articles of merchandise that are requisite for the supply of the neighbouring district. There are no manufactures carried on to any considerable extent; the principal are those of leather and tobacco, and the weaving of linen and stockings, all of which together scarcely afford employment to 150 persons. On the river Tweed are several valuable salmon-fisheries, one of which, of very small extent, was let to some gentlemen at the high rent of

£210 per annum; the season commences in February, and terminates in November. Kelso contains branches of the four principal banking establishments in Scotland, namely, the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, the Commercial Bank, and the National Bank; and has three newspapers, one of them published twice, and the others once, a week. The chief market is on Friday, and is amply supplied with corn, and well attended: there is a daily market for butchers' meat, fish, and vegetables. Markets, also, for cattle are held on the second Friday in every month. Fairs occur on the four Fridays in March, for horses, and on the second Friday for cattle also; and a very ancient fair is held on the 5th of August, on St. James' Green, the site of the ancient church of that name. This fair is numerously attended; and the magistrates of the town have a cumulative right of jurisdiction with the magistrates of the burgh of Jedburgh, and divide the tolls with the lord of the barony.

The lands belonging to the abbey of Kelso were, as already stated, granted, under the title of the lordship and barony of Hallydean, to the Kers of Cessford, ancestors of the Dukes of Roxburghe, in 1607; and in 1634 that portion of the lands which constitutes the town and parish of Kelso was separated and erected into a BURGH of BARONY by James VI., who conferred upon the superior, Robert, Earl of Roxburghe, the right of holding a weekly market and fairs, and of creating burgesses, a baron-bailie, and other officers. The government is now vested in a bailie, appointed by the superior; a body of sixteen commissioners of police, appointed under the act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. for establishing a general system of police in Scotland; a town-clerk; procurator-fiscal; and others. The bailie holds his office during pleasure. There are seven incorporated trades, the merchants, shoemakers, tailors, hammermen, skinners, weavers, and fleshers; and no person is authorized to carry on trade in the burgh who is not a member of one of these companies. The bailie holds a weekly court for the trial and determination of civil and criminal cases, of which, on an average, about forty of the latter are decided annually. The town-house, situated on the east side of the public square, is a well-built edifice of stone, two stories in height, with a portico of four Ionic columns supporting a triangular pediment, surmounted by a neat turret, in which is a handsome clock. There is likewise a small prison, employed chiefly as a place of temporary confinement for vagrants.

The PARISH, which is of triangular form, is about five miles in length and three in extreme breadth, and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the river Tweed. It comprises 4400 acres, of which 3800 are arable, 300 meadow and pasture, and 215 inclosed plantation. The surface is boldly diversified with broad vales and undulating heights, and abounds with much variety and beauty of scenery: the rivers Tweed and Teviot, especially, present some pleasingly picturesque views in their devious courses through the parish, flowing between richly-wooded banks, and receiving numerous tributary streams from the higher lands. In this parish the soil is various, but generally fertile, and of light dry quality; the crops are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is improved, and the four and five shift courses of husbandry are prevalent: lime and bone-dust form the principal manures. The lands have been well drained, and inclosed partly with stone dykes, but chiefly with hedges of thorn: the farm-houses are substantially built, and some, of more recent erection, are elegant; threshing-mills have been erected on most of the farms, some of them driven by steam; and all the improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. For the most part the sheep reared and fed in the parish are of the Leicestershire breed; and much attention is paid to them: the cattle are all the short-horned, or Teeswater. The Union Agricultural Society hold meetings in the town, for awarding prizes to successful competitors at the monthly show of cattle, and for improvements in agriculture. The older wood consists of oak, beech, ash, and other forest-trees, of which many fine specimens are to be seen in the parks of Floors and Springwood; the plantations are chiefly firs, intermixed with hard-woods. There are several mansions in the parish and vicinity, of which Floors, the property of the Duke of Roxburghe, is a stately edifice, erected in 1718, after a design by Sir John Vanbrugh. It is situated on the north side of the river Tweed, in an extensive park embellished with fine-grown timber and rich plantations: a holly-bush in the park, of venerable growth, marks out the spot where James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon, while employed in the siege of Roxburgh Castle, in 1460. Ednam House is also an elegant residence, in tastefully-disposed grounds. The mansion of Springwood Park, to which is an approach by a beautiful Grecian archway; Hendersyde Park; Wooden; Pinnacle Hill; and Woodside, are all handsome; and in the vicinity of the town are also numerous pleasing villas. Facility of intercourse with the neighbouring places is afforded by railways, by excellent roads in every direction, and by bridges. The annual value of real property in the parish is £19,755.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kelso, synod of Merse and Teviotdale; and the patronage is vested in the Duke of Roxburghe. The stipend is £320. 13. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £54. 15. per annum. Kelso church, erected in 1773, and repaired and reseated in 1833, is an octagonal edifice, conveniently situated, and adapted for a congregation of 1314 persons. An additional church was erected in 1837, on a site northward of the town, at an expense of more than £3500, towards which £1500 were contributed by Mr. James Nisbet, of London; it is a handsome edifice in the later English style of architecture, with a lofty square tower, and contains 877 sittings, of which 144 are free. A certain portion of the parish was allotted to it for a short time, as a district, and called the North quoad sacra parish, with a population of 2383. Adjoining it is a building for an infants' and another school. There are places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church, the Free Church, Reformed Presbyterians, Original Seceders, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans, with an Episcopal chapel. Two parochial schools are held, one of which is a grammar school, and the other a school for reading, writing, and arithmetic. The master of the former has a salary of £34, with £80 fees, and a house and garden; and the master of the latter a salary of £5. 11., with £50 fees, and the interest of a bequest of £240 for teaching gratuitously a number of poor children. Another school is maintained partly at the expense of two of the heritors, who give the masters a schoolroom and dwelling-house rent free, in addition to the fees, for teaching children of

the south division of the parish. A school for boys and girls, also, is supported by the Duke of Roxburghe and others, who pay the mistress £15 per annum, including fees, and give the master as much as will raise the amount of his fees to £60. The poor have the interest of funded bequests, producing £35. 10. a year. A savings' bank, under good management, has contributed to prevent applications for parochial relief; and there are several charitable institutions, which have also been highly beneficial to the poorer inhabitants. The dispensary, established in 1777, and supported by subscription, contains wards for the reception of patients whose cases require residence in the institution, and has hot, cold, and vapour baths, which are accessible to the public. The majority of the patients, however, are visited at their own dwellings. The establishment is under the direction of a physician and surgeons, and on an average affords relief annually to about 500 patients.

The principal relics of antiquity are the interesting ruins of the ancient ABBEY, which, within the last fifty or sixty years, have been cleared from the barbarous incrustations of masonry by which they were long concealed, and have been prevented by judicious repairs from sinking into entire dilapidation. Of this once magnificent cruciform structure, of the Saxon or early Norman style of architecture, the principal parts remaining are a portion of the choir, and the central tower, with part of the nave and transepts. A portion of the building was fitted up in 1649 as a parish church, which was in use till 1771; and the masonry employed for that purpose, which concealed some of the finest parts of the abbey, and disfigured the whole, was removed partly in 1805, and completely in 1816. By this means, the ruins were restored to their original beauty; and in 1823 their further dilapidation was prevented, by replacing much that was decayed, and thoroughly repairing what remained. They are considered to be the finest specimen of Saxon architecture in the kingdom. No vestige now remains of the ancient residence of the Earl of Morton, who resided in the village of Maxwellheugh in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Kelso gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Roxburghe.

KELTON, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT; including the villages of Rhonehouse and Gelston, and containing 2875 inhabitants, of whom 1848 are in the town of Castle-Douglas, 10 miles (N. E. by E.) from Kirkcudbright. This parish derives its name, of Celtic origin, from the extensive woods formerly in its vicinity; and is bounded on the west by the river Dee, which separates it from the parishes of Balmaghie and Tongland. It extends nearly six miles in length, and is about three miles in average breadth, comprising an area of almost 11,400 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 560 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. The surface rises gradually from the river into a ridge of hills of conical form, most of which are arable to the summit, and which, towards the south, increase in loftiness, till they attain, in some parts, an elevation of 1200 feet above the level of the sea. Of these hills the highest are Bengairn, the Skreel, and Dungyle: from the two former is obtained an extensive view embracing the whole vale of the Dee, the hill of Cairnsmuir, the mountain range that separates the county of Kirkcudbright from Ayrshire, St. Bees Head, and the Cumberland hills. The river Dee, which here attains its greatest breadth, divides into two streams above and below the bridge, inclosing two large and beautifully wooded islands. Several rivulets, descending from the hills, intersect the parish in different directions. The Slack burn and the Auchlane burn, which have their rise in Bengairn, after flowing for some distance towards the north, take a western direction, and fall into the Dee. Three other burns descend from the Skreel, one of which, taking a northern course, flows past the village of Gelston into Loch Carlinwark, while the other two run south-eastward into the Solway Firth. The loch of Carlinwark, situated in the north angle of the parish, was originally 180 acres in extent; but in 1765 it was partly drained by the construction of a canal, one mile and a half in length, which, conveying its water to the Dee, reduced its height to the same level, and diminished its surface to 100 acres. By the draining of the lake, great quantities of rich marl were obtained, which, being carried by the canal to the Dee in boats, were shipped to many of the surrounding parishes for the improvement of the lands.

For the most part the SOIL is a thin hazel loam, or brown mould, mixed in some places with sand, and in others incumbent on gravel and a stiff retentive clay, but generally fertile, producing abundant crops of grain, with potatoes and turnips, and the various grasses. The system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the encouragement of an agricultural society comprising Kelton and the adjacent parishes, in each of which ploughing matches take place by turns; and a general show of stock is held annually at Castle-Douglas on the first Tuesday in October, when prizes are awarded. The farm-houses are substantially built, and roofed with slate. The lands have been much enriched by the marl from Carlinwark loch, and are inclosed partly with stone dykes, and partly with hedges of thorn; bone-dust is used as manure for turnips; and all the more recent improvements in the implements of husbandry have been adopted. On the moorlands is good pasturage for black-cattle, of which considerable numbers are reared; and though none of the farms are exclusively appropriated to the purpose, numbers of sheep, chiefly of the black-faced, with a few of the Leicestershire and Cheviot breeds, are fed on the several lands. There is no established fishery; but salmon are taken in the Dee, and trout, pike, and perch in the loch, which is also frequented by almost every variety of waterfowl. In this parish the substrata comprise greywacke and slate, with veins of porphyry; and granite is found in the hills. The plantations, most of which are of modern growth, consist of oak, ash, elm, and larch, Scotch, and spruce firs, and are in a very thriving state. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9170. Gelston Castle was built by the late Sir Willam Douglas, and is conspicuous for the elegance of its architecture, and the romantic beauty of its situation. Carlinwark, erected by the late Mr. Mc Culloch, and Daldawn, built by the late proprietor, Captain Mc Dougall, are also handsome mansions. The village of Rhonehouse, on Kelton hill, was long celebrated for its annual fairs for cattle and horses, all of which have been removed to Castle-Douglas, except the summer fair, which is still held at Rhonehouse, on the first Tuesday after the 17th of June, O. S., chiefly for horses and for the hiring of servants. There are no manufactures of importance; but a few of the inhabitants are employed

in hand-loom weaving for the houses at Carlisle. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads, of which the military road from Carlisle to Portpatrick passes through the northern part of the parish for about four miles, and others intersect it in various directions.

This parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, synod of Galloway; and both civilly and ecclesiastically includes the ancient parishes of Gelston and Kilcormack, which, after the decay of their churches, were annexed to Kelton about the year 1689. The minister's stipend is £246. 18., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Crown. The present church, a plain substantial structure with a campanile turret, was erected on a more eligible site than that of the old edifice, in 1806, and has since been enlarged by the addition of galleries; it now contains 1000 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Reformed Presbyterians. Three parochial schools are supported, of which the original school is at Rhonehouse, and the two others respectively at Gelston and Castle-Douglas: about 440 children are instructed. The master in Rhonehouse has a dwelling-house, and one-third of £51. 6. paid by the heritors, with £2 from a bequest by Sir William Douglas, and £7. 10. from the seat-rents of the galleries in the church. The master of Gelston receives one-third of £51. 6., with £3. 3. from Sir William Douglas's fund, but has no dwelling-house; and the fees in each of the two schools average £32. The master at Castle-Douglas has one-third of £51. 6., £7. 10. from the Douglas fund, and £15 from seat-rents, in addition to the fees, which average £120 per annum. There are three other schools, for females, unendowed, but the teachers of which, besides their fees, receive a small sum from the Douglas fund. Miss Harriet Douglas bequeathed £100, the interest of which is distributed in coal among the poor.

The parish contains numerous remains of antiquity, among which is part of a Druidical circle on the farm of Torrs. There are several British forts, two of which are in good preservation, on the hill of Dungyle, and both defended by three ramparts of stones and earth; one has a circular area of 117, and the other of sixty-eight, paces in diameter. In a tumulus near Gelston, have been found a stone coffin containing human bones of gigantic size, a copper helmet, and some military weapons greatly corroded. At Mid Kelton, a Roman tripod has been discovered by the plough; and on an island in Carlinwark loch has been found a large iron hammer, supposed to have been used by the Druids. Several canoes; a Roman dagger, plated with gold, and twenty-two inches long; the remains of an iron forge said to have been employed by the troops of Edward I., for shoeing their horses; and various other relics, have also been discovered in the loch. The great cannon called Mons Meg, which stands on the Argyll battery of Edinburgh Castle, was made in this parish, at a place called The Buchan.

KELTON, a village, chiefly in the parish of Caerlaverock, and partly in that of Dumfries, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Dumfries; containing 154 inhabitants. This village lies on the eastern bank of the river Nith, and on the high road from Glencaple-Quay to Dumfries. It has a small harbour, in which the water rises fifteen feet at spring-tides, and which affords anchorage for vessels of ninety tons' burthen at all times. A considerable trade was formerly carried on in the exportation of grain and potatoes; but the prosperity of the place has latterly been checked by the more central position and increasing traffic of neighbouring towns, and it is likely to decay.

KELTY, a village, in the parish of Beath, district of Dunfermline, county of Fife, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Dunfermline; containing 257 inhabitants. The population consists chiefly of colliers employed in the mines of the parish. There is a place of worship here for members of the Free Church.

KELTY, a village, in the parish of Cleish, county of Kinross, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Kinross; containing 164 inhabitants. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, and a short distance west of the road from Burntisland to Kinross. In the vicinity is Blair-Adam inn, where is a post-office.

KEMBACK, a parish, in the district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Cupar; containing, with the village of Blebo-Craigs, 778 inhabitants. It is supposed to derive its name from the rivulet called the Kem or Kam, which rises in the hills of the parish of Scoonie, and flowing through this parish, falls into the river Eden. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Eden, and measures about three miles in length and a mile and a half in breadth, comprising 2200 acres, of which 1700 are arable, with a due proportion of meadow and pasture, and 320 are woodland and plantations. Its surface is varied with hills, of which a ridge traverses the parish from east to west, sloping gently towards the south, and more abruptly towards the north; the highest eminence is Clatto hill, rising 548 feet above the level of the sea. The whole of this range, formerly a wild barren heath, is now covered with thriving plantations, adding greatly to the beauty of the scenery, for which this district is distinguished. The river Eden flows in a winding course, along the boundary of the parish, between banks which in some places are level with its stream, and in others rise into precipitous elevation; while the Kem brook, frequently called the Ceres burn, runs through a thickly-wooded ravine called Dura Den, nearly a mile in length, abounding with romantic scenery, and enlivened by a picturesque cascade. The Eden contains plenty of trout in the spring and autumn, and is a favourite resort for anglers.

In this parish the soil displays every possible variety; along the banks of the river, a rich alluvial clay of great fertility; in other parts, black and brown loam, alternated with peat-moss, sand, and gravel. The system of agriculture is in an improved state; the farm-buildings are substantial, and on many of the farms are threshing-mills, driven by horses, water, or steam. The substratum is chiefly sandstone of a bright yellow colour, occurring in beds of great thickness, and abounding with organic remains; there are some quarries of whinstone, and coal and ironstone have been discovered, but are not wrought. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3515. Blebo House, the seat of General Alexander Bethune, the principal landed proprietor, is a handsome modern mansion; there are also good houses at Dura and Kemback, belonging to other proprietors, and the latter of which is an ancient building. The village is small, and consists chiefly of scattered cottages, on the road to St. Andrew's. The inhabitants are partly employed in the spinning of yarn, for which there are two mills belong-

ing to Mr. David Yool, both situated on the Ceres burn. Of these, Yoolfield mill was built in 1839, and the machinery is impelled by a water-wheel of thirty-nine feet diameter, and, when water is scarce, by steam; Blebo mill, farther up the stream, is driven by a water-wheel, and a steam-engine of ten-horse power. In the two about 195 persons are employed, of whom 125 are females. Connected with the Blebo mill are a meal-mill, a barley-mill, and a mill for scutching flax; and lower down the stream, at Kemback, is a mill, also belonging to Mr. Yool, driven by a water-wheel of sixteen-horse power, for grinding meal, sawing timber, and crushing bones. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £159. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £24 per annum; patrons, the University of St. Andrew's. Kemback church, erected in 1814, is a neat plain building. The parochial school is attended by about forty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a good house and garden, and the fees average £16 per annum. There are three other schools, partly supported by subscription and the fees. The poor have bequests producing £10 per annum. There are several tumuli in the parish; and some relics of Roman antiquity have been occasionally discovered.

KEMNAY, a parish, in the district of Garioch, county of Aberdeen, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Kintore; containing 687 inhabitants. This place is situated on the banks of the river Don, which, by its circuitous course in this part, forms the boundary on two sides, separating Kemnay on the north from the parish of Inverury, and on the west from Chapel of Garioch and Monymusk. The parish is irregular in figure, and measures between four and five miles in length, and about three in breadth; comprising 6000 acres, of which about half is pasture and in tillage, and half in plantations and uncultivated. Its surface in general is uneven, and diversified with a picturesque range of small hills called *kems*, running nearly parallel with the river. The scenery is beautiful, combining well-cultivated arable grounds, rich and verdant pastures, and numerous thriving plantations, ornamented by the serpentine course of the river Don; and the burn of Ton, one of the tributaries of that river, contributes in no small degree to heighten the interesting appearance of this pleasing locality. On most of the lands the soil is a light mould resting on sand, but in the vicinity of the rivers are some tracts of fine deep loamy earth; and the higher grounds, which are cultivated to the summit, are for the most part clayey. The crops consist chiefly of oats, bear, potatoes, and turnips, peas and wheat being very scantily sown: the rotation system is followed. Much of the mossy land has been brought into cultivation, and now produces good corn; but considerable tracts still remain, supplying the inhabitants with their ordinary fuel. The whole of the lands, till lately, were held by Lord Kintore and another proprietor; but the former has alienated part of his property. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2340. The rocks are of the granite formation, quartz and mica prevailing in their composition: the stone admits of a fine polish, and is raised from two or three quarries, as well as found in detached masses on the hills. Kemnay House, a modern structure, is surrounded with thick and thriving plantations, and is approached by an ornamental avenue of very fine beech-trees. The road from Aberdeen to Monymusk passes through the parish, and the basin of the Aberdeenshire canal, at Inverury, is only five miles distant: the marketable produce is sent for sale to Aberdeen, Inverury, and Kintore. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Kintore: the minister's stipend is £150, of which about two-fifths are received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. The present church is a handsome edifice, erected in 1844, and will accommodate about 400 persons. The former church was very ancient, and had become ruinous: it was extensively repaired in 1632, and again in 1794. Kemnay parochial school, which, since the appointment of the present master, Mr. Andrew Stevenson, has been admirably conducted, and, in conjunction with a flourishing academy under the same auspices, has excited much interest, affords instruction in all the branches of a sound education: the master has a salary of £25. 13. 4., with a house, £2 the interest of various bequests, and £50 fees; he also largely participates in the Dick bequest. There is a parish library, containing works on divinity, history, and general literature. The only relics of antiquity are several tumuli and cairns.

KENDROCHAD, or Bridgend, in the county of Perth.—See Bridgend.

KENMORE, a parish, in the county of Perth; containing, with the villages of Acharn, Blairmore, Bridgend, and Stronfernan, 2539 inhabitants, of whom 106 are in the village of Kenmore, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Aberfeldy. This place derives its name, in the Gaelic language signifying "a great headland", from the situation of its church on a headland forming the south bank of the river Tay, near its source, and stretching far into the lake of that name. The parish comprises an area of nearly sixty-two square miles, of extremely irregular form, and in several parts separated into detached portions by the intervening lands of other parishes. It is bounded on the north and south by the hills that rise from the shores of Loch Tay, and comprises about 40,000 acres of land, of which 5400 are arable, 8600 meadow and pasture, 5000 in woods and plantations, and the remainder moorland and waste. The surface, with the exception of that part of it covered by the waters of Loch Tay, part of Loch Fraochy, and one or two small lakes, is mountainous and hilly, with some small portions of level ground, the chief of these being the commencement of the valley of the Tay, a fine open plain about a mile in width, through which that river flows with a full and rapid stream. *Loch Tay*, a magnificent expanse of water, nearly sixteen miles in length, and averaging about a mile in breadth, is of a serpentine form, extending from the north-east to the south-west, and in many parts not less than 600 feet in depth. From the margin of the lake, on both sides, the surface rises gradually to a great height, forming two parallel ranges of mountains, of which *Ben-Lawers*, the highest point, has an elevation of more than 4000 feet above the level of the sea. The lower acclivities of these mountains are in some parts in a high state of cultivation, and in others afford luxuriant pasture, interspersed with woods of ancient growth, and plantations of recent formation, giving to the scenery of the lake a rich variety, which renders it pre-eminent in beauty.

Loch Tay, at its south-western extremity, receives the waters of the rivers Dochart and Lochay, and on both sides is fed by numerous torrents, which descend from the mountains, and in their progress form picturesque cascades. *Loch Fraochy*, part of which is within the limits of the parish, is a fine sheet of water, about two miles and a half in length and nearly one mile in average breadth. It is situated in Glenquaich, a sequestered dell to which the Quaich, a mountain torrent in the parish, gives its name. In this part, however, the scenery is destitute of beauty, the dell possessing no features of interest, and the shores of the lake being little more than a dead swamp. The river *Tay* issues from the north-eastern extremity of the loch of that name, and flowing through the parks of Taymouth, the vale of Tay, part of Strathmore, and by the Carse of Gowrie, falls into the German Ocean below Dundee. Of the numerous cascades formed by the various mountain streams, the principal is the fall of *Acharn*, or the Hermitage, about two miles from the village of Kenmore, and which is strikingly grand. Salmon are found in Loch Tay, and also some way up its two principal feeders, the Dochart and the Lochay; and pike, perch, eels, char, and trout are abundant in both the lakes: the trout in Loch Fraochy, though small, are of excellent quality, and in great request.

The SOIL in general is a light brown loam, with a mixture of clay, and in the hills a light moss; the crops are oats, bear, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is improving, and considerable progress has been made in draining and inclosing the lands. Some of the farm houses and offices are inferior to others in the country, but those of more recent erection are of very superior character. Much attention is paid to the breeding of cattle, chiefly of the West Highland kind, with a mixture of the Ayrshire; the average number in the parish is more than 3000. The sheep, for which the hills afford excellent pasturage, are mostly the black-faced, and about 12,000 are kept: on the lands of Taymouth are some sheep of the Leicestershire and South-Down breeds. Horses, chiefly for agricultural purposes, are bred by the farmers, but not in any great numbers; the average number of horses kept is 500, and there is about the same number of pigs. The woods of natural growth are oak, birch, common and mountain ash, alder, hazel, cherry, hawthorn, and holly. The plantations are larch and Scotch fir, interspersed with numerous fine specimens of beech, elm, sycamore, lime, and chesnut, and with various other ornamental trees of luxuriant growth, among which are some remarkable cedars, abundance of common and Portugal laurels, cypress, yew, pines, and laburnums. In this parish the substrata consist of mica-slate, of which the rocks are mostly composed, gneiss, clay-slate, &c. Limestone and other stone of peculiarly fine quality, and well adapted for building, are extensively quarried; and a stone of harder grain is obtained from the quarry near Kenmore, and is susceptible of a very high polish. Quartz is also found in large masses in several places, and is wrought for building and other purposes; it is of remarkably white colour, and has been used in the construction of the dairy in Taymouth Park. The annual value of real property in Kenmore is £8266.

The whole of the parish, with the exception of part of Glenquaich, the property of the Misses Campbell of Shian, belongs to the Marquess of Breadalbane, who has greatly contributed to the improvement of the soil and the embellishment of the district, by the liberal encouragement he has given to his tenantry in draining the lands, and extending the plantations. Under his lordship's patronage, also, the Breadalbane Agricultural Society has effected considerable benefit, by the distribution of premiums annually. *Taymouth Castle*, the seat of the marquess, and formerly the castle of Balloch, of which some remains are incorporated with the present mansion, is a spacious and elegant edifice, beautifully situated on the southern bank of the Tay, and embosomed in woods of almost interminable extent. It is a quadrangular building, with a lofty square tower in the centre of the principal range, rising to a considerable height above the roof of the mansion, and containing a magnificent staircase, which leads to the principal apartments, and is lighted from the roof of the tower, and by windows in the walls, of elegant design, and adorned with stained glass. The great hall, the dining-room, and drawing-room are noble apartments, splendidly fitted up; and the library, which is in part of the old castle, but renewed of late in a most magnificent style, contains an extensive and valuable collection. In the mansion is also a gallery of paintings by the first masters of the Flemish and Italian schools. The grounds are laid out with exquisite taste; and the scenery of the spacious demesne is richly diversified with wood and water, and with every variety of hill and dale in striking combination, the castle forming an object of imposing grandeur in every point of view from which it can be seen. Taymouth Castle was visited by Her Majesty during her tour in Scotland in September 1842. She arrived here on the afternoon of the 7th of that month; and in the evening a singularly magnificent scene presented itself, from the simultaneous kindling of numerous bonfires in the neighbourhood, and the variety of the illuminations on the demesne. On the evening of the 9th, a grand ball was given; and on the following morning Her Majesty took her departure for the town of Crieff, entering her beautiful barge at the village of Kenmore, amid the cheers of the assembled people, and proceeding to Killin by water. *Shian*, the residence of the Misses Campbell, stands on the north bank of the Quaich, about a mile from its influx into Loch Fraochy, and in the glen to which that stream gives name. The village of *Kenmore* is beautifully situated, and the houses neatly built: a post-office has been established, which has a daily delivery of letters from Dunkeld; there is a good inn, and a small library has been opened, promising in due time to be well supported. Kenmore is one of the chief stages, or points, in the tour of Perthshire. The nearest market-town is Crieff, distant as many as twenty-two miles; but facility of intercourse with the neighbouring district is maintained by good roads, branching off from the village in various directions. In the immediate vicinity of the village is a small establishment for the dyeing, spinning, and weaving of wool, which affords employment to twelve or fourteen persons. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in March, O. S., for horses and general merchandise; on the 28th of June, for wares of all kinds; the 26th of July, for horses and wool; the 17th September, for cattle and agricultural produce; the Friday in November before the festival of St. Donat; and the 22nd of December.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Weem, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Breadalbane: the minister's stipend is £253. 14. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. Kenmore church, erected in 1761-2, is a spacious cruciform structure, with a tower at the west end, and is beautifully situated, but at an inconvenient distance from many parts of this very extensive parish; it is adapted for a congregation of 636 persons. There are two chapels of ease, one at Ardeonaig, and the other at Lawers, both erected by the Marquess of Breadalbane, at his own expense, for the accommodation of the more distant parishioners. They are under the patronage of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, by whom, conjointly with the marquess, the salaries of the ministers are paid. The salary of the minister of Ardeonaig is £60 per annum, with seventeen acres and a half of glebe land, and a comfortable residence built by the marquess; the minister of Lawers has £50, with a dwelling-house, and six acres and a quarter of glebe. There is also a place of worship for members of the Free Church; and at Lawers is one for a small congregation of Baptists. Kenmore parochial school affords a useful education; the master has a salary of £34, with £20 fees, and a house and garden. There are three schools endowed by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, situated respectively at Moreinsh, Ardtallanaig, and Shian; the masters have each a salary of £15, paid by the society, with a house and garden given by the Marquess of Breadalbane, in addition to the fees. A school is also carried on at Kiltrie, the teacher of which is paid £10 per annum by the marchioness. The poor have the interest of charitable bequests, producing £56 annually; and the Breadalbane family, by private hospitality, provide for the wants of their poorer tenantry by various distributions of provisions and clothing, and by other donations.

On an island in Loch Tay, near the source of the river, and separated from the main land only by a narrow creek, are the ruins of a priory founded by Alexander I., as a cell to the monastery of Scone: the remains are, however, scarcely perceptible among the wood by which they are overgrown. Sibilla, daughter of Henry I. of England, and consort of the founder, was interred in the chapel of this priory. Coins of the reigns of Edward I. of England, and Alexander III. of Scotland, have been found in a field near Loch Fraochy; they are of silver, in good preservation, and some of them are in the possession of the Marquess of Breadalbane. In making a road from Taymouth to Glenquaich, in 1775, were found some Roman coins of the Antonines, embedded in a substance resembling charcoal; they were also of silver, with the legends in a perfect state.

KENNET, a village, in the parish and county of CLACKMANNAN, ¾ of a mile (S. E.) from Clackmannan; containing 238 inhabitants. This is a neat village, lying westward of the high road from Clackmannan to Kincardine, and is one of several villages in the parish, the late increase of whose population is ascribable to the extension of mining operations in their respective neighbourhoods, particularly the working of coal. The mansion of Kennet is beautifully situated on ascending ground which overlooks the Forth, and is about a mile distant from the river; it is more remarkable, however, for its internal elegance than its exterior appearance. In the village is a very handsome school-house, with a master's dwelling, and a garden attached: the buildings were erected by the Bruce family, by whom the school is endowed. On the shore of the Forth is the hamlet of Kennet-Pans, where is a distillery, and where formerly were salt-works: its harbour affords facility for the shipping of coal.

KENNETHMONT, in the county of ABERDEEN.—See KINNETHMONT.

KENNOWAY, a parish, in the district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE; containing, with the village of Baynton, and part of Star, 2044 inhabitants, of whom 1101 are in the village of Kennoway, 3½ miles (E.) from Markinch. This parish, which derives its name from the situation of the village at the head of a small but beautifully romantic glen, is about three miles in length from east to west, and two in breadth from north to south. It comprises about 3750 acres, whereof 3470 are arable, 250 woodland and plantations, and the remainder pasture and waste. The surface, which is gently but irregularly undulated, is diversified with hills and valleys; and the higher grounds command extensive and richly-varied prospects over the adjacent country, comprehending a fine view of the Firth of Forth, with the shipping, the island of May, the Bass Rock, and Inchkeith, the southern coast from Dunbar to Edinburgh, the Lammermoor, and part of the Pentland hills. From the highest eminence in the northern part of the parish, is a more extended prospect, including nearly the whole of the county, with large portions of the counties of Perth, Angus, and Stirling, and the range of the Grampians. The scenery is enlivened by numerous small rivulets that intersect the parish in various directions, and by others flowing along its boundaries. Of these rivulets one, entering the parish near Balnkirk, on the north, after following a circuitous course, passes close to the village of Kennoway, where it meanders through a deep dell, darkened by the foliage that crowns its banks. Issuing from this dell, it receives a tributary stream at Kennoway-Burns, on the south boundary of the parish, whence proceeding about a mile southward, it falls into the river Leven.

The SOIL is fertile, though varying in quality; in some parts light, in others a dry loam, in others a rich loam intermixed with clay, and towards the western extremity of the parish a peat-moss. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, and a few acres of beans. In this parish, as in others, the rotation system of husbandry is generally practised; and through the improvement of the lands by draining, and the abundant use of lime and manures, the crops are greatly superior, both in quantity and quality, to what they formerly were. The cattle reared are in general of the Fifeshire breed, with occasionally a cross of the Teeswater, which produces a stock nearly as forward at three years old as the Fifeshire at four, and which is more easily fattened: the cows for the dairy are all of the native Fifeshire breed. The plantations consist chiefly of larch and Scotch fir, which thrive well, and attain to a considerable growth; and many hard-wood trees have been interspersed, and appear to be adapted to the soil. Great improvements have been made on their respective lands by the various proprietors. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and some have been lately built in a superior style: on most of the farms thresh-

ing-mills have been constructed, some of which are set in motion by steam. The lands are well inclosed with hedges, kept in good order. Among the substrata are freestone and whinstone: the former, of very soft quality, and coarse in its texture, is quarried only on a very limited scale; the whinstone, which is good, is quarried in various parts for building, and for mending the roads. Coal is found in several places, and is worked at Balgrie by J. B. Fernie, Esq., of Kilmux, who, in consequence of the exhaustion of the former mines, which had been in operation for more than sixty years, lately opened a new mine in that part of the parish. The coal lies at a depth of more than fifty fathoms; the vein is nearly six feet in thickness, and of very good quality, affording an ample supply of fuel for the neighbourhood. About fifty persons are employed in the pits, from which the water is drawn off by a steam-engine of forty-eight horse power. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4654. In this parish the seats are, Auchtermairnie, a fine old house, pleasantly situated in a tastefully-embellished demesne; and Kingsdale and Newton Hall, both handsome modern mansions, in grounds ornamented with flourishing plantations.

The village of Kennoway, where the church stands, is neatly built on the banks of the principal stream, which are richly clothed with plantations. The chief employment of the inhabitants is the weaving of linen, in which not fewer than 300 persons are engaged; and several are occupied in spinning and winding yarn. Exclusive of two mills for grinding oats and barley, there are a mill for sawing wood and a mill for spinning tow, driven by water. The principal articles manufactured are dowlas, sheetings, twills, diapers, and Darlingtons. For the greater facility of procuring reeds for the use of the weavers, a society has been established in the village, called the Kennoway Reed Society, consisting of 120 persons, who form a proprietary of 200 shares. Fairs are held in April and October; but they are not very numerously attended, and little business is transacted. Intercourse with the neighbouring market-towns of Cupar and Kirkcaldy is maintained by good turnpike-roads, and easy communication between the several parts of the parish is afforded by convenient roads in every direction. Kennoway is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £242. 17., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The church is an ancient structure, displaying some interesting architectural details; it was substantially repaired in 1832, at an expense of £200, and is adapted for a congregation of nearly 500 persons. There are places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Church. The parochial school affords instruction to about 120 scholars; the master has a salary of £34, with £30 fees, and a house and garden. There are also Sabbath schools, in connexion with which is a juvenile library of 400 volumes. An annual distribution of coal and meal is made among the poor, about the commencement of the year, for which an extraordinary collection is raised at the church. A savings' bank has been established upwards of fifteen years, and still continues in operation.

KEPP, a village, in the parish of KIPPEN, county of PERTH, 2 miles (W.) from Kippen; containing 43 inhabitants. It is about a mile southward of the river Forth, and on the high road from Kippen to Bucklyvie.

KEPPOCK-HILL, a suburban village, in the former ecclesiastical parish of CAMLACHIE, parish of BARONY, and within the jurisdiction of the city of GLASGOW, county of LANARK, 1½ mile (N.) from Glasgow; containing 235 inhabitants. This place is a precinct of the city of Glasgow, chiefly occupied by hand-loom weavers and labourers.

KERERA, an island, in the parish of KILBRIDE, district of LORN, and county of ARGYLL; containing 187 inhabitants. This isle is situated in the sound of Mull, about eight miles eastward of that island, and one mile from the main land of the district of Lorn, in which direction Kerera contributes to form the excellent and romantic harbour of Lorn. It is four miles in length and two in breadth, and is very mountainous: many of the rocks have a volcanic appearance. Kerera possesses two good harbours, called the Ardintrive and the Horse-Shoe bay. In the latter, Alexander II. anchored a large fleet of 160 galleys, when upon an expedition against the Danes; and here he caught a fever, which obliged him to be removed on shore, where he died on the 8th of July, 1249. The place where his pavilion was erected still bears the name of Dalrigh from this circumstance, signifying "the King's field". On the south point of the island are the ruins of the old Danish fort of Gylen.

KERRYCROY, a village, in the parish of KINGARTH, Isle and county of BUTE, 2¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Rothesay; containing 97 inhabitants. It lies on the east side of the island, and on the western shore of the Firth of Clyde; and consists of several neatly-built houses at the bay of Scoulag: the coast road from Kilchattan bay to Rothesay passes through it. South of the village, in the demesne of Mountstuart, is a neat church, still in tolerable repair, and at one time used as the parish church.

KETTINS, a parish, in the county of FORFAR; containing, with the villages of Campmuir, Ford of Pitcur, Ley of Hallyburton, and Peatie, 1109 inhabitants, of whom 171 are in the village of Kettins, 1 mile (S. E. by E.) from Cupar-Angus. This parish is situated principally on the south side of the valley of Strathmore, and on the northern declivity of the Sidlaw hills, and measures in length four miles from east to west, and three from north to south, exclusive of the detached portion called Bandirran, in Perthshire, six miles distant to the south-west. It comprises 8238 acres, of which 6130 are arable, 1579 in plantations, 180 uncultivated pasture, and chiefly hilly, and the remainder roads, gardens, &c. The scenery is delightfully picturesque. The whole parish, with slight exceptions, is richly adorned with larch and pine, interspersed with many other trees; and the village of Kettins is pleasantly situated on the banks of a rivulet which, after passing through Cupar-Angus, falls into the Isla, and which, being embosomed in wood, forms a striking and beautiful feature of this interesting locality. In general the SOIL is light and thin, consisting of a dryish black mould, or siliceous loam, tolerably fertile, and resting on a loose red tilly or gravelly subsoil; but in many parts the land is wet and spongy; and in others there is a considerable portion of strong red clay. Much has been done in the way of draining; and waste land to some extent, on the hills of

Baldowrie, has been reclaimed and brought under cultivation. Great improvements have also taken place in the breed of live stock, promoted by the encouragement of several agricultural associations. The cattle are of the Angus or polled breed, and the Teeswater, with a few of the Ayrshire, and several crosses. The rocks in the parish are of the old red or grey sandstone, except in the southern quarter, towards the Sidlaw hills, where the substrata are much intermixed with trap: several quarries are in operation, supplying an excellent and durable material for building. The annual value of real property in Kettins is £8524.

In this parish the chief mansions are Hallyburton House, Lintrose, Bandirran, Newhall, and Baldowrie, some of which have grounds handsomely laid out, and are ornamented with fine clusters of wood. The village of Kettins is generally admired as a picture of neatness, seclusion, and rural simplicity. The cottages, furnished with pleasing gardens, are clustered round a green, the site of rustic sports and pastimes; and in the immediate vicinity are the mansions of Newhall, Beechwood, and Hallyburton, the whole being shrouded among shady and verdant trees, and enlivened by the course of the silvery rivulet. About fifty persons are employed in the weaving of brown linen, and at Borlands is a small bleachfield. Facilities of intercourse are afforded by the Scottish Midland Junction railway, and the turnpike-road from Dundee to Cupar-Angus: Dundee and Perth are the markets for the sale of the grain raised here; and potatoes are sent in considerable quantities to London. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £226, with a manse, and a glebe of four acres, valued at £12 per annum. Kettins church was built in 1768. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £30, with £32 from other sources, of which £13 are the produce of different bequests for teaching children. Besides several considerable bequests for the benefit of the poor, there is one by the Rev. James Paton, amounting now to £500, for educating one or two girls at the public shools of Dundee. The parish contains the castle of Pitcur, now in ruins, but which once gave the title of baron to the ancient family of Hallyburton, great promoters of the Reformation. At Campmuir are the remains of a camp supposed to be Roman; and at Baldowrie is a Danish monument, six feet high, marked with figures now almost defaced. Prior to the Reformation, the church of Kettins belonged to the Red Friars at Peebles, and had six chapels dependent on it, most of them with small inclosures for burial-places, none of which, however, now remain.

KETTLE, a parish, in the district of CUPAR, county of FIFE; including the villages of Balmalcolm, Bankton-Park, Coalton, and Holekettle-Bridge, and the hamlets of Muirhead and Myreside; and containing 2312 inhabitants, of whom 480 are in the village of Kettle, 6 miles (S. W.) from Cupar. This place derives its name, which in ancient documents is written *Catril* and *Katel*, from its having belonged to the kings of Scotland, by whom it was appropriated to the pasture of the cattle of the royal household; and towards the close of the last century there were, on the lands of Blackdikes, the remains of an ancient building, said to have been the residence of the king's herdsman. The greater portion of the lands is still the property of the crown, and the rents are duly paid into the exchequer. The PARISH is situated on the river Eden, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Auchtermuchty and Collessie; on the south by Markinch, Kennoway, and Leven; on the east by the parish of Ceres and Cults; and on the west by the parish of Falkland. It is about eight miles in length, and three miles at its greatest breadth, forming an irregular area of nine square miles. In some parts the surface is level, and in others rises to a considerable elevation: the lower parts are watered by the Eden, which abounds with red and white trout, pike, and eels; and though in summer its stream is very shallow, yet, from its winding course, and the sluggishness of its current, it sometimes inundates the adjacent lands. To remedy this evil, frequent attempts were long ago made to open a canal of considerable depth, to receive and carry off the superfluous waters; and Mr. Johnstone, in 1783, cut a spacious canal through the extent of his own lands, which materially improved his property; but the neighbouring proprietors not continuing the line through their estates, the evil is but partially removed, and many of the low grounds are still subject to occasional floods.

The SOIL is very various, even in the level lands, part of which are extremely rich and fertile, and others sandy, with moss resting on beds of stiff clay. On the rising grounds are light friable moulds, with a strong clayey soil, which under proper management produces good crops: the more hilly parts of the parish afford excellent pasture, and even to their summits are covered with verdure. The whole number of acres is 6375, the principal portion of which is arable; very little land is in pasture, and the chief plantations comprise not more than 200 acres. A moderate extent of common has been divided, and partly brought into cultivation and partly planted, by which the appearance of the parish is greatly improved. The crops are barley, wheat, oats, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual green crops; the system of husbandry is of a highly advanced kind, and much greater quantities of grain, and of finer quality, than formerly, have been raised of late years, a very considerable portion being now sent to the neighbouring markets. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, generally roofed with slate; and all the improvements in agricultural implements have been adopted. Considerable progress has also been made in draining and inclosing the lands; the fences, partly of stone and partly of thorn, are kept in good order. The substratum is mostly limestone, freestone, and fine trap whinstone. The limestone is of excellent quality; it contains, according to an analysis, ninety-eight parts of fine lime in every hundred, and is worked at Forthar quarry, belonging to General Balfour, from whose pits at Balbirnie the kilns are supplied with coal. This quarry affords employment to a considerable number of men; and the produce, after supplying the neighbourhood, is sent to Newburgh, whence it is shipped to Dundee and other places. Coal was formerly wrought at Burnturk, in the parish; but with the exception of a little which is employed in burning lime, it is not now worked. Ironstone is also found, but in small quantities. One of the beds of trap whinstone rises perpendicularly in pentagonal columns from five to seven feet in height; and these, when detached from the quarry, are without further preparation used for gate pillars. There is also a quarry

of trap tuffa, which, from the durability of the stone, and its capability of resisting the action of fire, is admirably adapted for ovens and other purposes subjecting it to intense heat. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8675.

The lands are divided among numerous proprietors; the late Mr. Johnstone, of Lathrisk, built an elegant mansion upon that estate, and there are several other handsome houses, belonging to resident proprietors, which, with the plantations on their demesnes, greatly enliven the scenery. The village of Kettle is pleasantly situated on the south side of the river Eden, and is well inhabited; it is plentifully supplied with provisions of every kind at a moderate price. Many of the inhabitants of the parish are employed in weaving linen, in which, upon an average, 400 hand-looms are engaged; the principal article is dowlas, and about forty looms are occupied in weaving window-blinds. There is also a mill for the manufacture of linen yarn. Facility of intercourse with the neighbouring district is greatly promoted by the line of road forming the thoroughfare from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Tay, which is continued for four miles through the parish. A post-office has been established in the village, and the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway has a station here. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Cupar, synod of Fife; and the patronage is vested in the Crown. The stipend of the incumbent is £223: the manse, built in 1792, is a substantial and comfortable residence in good repair; and the glebe is valued, with £2. 3. 4. in lieu of pasturage, at £5. 3. 4. per annum. Kettle church, a handsome cruciform edifice in the later English style, with a square tower, was erected in 1834-5, at an expense of £3000, and is adapted for 1200 persons. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is under good regulation; the master has a salary of £34, with an excellent house and garden, and the fees, which are very moderate. On the hills of Bowden and Downfield are some remains of ancient encampments; and there are several barrows in the parish, of which two, called respectively Pundlers Know and Lowries Know, are in the grounds of Forthar, and a third, called Lackerstone, in the grounds of Kettle. In the eastern extremity of the parish are some lands called Clatto, formerly the residence of the Seatons, whose predatory excursions are still the subject of traditionary story.

KILARROW or KILAROW, and KILMENY or KILMENZIE, a parish, in the district of ISLAY, county of ARGYLL; containing, with the villages of Bowmore and Bridgend, 5782 inhabitants, of whom 4026 are in the district of Kilarrow. These two ancient parishes, now united, are frequently designated as the parish of Bowmore, from the erection of the new church of Kilarrow in that village. The feuds which had so long subsisted in this quarter between the Macdonalds, lords of the Isles, and the Macleans, of the Mull, terminated about the commencement of the seventeenth century, in the succession of the Campbells of Argyll, whose descendant, W. F. Campbell, Esq., of Islay, is the sole proprietor of the lands. The parish, which is situated on the eastern shore of Loch Indal, is about seventeen miles in length and six in extreme breadth, comprising 49,920 acres, whereof 15,000 acres are arable, a small portion in plantations, and the large remainder rough pasture, moorland, and waste. Though generally level, the surface is diversified with hills of moderate elevation, covered with heath and fern. The rivers are, the Laggan, which, taking a south-western course, falls into the bay of that name; and the Kilarrow, which empties itself into Loch Indal. There is a salmon-fishery on the Laggan. The soil is various, and on some of the farms rich and fertile. The system of agriculture has been much advanced by the spirited and liberal efforts of the Campbell family; the pasture lands have been improved by surface draining, and large tracts of moor have been reclaimed and brought into cultivation. Furrow draining is also growing into extensive use, a tile-work having been established for that purpose. Great attention is paid to the rearing of sheep and black-cattle, and prizes for the improvement of the breed are awarded by an agricultural society, which has been established here some years. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8888. The plantations are well attended to; the soil appears best adapted to the growth of hard-wood trees. Islay House, the seat of Mr. Campbell, is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated on the north shore of Loch Indal, in grounds tastefully laid out, and embellished with plantations. The villages of Bowmore and Bridgend are described under their own heads.

Kilarrow originally formed part of the parish of Kildalton, from which it was separated in 1767, when Kilmeny was annexed to it. The parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura, synod of Argyll; and the minister's stipend is £160, of which two-thirds are paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum: patron, the Crown. The church is an elegant structure of circular form, with a handsome spire; it was erected in 1767, enlarged by the addition of galleries in 1828, and contains 830 sittings. A church, also, has long existed at Kilmeny (*which see*), about seven miles distant; it is now a separate incumbency, and the minister has a stipend of £120. The parochial school, situated in Bowmore, is a commodious building, erected by Mr. Campbell; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £25 per annum. A parliamentary school has been established at Ballygrant, in the district of Kilmeny, the master of which has a salary of £35; two schools are supported in the parish by the Gaelic Society; and near Bridgend is a female school, supported by Mrs. Campbell, who allows the teacher a house and garden, and a salary of £12. There are various remains of forts, the ancient strongholds of the Macdonalds.

KILBARCHAN, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of RENFREW; containing, with the village of Linwood and part of Bridge-of-Weir, 5595 inhabitants, of whom 2382 are in the village of Kilbarchan, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Paisley. This place is of considerable antiquity, and derives its name, either from the founder of its ancient church, or from the situation of the church in a vale bounded by hills, of which the Celtic terms *Kil, Bar, Chan*, are said to be minutely descriptive. The parish is unconnected with any event of historical importance. It is situated nearly in the centre of the county, and is rather more than seven miles in length from east to west, and about two miles in average breadth. Kilbarchan is bounded on the north by the river Gryfe, separating it from the parish of Houston and Kilallan; on the east, by the parish of Renfrew; on

the north-east, by Inchinnan; on the south-east, by the Abbey parish of Paisley; on the north-west, by the parish of Kilmalcolm; and on the south-west by the parish of Lochwinnoch. Its surface is agreeably varied; in the eastern portion, between the rivers Gryfe and Black Cart, generally level; and towards the west and north-west, rising into considerable eminences. The scenery is enriched with thriving plantations, and enlivened with numerous gentlemen's seats and pleasing villas. The Barr hill, extending for nearly a mile to the east of the church, commands some beautiful prospects, that suddenly burst upon the view after an extensive ride through a fine avenue obscured by the thick foliage in which it is embosomed. The Locher, a tributary of the Gryfe, forms various cascades in its progress through the lands, flowing, in several parts of its course, between rocky banks of precipitous elevation, crowned with overhanging plantations of hazel, birch, and mountain-ash.

Of this parish the entire number of acres has been estimated at 9216; the soil in the lower portions is a peat-moss, alternated with a rich loam, and in the upper lands of a gravelly nature. The system of agriculture has been considerably improved, and large portions of unproductive land have been brought into cultivation, by clearing the surface from moss. The cattle are mostly of the Ayrshire breed; the dairy-farms are well managed, and the produce finds a ready market in the neighbouring towns. The horses are principally of the Clydesdale breed. The farm-buildings of later erection are substantial, and in general roofed with slate; the lands are inclosed with fences of stone in the upper, and with hedges of thorn in the lower, parts. Coal is abundant; it has long been wrought, and the produce of the mines is considerable. Limestone of tolerable quality is quarried both for building, and for burning into lime, for which latter purpose part of the coal found here is used. Freestone and greenstone are also quarried; the former is of excellent quality, and the latter is employed for the roads. The annual value of real property in the parish is £17,394. There are numerous handsome houses belonging to resident proprietors, one of the principal of which is Milliken House, a modern mansion, finely seated in an ample demesne tastefully disposed in pleasure-grounds, and embellished with thriving plantations. Glentyan House is a spacious mansion of modern style, situated above the village of Kilbarchan, in grounds commanding some pleasing views: this house, which was built at the commencement of the present century, contains a valuable collection of paintings. Blackstone House is a substantial and well-built mansion, erected about the middle of the last century, on the site of a country-seat of the abbots of Paisley. Craigends is of ancient foundation, with modern additions and improvements, and is beautifully situated on the right bank of the river Gryfe. Clippens House is a handsome villa, erected about twenty or thirty years since, by the late Peter Cochrane, Esq., M.D.

The village is built of freestone from the quarries of Barr hill, and consists of several well-formed streets. There are two public libraries supported by subscription, and a masonic lodge; and the Kilbarchan Agricultural Society hold their annual meetings here, for the distribution of premiums for the most approved specimens of live stock, and for the general improvement of agriculture. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the weaving of silk and cotton for the manufacturers of Paisley and Glasgow, in which from 600 to 700 looms are sometimes engaged; and a considerable number of females are occupied in tambour-work, and embroidering the finer muslins. The cotton-mill lately belonging to Messrs. Findlay and Co., at Bridge-of-Weir (*which see*), is an extensive structure, 120 feet in length, thirty-two feet in breadth, and six stories in height, and contains 7000 spindles: in the mill at Barbush, belonging to Messrs. Napier, there are 13,000 spindles at work. In the village of Linwood, of which an account is given under its own head, the cotton manufacture is also carried on to a very considerable extent. On the river Locher, a print and bleach field was established more than half a century ago, but the water of that stream not being sufficient for the purpose, the establishment became considerably reduced: an active company are now engaged at these works as printers. Part of the village of Bridge-of-Weir is within the parish of Houston and Kilallan, on the opposite bank of the river Gryfe, over which is a substantial bridge of stone, connecting the two portions of that village. Communication is maintained by good turnpike-roads; by the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway, which intersects the eastern extremity of the parish; and the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr railway, which passes on the south of the parish. The canal from Johnstone to Glasgow, on which boats ply daily, also affords great facility for the conveyance of goods. A fair is held on the second Tuesday in December, which is a great market for horses; and a cattle-show takes place in the last week in July.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Paisley, synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the minister's stipend is about £294, with a manse, and a glebe worth £32 per annum; patron, Sir William Milliken Napier, Bart. The church was built in 1724, and has been lately repaired; it is a neat structure containing 620 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Scottish Baptists. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with an allowance of £10 in lieu of house and garden, and the fees average £15. 10. per annum. A school is also supported in the village of Linwood, by the proprietors of the cotton factories, for the accommodation of the children of their workmen. About half a mile from Bridge-of-Weir are some remains of the castle of Ranfurly, the ancient seat of the Knox family, from whom descended the celebrated reformer, John Knox. There are also remains of several chapels; and on the farm of Clochoderick (Clach-na-Druid) is a large stone twenty-two feet in length, seventeen feet in breadth, and twelve feet high, supposed to be a Druidical relic, and from which the farm appears to have derived its name. On the Barr hill are the remains of a camp thought to be of Danish origin; and near it are some rocks of greenstone, among which is a recess called Wallace's Seat. Ranfurly Castle gives the titles of Earl and Baron to the family of Knox.

KILBERRY, in the county of ARGYLL.—See KILCALMONELL.

KILBIRNIE, a parish, in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Beith; containing 2631 inhabitants. It derives its name from

the term *Kil*, signifying a church, chapel, or monastic cell, and *Birnie*, or *Birinus*, the tutelar saint of the parish, the church of which, with the rectorial tithes and revenues, belonged in ancient times to the monastery of Kilwinning, the monks providing a vicar to serve the cure. The parish is situated in the northern extremity of the county, bordering on Renfrewshire, and is of an oblong form, measuring in length from south-east to north-west between seven and eight miles, and about two miles and a half in average breadth. It consists nominally of the three baronies of Kilbirnie, Glengarnock, and Ladyland; and comprises an area of 10,800 acres, of which 1600 are arable, 2800 in cultivated grasslands and meadows, 1270 green-hill pasture, 70 in plantations, and the remainder heath, moss-land, and water. The surface is much diversified in appearance, and is naturally formed into two distinct tracts. Of these, one is wholly arable, and ornamented by the beautiful water of Kilbirnie loch on its eastern limit, and the winding stream of the Garnoch running from north to south. The other is marked by hill pastures, bog, and moorland, and has a very irregular surface: it rises first into lofty uplands, and these are succeeded by dreary tracts of moss and heath, and ranges of barren and uninviting hills, the highest of which, called the hill of Staik, is 1691 feet above the level of the sea, and commands prospects the most extensive, varied, and beautiful. Kilbirnie loch contains trout, perch, roach, pike, and abundance of eels. The Garnoch and the Maich, also, are good trouting-streams. The former has its source in the hill of Staik, and runs in a south-eastern direction: about a mile and a half from its source it forms a wild and romantic waterfall called the Spout of Garnock, and some miles further down descends along a well-wooded ravine, passes the village, and then pursues its course through the parishes of Dalry and Kilwinning to the sea at Irvine. The Maich runs along the north-eastern boundary of the parish, nearly parallel with the Garnock; and after a course of about five miles in a deep channel, through lonely moorlands, with very little interesting scenery about its banks, except when, like the Garnock, passing one or two favoured spots, it falls into the loch of Kilbirnie.

The SOIL comprises several varieties, with numerous modifications and admixtures. In the lower, or southern, part of the parish is a very fertile alluvial loam, which, higher up the Garnock, assumes the character of a rich clayey loam. Towards the east, near Kilbirnie loch, and along part of the Maich, the soil is a light red clay, incumbent on a stiff clayey subsoil. West of the Garnock, clayey loam is again found, and also a tenacious clay mixed with sand, crossed with stripes of meadow land. The soil of the higher ground is a light, dry, and fertile earth, resting on trap and limestone, and well suited to pasture; the moorish uplands consist of mossy tracts lying on clay, much interspersed with pools of stagnant water. The produce comprehends all the usual white and green crops; but wheat is now cultivated only to a very limited extent, the returns for several years having been unsatisfactory, in consequence, principally, of the humidity and coldness of the climate, and the moist retentive nature of the subsoil. The farms vary much in size; those under the plough are from fifty to 180 acres, and the rotation system of husbandry is followed. There is a corn-mill in the parish, to which all the lands are *thirled*; and fifteen of the farms have threshing-mills. On the lower grounds the inclosures are chiefly ditches and thorn-hedges, while those on the higher grounds and pastures are stone walls; and in addition to the great improvements effected during the present century by liming and draining, some superior farm-houses have been built, with good offices: the old, ill-constructed, thatched tenements, however, are still numerous. The sheep, of which upwards of 2000 are kept, are principally the black-faced, and fed on the moorlands; but a few crosses of various English breeds are to be seen on the arable farms. There are about 550 milch-cows and 600 or 700 head of cattle, mostly of the Cunninghame breed, to the selection of which, and the management of the dairy, much attention is paid: the horses used in husbandry are of the Clydesdale kind. The strata of the parish comprise coal of several descriptions, freestone, limestone, and ironstone. The coal is generally found in moderate-sized basins, and has long been worked. Both freestone and limestone are wrought in abundance; and the ironstone, formerly neglected, is now wrought to a great extent by the Glengarnock Iron Company, who have a number of smelting-furnaces in operation. The annual value of real property in Kilbirnie is £7678.

The plantations were chiefly formed in the early part of the present century; but they are of little interest: there are a few fine old trees in the vicinity of Kilbirnie House and the mansion of Ladyland. Kilbirnie House, sometimes called the Place of Kilbirnie, is situated a mile westward of the village, and embraces fine views of the vale of Kilbirnie loch and the river Garnock, with the country beyond. It consists of an ancient quadrilateral tower, and a modern addition built about 1627, extending at right angles from its eastern side, the whole forming a large commanding edifice. The structure was accidentally destroyed by fire in the year 1757, leaving a ruin which time has since been gradually desolating; and all the beautiful wood that once surrounded it, with the ornamental grounds and approaches, have nearly disappeared. The old house of Ladyland, with the exception of a small portion, was demolished in 1815; and in the following year, an elegant and spacious mansion was built by the proprietor, which is situated on a gentle eminence, and adorned with some thriving plantations, intermixed with fine old trees. The village consists principally of a long street lying along the right bank of the river Garnock, and a shorter one extending westward from its upper end. Its general appearance is neat, clean, and interesting: many of the houses, which are of a light-coloured freestone, have been but lately built; and the population, now amounting to 1500 or 1600, has been doubled within the last thirty years, through the progress of manufactures in the locality. The houses are mostly lighted with gas, procured partly from a power-loom manufactory, and partly from the gas-work of Mr. John Allan, erected at his own expense, and capable of supplying half the village.

In the beginning of the present century, a small cotton factory was established, which, being burnt down in 1831, was rebuilt on an enlarged scale. This establishment, in 1834, was sold to a Glasgow merchant, who converted it into a spinning power-loom manufactory, on an extensive footing; the machinery is driven by two steam-engines, and the works employ altogether

350 persons. In 1834, also, a mill was erected for the spinning of flax; the machinery is impelled by steam-power, and the works employ 150 hands. On the opposite side of the river is a bleachfield, in full operation, where about 140,000lb. of linen thread-yarn are annually bleached for the manufacturers of Beith, besides which, 90,000lb. of coloured thread are finished; the whole engaging from ninety to 100 hands. The proprietors have lately erected, near these works, a mill for spinning flax. About 160 hand-loom weavers, also, reside at Kilbirnie, who are engaged in the usual kinds of work given by the Glasgow and Paisley manufacturers; and 150 females are occupied in ornamental work on muslin. A rope-work is likewise in operation, employing twenty men and boys; the produce is chiefly sold at Paisley. A sub-post office in the village communicates with Beith twice a day; the turnpike-road from Dalry to Lochwinnoch runs in a north-eastern direction across the lower part of the parish, and another, to Largs, intersects it on the west. There are also two good parish roads, and several bridges, opening up easy communication in every direction. The Glasgow and Ayr railway proceeds to the south, on the eastern verge of Kilbirnie loch, where the line attains its summit level, which is seventy feet above the Glasgow terminus, and nineteen miles from that station; it then continues its course on the east of the Garnock river. Near the northern extremity of the loch is the Beith station on the line, and near the southern extremity the Kilbirnie station. The coke furnaces of the railway company, employed in manufacturing the coke consumed by the locomotives, are situated at Kilbirnie. The agricultural produce of the parish is disposed of at Paisley, Glasgow, and several neighbouring places. A fair called Brinnan's, a term corrupted from St. Brandane, the apostle of the Orkneys, is held on the third Wednesday in May, O. S., and being the largest horse-market in the west of Scotland, is attended by a great concourse of people. Coopers' work and culinary utensils are also sold at it in great quantities, and general business is transacted extensively. A fair held on the first Tuesday in July, and one on the last Tuesday in October, have dwindled away.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Earl of Eglinton: the minister's stipend is £193, with a manse, and a glebe of nearly nine acres, valued at £18 per annum. Kilbirnie church, situated about half a mile south of the village, is one of the most ancient in the west of Scotland, the body of it having been built a considerable time before the Reformation. An aisle, called the Glengarnock aisle, bears the date of 1597; but it is considered to be a much more recent addition. The most modern part of the structure is the Craufurd gallery, erected opposite to the aisle in 1654 by Sir John Craufurd, according to an inscription in relief over one of the windows. The church has long been an object of interest to the antiquary on account of the rich carvings in oak, profusely displayed on the gallery and on the pulpit: the gallery also exhibits the armorial bearings of twelve of the ancestors of John, first Viscount Garnock, by whose order the edifice was repaired, and the ornamental work executed, about the year 1700. In the churchyard is the tomb of Captain Thomas Craufurd, of Jordanhill, who performed the remarkable exploit of storming the castle of Dumbarton in 1571: the monument, built of sandstone, is nine feet long and six wide, and through an aperture in the east end are faintly seen the recumbent effigies of the captain in a military garb, and of his lady in the costume of the times. There is a place of worship in the village for the Reformed Presbytery; and the members of the Free Church, also, have a place of worship. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin, Greek, practical mathematics, and book-keeping, in addition to the usual branches; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 4., with a school-house and dwelling, erected in 1823, two acres of land, and about £42 fees. A subscription library was established in 1820, and now contains upwards of 500 volumes. A society was instituted a few years since for granting relief in sickness, called "the Kilbirnie Gardeners' Society"; it has above 100 members, and £100 stock. The chief relic of antiquity is the ruin of Glengarnock Castle, situated on a precipitous ridge overhanging the river Garnoch, about two miles north of Kilbirnie. The date of the erection of this extensive fortification is uncertain; but it is conjectured to have existed in the time of the de Morevilles.

KILBRANDON with KILCHATTAN, a parish, in the district of Lorn, county of Argyll, 14 miles (S. by W.) from Oban; containing 2602 inhabitants. In ancient times there were four churches or chapels within the boundaries of this parish, dedicated respectively to St. Brenan or Brandon, St. Cattan, St. Bride or Bridget, and St. Coan. The two first names have been retained, and are now, with the common prefix *Kil*, the proper designation of the parish, though the natives usually adopt the term Cuan, on account of the proximity of the church to the sound of Cuan. The parish is situated in that part of the country styled Nether Lorn, and consists of a portion of the main land, and of a group of islands, of which those of Seil, Luing, Easdale, Torsay, and Shuna are inhabited. The whole measures between ten and eleven miles in length, from north to south; and the extreme breadth, from east to west, is six miles, including the sound of Kilbrandon. The mainland portion is four miles long and two broad, and is washed on its south-eastern boundary by Loch Melfort, and on the west by the sound of Kilbrandon, at the northern extremity of which is the spacious bay of Ardmaddy, formed by the receding of the shore. The island of *Seil*, also four miles long and two broad, is separated from the parish of Kilninver and Kilmelfort, on the north-east, by the sound of Clachan, a shallow and very narrow channel, in some places nearly dry at low water, and over which a bridge was built towards the end of the last century. Southward of the island of Seil, and divided from it only by the sound of Cuan, is the island of *Luing*, extending six miles from north to south, and two from east to west; and on the east of Luing is the island of *Shuna*, measuring two miles and a half by one mile and a half, and separated by a narrow strait of its own name. Each of the other islands is less than a square mile in extent: *Torsay*, almost wholly arable, lies on the east of the northern division of Luing, and *Easdale*, celebrated for its fine slate-quarries, a little to the west of Seil. The sound of Jura runs on the south and south-west of the parish, and the sound of Mull on the north-west, exposing it to the impetuosity of the Atlantic. The coast on the east side of the islands of Seil and Luing, which constitute the chief portion of the

parish is low, and marked by numerous bays, affording a secure retreat and good anchorage in stormy weather: the bays of Blackmill and Toberonchy in Luing, and Balvicar in Seil, are the most considerable. On the west, however, are bold and lofty rocks, especially about Easdale; they form a striking feature, and supply an important barrier against the fury of the ocean.

The surface of the main land is chiefly hilly, and covered with pasture; some of the ridges rise from 600 to 800 feet above the level of the sea. In Luing the surface is mostly level; but Seil consists to a great extent of a series of undulations, interspersed with fertile slopes, rich dells, and pleasant valleys. In both the isles the soil is tolerably good, and suited to all kinds of crops; but the crops are frequently spoiled through the moisture and variableness of the climate. The agricultural character of the parish has been much improved within the last few years, by draining, the reclaiming of waste land, and the introduction of a superior method of cultivation. The rotation system is in operation; the six-shift course is preferred for the larger farms, a five-shift for farms of moderate extent, and a four-shift for crofts. The Marquess of Breadalbane, to whom about three-fourths of the parish belong, has adopted regulations for the protection, comfort, and independence of the cottars, and affords his patronage to an agricultural society established on his property about the year 1838. Premiums are awarded for the best black-cattle and sheep, to the rearing of which considerable attention is paid; the former are of the West Highland breed, and in general of an excellent description, and the latter the native black-faced, but not so fine as the cattle. Prizes are also given to the most expert ploughmen, and for the best-kept horses and harness, as well as to those cottars who manage their gardens in a superior manner; and the cultivation of turnips, especially, has been much improved under the same auspices. The strata of the parish are chiefly of the schistose formation; and the fine durable slate quarried here for nearly two centuries, has conferred great and well deserved celebrity on the district. Though this material is procured at Balvicar in Seil, and at two places in Luing, yet the principal seat of operations is Easdale, where one of the quarries is 120 feet below the level of the sea; the number of men employed at the different works averages 200, and they raise between four and five millions of slates yearly. Indications of lead-ore and zinc have been observed in Luing and Seil; and there is a marble-quarry near Ardmaddy, which was formerly worked. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4928.

Ardmaddy Castle, the property and occasional residence of the Marquess of Breadalbane, is situated on the main land, at the head of the bay of the same name, and commands extensive prospects both of sea and land. It is an ancient structure, and was once the residence of a branch of the Mc Dougalls. In the reign of Charles II., and of his successor James, it was occupied by Lord Niel Campbell, brother of the Earl of Argyll, who made additions to the edifice, and whose initials, with those of his lady, may be seen, cut in stone, with the date 1676. The only other mansion, situated at Ardincaple, was built at the close of the last century. In the parish are five villages, namely, Easdale, on the sound of Easdale, which is the largest village; Balvicar, in Seil; and Toberonchy, Millbay, and Colipool, in Luing; all built in the neighbourhood of slate-quarries. The village of Easdale, including that portion of it which is situated on the Seil side of the sound, and called Eilean-na-beithe, "isle of birch", contains several hundred persons; most of the houses are neatly constructed, one story high, and covered with slate. A few persons in the parish are engaged in the herring-fishery: in May and June considerable number of herrings are caught with the fly, and they usually fetch a high price. Attempts have been made, under the patronage of the principal proprietor, to introduce cod and ling fishing. Easdale contains a post-office, which communicates daily with Oban. The steam-vessels plying between Glasgow and the ports in the north pass along the sound of Easdale, and touch at its harbour; and the coal used by the quarry-men is obtained from Glasgow: the farmers mostly burn peat. The means of communication with the interior are also easy, on account of the number of ferries and roads; the road from Oban enters the parish from the north-east, at Clachan bridge, and passes through the centre of Seil and Luing.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, synod of Argyll, and in the alternate patronage of the Duke of Argyll and the Marquess of Breadalbane. The stipend is the minimum, £14 of which are annually paid out of the exchequer; there is a manse, with a glebe valued at £15 per annum. The church, which is more than a hundred years old, was repaired and enlarged in 1816, and accommodates about 600 persons; it is situated at the south end of the island of Seil, and it is necessary for all the parishioners who attend, except those dwelling in the island, to cross one or more ferries on their journey. The members of the Free Church and the Reformed Presbyterians have places of worship. A parochial school is established in Kilbrandon, and another at Luing; the ordinary branches of education are taught, with Latin, mathematics, and navigation, if required. The master of the Kilbrandon school, who resides at Seil, has the maximum salary, with a house and garden, and £26 fees; and the other master, £25 per annum, with the same amount in fees, and a garden. A school is supported at Easdale by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, the master receiving a salary of £15. There are several schools partially supported by the proprietors of estates in the respective localities, and others entirely dependent on fees. The scholars of all are eligible to join in a public competition, at which prizes are awarded by the liberality of the Marquess of Breadalbane: the competition has not been held invariably every year, but it is hoped that in future it will be annually observed.

KILBRIDE, county of Argyll.—See Kilmore.

KILBRIDE, a parish, in the island of Arran, county of Bute, 20 miles (S. W. by W.) from Saltcoats; containing, with the villages of Brodick and Corrie, 2786 inhabitants, of whom 271 are in the village, or kirktown, of Kilbride, called also Lamlash from its situation on the bay of that name. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its ancient church to St. Bridget or Bride, was the scene of some interesting events during the wars with England that originated in the disputed succession to the Scottish throne, after the death of Alexander III. In 1306, Robert Bruce, who during his reverses of fortune had remained for some time in concealment in Ireland, landed

on the Isle of Arran with a small fleet, and being joined by Sir James Douglas and others of his adherents, assaulted and reduced the castle of Brodick, which was then held by Sir John Hastings for Edward I. of England. Upon this occasion, Bruce, in recompense of their important services, conferred upon his friends many of the lands of Arran, which, however, long since passed from their descendants, and are now the property of the Duke of Hamilton. The island of Arran, which at that time was thickly wooded, became a favourite resort of the Scottish kings, for pursuing the diversion of the chase; and the castle of Loch Ranza, the remains of which denote its former magnificence, was erected as a hunting-seat by one of the Stuarts, prior to the year 1380.

In 1544, the castle of Brodick was demolished by the Earl of Lennox, whom Henry VIII. of England had sent with an expedition against the west coast of Scotland, this being one of the king's warlike measures to punish the Scots for their refusal to concur in the proposed alliance of Mary of Scotland with Prince Edward, afterwards King of England. Some years subsequently, the Earl of Sussex, lord lieutenant of Ireland, who had landed with a considerable force in Cantyre, then in the possession of the Macdonalds, to retaliate the frequent incursions of the islanders into the north of Ireland, sailed to the bay of Brodick, and laid waste the adjacent country. In 1651, the castle of Brodick was garrisoned by Cromwell, who also repaired the fortifications, and erected an additional bastion; but the garrison, who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the inhabitants, were surprised while on a foraging party, and put to the sword. The remains of this fortress are considerable, though, from its frequent demolition, but little of its ancient character is preserved. The Duchess of Hamilton, more than a century since, made a large addition to the buildings; and within the last few years, extensive repairs and additions have been effected. In February 1845, a few weeks after the principal tower had been completed, that portion of the structure fell down; but it was soon afterwards rebuilt, with every precaution taken to prevent a similar accident. The castle is now called Arran House, and is the principal residence, especially during the summer, of the Marquess and Marchioness of Douglas.

The PARISH, which occupies nearly one-half of the Isle of Arran, is bounded on the east by the Firth of Clyde, and on the west by a range of mountains separating it from the parish of Kilmorie, which forms the remainder of the island. It is about twenty-two miles in extreme length from north to south, varying from two miles to four and a half in breadth; and comprises an area of 42,000 acres, of which nearly 6000 are arable, 900 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture, moorland, and waste. The surface is strikingly varied with hills and mountains, interspersed with deep and narrow glens of picturesque character; and the scenery abounds with features either of wild magnificence and majestic grandeur, or of romantic beauty. The hills, from the southern boundary of the parish to the bay of Brodick, rise gradually in gentle undulations to a height of 800 feet, and are covered to their summits with grass and heath. Towards Loch Ranza, near the northern boundary, however, they rise precipitously in rugged masses of barren rock, the highest of which, *Goatfell*, has an elevation of nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The glens, the principal of which are Glen-Rosa, Glensherag, Glenshant, Glen-Sannox, Glencloy, and Ashdale, are watered by their respective rivers, flowing between narrow banks of mountainous acclivity that darken their stream: the river of Ashdale, obstructed in its course by masses of rock, forms two romantic cascades, falling respectively 100 and 50 feet from ledges of columnar basalt. These rivers, which, in their progress through the glens, receive numerous tributary streams, abound with trout and eels of small size; and when swollen with rains in summer, salmon and sea-trout ascend in considerable numbers. The only lake belonging to the parish is *Loch Urie*, on the hill of Urie; it is of small extent. Springs of the purest water, issuing from the rocks, occur in many parts; and there are some springs impregnated with iron and other minerals.

The whole extent of the SEA-COAST, except where it is indented with bays, is guarded by a ledge of rude cliffs and rugged precipices, between which and the sea is a narrow tract of level land. These rocks are in many places clothed with ivy, and interspersed with birch, ash, oak, and brushwood. On the eastern shore are the bays of Lamlash and Brodick. That of *Lamlash* is a fine circular haven, about three miles in length, of sufficient depth to afford safe anchorage to a large fleet of vessels of any burthen, and surrounded with a fine sandy beach. The entrance to this bay is by two inlets at the extremities of the island of Lamlash, or the Holy Isle, which lies in front of it, a picturesque island of conical form, rising to a height of 900 feet above the level of the sea. A quay was formed here by the Duchess of Hamilton, at a cost of nearly £3000; but the materials were, from time to time, removed for building the village at the head of the bay, and the loss is now severely felt. The bay of *Brodick*, to the north of Lamlash, is about two miles in length, and of considerable depth; and at the northern extremity are the remains of the ancient castle, now Arran House, the residence of the Duke of Hamilton's eldest son. To the south of Lamlash is *Whiting* bay, of smaller dimensions, but the shores of which present much interesting scenery; and to the north of Brodick is the bay of Corrie, where is a small harbour. There is also a good harbour at Loch Ranza, on the north-west. The sea abounds with various kinds of fish; the most numerous kinds are whiting and haddock, but cod, ling, mackerel, conger-eels, skate, flounders, soles, and turbot are likewise taken in considerable quantities. Lobsters, crabs, and other varieties of shell-fish are also to be obtained on every part of the coast; oysters are found only at Loch Ranza. Herrings occasionally visit the coast, but in greater numbers on the north and west sides of the island.

The SOIL of the cultivated lands is generally light. In the valleys the soil is extremely various; in some places, little more than sand; and in others, a fine alluvial loam, and moss and marsh converted by draining and manure into rich black loam, more or less interspersed with gravel. The crops raised in the parish are oats, barley, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips, with a few acres of flax. The system of husbandry has been greatly improved under the encouragement of the principal proprietor, and by the stimulus of a farming association which awards prizes for the best specimens of stock and rural management. The lands have been well drained and inclosed; the farm houses and offices are generally

substantial and commodious; and the various recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been introduced. On the hills there is good pasturage for the numerous flocks of sheep, which are of the black-faced breed, with a few of the Cheviot and Merino on the lower grounds. The cattle are mostly of the Argyllshire Highland breed, to the improvement of which much attention has been paid. Ayrshire cows are kept on the dairy-farms, which are well managed; and the butter and cheese produced here are equal to what is made in the best districts of Ayrshire. There are some remains of the ancient woods, which were very extensive. The plantations round the castle of Brodick, near the bay of Lamlash, and at Kilmichael, which last are of very recent date, consist of larch, Scotch, spruce, and silver firs, oak, ash, elm, sycamore, and birch, and are in a thriving condition. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4548.

The geology of the district is in the highest degree interesting, exhibiting within a small compass a kind of epitome of the mineral structure of Scotland. There are granite, trap, porphyry, and porphyritic clay-stone; and rock crystals of almost every variety are found: the substrata also comprise sandstone, clay-slate, limestone, ironstone, and coal, which last is found near the Cock of Arran. There are quarries of limestone and freestone near Corrie. An attempt was once made to work the coal, but for some reason it was abandoned; and a slate-quarry in the neighbourhood was for a time in operation. At Sannox is a quarry of barytes, the proprietor of which has erected a large mill for pulverizing the mineral, and extracting the sulphate, which obtains a high price in the market. The ironstone, though abundant, is not wrought. The whole of the parish, with the exception only of the farm of Kilmichael, belonging to John Fullarton, Esq., who resides on his estate, is the property of the Duke of Hamilton. The village of Lamlash consists chiefly of a few rural cottages and some shops, and, during the summer, is the resort of visiters for sea-bathing: there are three good inns. A small fair is held at Lamlash, about the commencement of winter, principally for horses, but it is not much frequented; and there is also a fair at Brodick, for cattle, horses, and wool, held in the last week of June, and numerously attended. Two branch offices in the parish, under the post-office of Saltcoats, have daily deliveries. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads in various directions, and by steamers which frequent the bay, plying in summer daily, and in winter twice a week, between Arran and Ardrossan, and also twice in the week between Arran and Glasgow from the beginning of June till the end of September.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Cantyre, synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £259, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Kilbride church, situated on the shore of the bay of Lamlash, was erected in 1773; it is a plain structure, without either tower or spire, and contains 560 sittings. A chapel in connexion with the Established Church was erected at Loch Ranza, about the year 1782, by the Duke of Hamilton, for the accommodation of both the parishes of Arran; it contains sittings for 400 persons. The minister has a stipend of £41, arising from an endowment by the Duchess of Hamilton. A church was erected at Brodick in 1839, at an expense of £850, of which £100 were given by the duke, £167. 15. by the extension committee of the General Assembly, and the remainder raised by subscription; it is now occupied by the Free Church of Scotland, the missionary or assistant minister who officiated in it having seceded at the time of the Disruption in 1843. The salary of the parochial school is divided among four teachers, one of whom, at Lamlash, has £19; one at Brodick £16; one at Corrie £4; and the fourth, at Loch Ranza, £6, with nearly an equal sum from the parish of Kilmorie, to which that school is open. The masters have each a house and garden, rent-free, from the Duke of Hamilton, in addition to their fees, which vary from £14 to £5 per annum. There is also a school at Whiting bay, to the master of which a salary of £25 is paid by the General Assembly. A parochial library, established in 1824, and having now a collection of more than 300 volumes, is supported by subscription.

There are some remains of Druidical circles; and several have been destroyed at different times, to furnish materials for building. Near the manse are two sepulchral cairns; and at the head of Moniemore glen, is one more than 200 feet in circumference at the base, on the removal of part of which stone coffins were found. Similar coffins have been found in various places, containing human bones; and in one of them was a piece of gold, supposed to have been part of the guard of an ancient sword. The Holy Isle, at the entrance of Lamlash bay, was the solitary retreat of St. Molios, a disciple of St. Columba, who, for greater seclusion, is said to have removed from Iona to this place, whence he diffused the light of Christianity among the pagan inhabitants of Arran. The cave that was his abode was hewn in a sandstone rock; and in the roof is a Runic inscription, setting forth his name and office. A monastery was afterwards founded on the island, the ruins of which were visible in 1594: the cause of its abandonment was the loss of a vessel, conveying a number of people attending a corpse for interment in its cemetery, which was distinguished by various rude tombstones till within the last ten years, when they were removed. In Glencloy were till lately the remains of the ancient chapel of Kilmichael; and at Sannox was a church, the only vestige of which now remaining is a rude figure of its patron saint, built up in the wall of the cemetery, which is still used.

KILBRIDE, EAST, a parish, in the Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 3810 inhabitants, of whom 926 are in the village, 8 miles (S. S. E.) from Glasgow. This place, distinguished by its affix *East* from West Kilbride in the county of Ayr, and including the ancient parish of Torrance, is of great antiquity, and once formed part of the see of Glasgow, to which the original grant was confirmed by a bull of Pope Alexander III., in 1178, and by some of his successors. A castle was erected here by Robert de Valnois, about the year 1182; and previously to the reign of Robert Bruce, nearly two-thirds of the lands belonged to the family of Cummin, in whose hands they remained till 1382, when, on their forfeiture by John Cummin, they were granted by that monarch to John Lindsay, of Dunrode, as a reward for his fidelity. The lands of Calderwood were the property of the Maxwell family in the reign of Alexander III., and are still in the possession of their descendant, Sir William A. Maxwell, Bart. Those of Torrance be-

longed to Sir William Stuart, who, in 1398, was one of the sureties on the part of Scotland for the peace of the western marches, and whose representative, Miss Stuart of Torrance, is the present proprietor. During the prevalence of the plague in Glasgow, the inhabitants of this neighbourhood used to deposit the produce with which they supplied the city, at a spot on the old Glasgow road, about a mile and a half northward of the parish : to this spot the citizens resorted as a temporary market, and it has since retained the name of the Market Hill.

The PARISH takes its name from the dedication of the church to St. Bride or Bridget. It is about ten miles in length, and varies from two to five miles in breadth, comprising an area of 22,786 acres, of which almost 18,000 are arable, and the remainder chiefly peat-moss and moorland, affording tolerable pasturage for sheep. The surface is greatly diversified with hills, from 200 to 1600 feet above the level of the sea. The lower lands are watered by various streams, the principal of which is the *Calder*, flowing for nearly seven miles along the eastern boundary of the parish ; the scenery on its banks, at Torrance and at Calderwood, is richly diversified, and near Calderwood House the river forms a beautifully picturesque cascade. The *Powmillon* has its rise in the south-eastern confines of the parish, and after a course of about two miles, runs into the parish of Avondale, and thence into the river Avon. The *Kittock* has its source in the northern portion of the parish, in a marsh about two miles from the village of Kilbride, and after a winding course falls into the river Cart near Busby. The *Cart*, after bounding the parish for four miles on the north-west, flows into the parish of Carmunnock near the village of Jackton.

The SOIL is chiefly a stiff wet clay ; it has been rendered more fertile by tile-draining within the last few years, and considerable improvement has been made in the system of agriculture. The crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips ; but the principal reliance is on the dairy-farms, which have been greatly increased, and are under excellent management : their produce is sent to Glasgow, principally in butter and milk, many of the farmers sending about a cart-load every day during the summer. Much attention is paid to the treatment of the milch-cows, which are of the Ayrshire breed ; and considerable improvement has been made in the breed of cattle generally, under the encouragement of an agricultural society established in 1816, which holds an annual meeting here on the second Friday in June, when a cattle-show takes place. Numbers of sheep, also, are pastured on the hills and moors. The lands have been partly inclosed ; and the farm-buildings have been rendered much more commodious than formerly, and are still improving. The plantations are almost confined to the grounds of Torrance and Calderwood, and the lands belonging to Glasgow College. Around most of the farm-houses, however, even in the more exposed situations, are large trees of various kinds, the favourable growth of which is attributed to especial care in the preparation of the soil by draining previously to planting, and to their protection from early injury by the cattle. It is thought that the subdivision of property has alone operated as an obstacle to the increase of plantations throughout the parish. Coal, ironstone, and limestone are abundant : the coal was formerly wrought, but being of inferior quality, the works have been discontinued, and a better supply is now obtained from the collieries in the neighbouring parishes. The ironstone, which is of a good kind, is wrought by the Clyde Iron Company, who employ about eighty men in their works in the parish. The limestone, which occurs in beds varying from three to ten feet in thickness, and much intermingled with seams of greenstone, is also extensively quarried, and burnt into lime for agricultural use. Freestone is found in several parts ; clay of good quality for tiles is also abundant, and Roman cement is made in considerable quantities. The annual value of real property in the parish is £24,190.

Torrance House is a spacious ancient mansion, with modern additions of various dates : in front are the arms of Scotland on a stone removed from the old castle of Mains by Colonel Stuart. It is beautifully situated, and the grounds are embellished with thriving plantations. *Calderwood House* is an elegant mansion, of a castellated form, to which some very tasteful additions have been made ; the demesne is richly planted, and the grounds command a fine view of the fall of the river Calder, and comprise much beautiful scenery. *Lawmoor* is a neat modern house, pleasingly situated ; and *Crossbasket* is a handsome residence, principally of modern character. *Kirktoun Holm* is now in a dilapidated condition, and occupied by a number of families as tenants. *Cleughorn Lodge* is a good residence. There are several villages in the parish, namely, Kirktoun or East Kilbride, Maxwellton, part of Busby, and the smaller hamlets of Aldhouse, Jackton, Braehead, Kittockside, and Nerston. *East Kilbride* was constituted a burgh of barony in the reign of Queen Anne, and had a charter for a weekly market on Tuesday, and four annual fairs. The market has, however, been discontinued many years ; and of the fairs, the only one that is still observed is held on the second Friday in June, for the sale of cattle and sheep. The village is pleasantly situated near the river Kittock, and is somewhat compact. A subscription library has been established in it, and it has a post-office subordinate to that of Glasgow, with a daily delivery. The cotton manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent, affording employment to about 300 of the inhabitants. A savings' bank has been instituted in connexion with the Glasgow National-Security Savings' Bank. Facility of communication is afforded to the inhabitants of the parish by the road from Glasgow to Strathaven, which passes through the village, and for nearly five miles through the parish ; and by other roads kept in good repair, one of which runs from the village to Eaglesham, and another from Busby to Carmunnock. At the southern boundary of Torrance is a bridge over the river Calder, leading to the parish of Glassford.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £280. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum ; patron, the Crown. Kilbride church, which is situated in the village, is a plain neat structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire ; it was erected about 1774, and contains 913 sittings, which number, if the whole of the interior were rendered available, might be increased to 1200. There are places of worship for the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is at the village of Kilbride, and has branches at Aldhouse and Jackton ; the master receives a salary of

£34, and the fees average about £40 per annum. The master of the branch school at Aldhouse has a salary of £8, with a house rent-free, and the master at Jackton a salary of £8, without a house, the residue of their income being made up by the fees. There is also a very efficient school at Maxwellton, supported by Sir William Maxwell. A parochial library has been established, which has a good collection of volumes; and several friendly societies have tended materially to diminish applications for parochial aid. Near Kittockside were some remains of two fortifications, situated respectively on *Castle Hill* and *Rough Hill*, about 200 yards distant from each other; but the stones of both have been long removed, and the site of the former planted with trees. Near the latter, an ancient stone celt was found, six inches and a half in length and three inches in breadth, formed of a coarse kind of ironstone. About a mile northward of the church are the ruins of *Mains Castle*, the once stately baronial residence of the Cummins, and the Lindsays of Dunrode; and the same distance southward of the village, was the castle of *Lickprivick*, of which nothing remains except the mound near its site. There were also several cairns formerly in the parish, among which was *Herlaw*, where urns with fragments of human bones were discovered. One near Mains Castle was remarkable for having at the base a circle of flagstones, set on their edges, and sloping outwards; but the stones were long since removed. Dr. William Hunter, the eminent physician, and his brother, John Hunter, the distinguished surgeon and anatomist, both of whom were at the head of their profession in London, were born at Long Calderwood, in the parish.

KILBRIDE, WEST, a parish, in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, 5½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Saltcoats; containing 1885 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church (anciently an appendage of the monastery of Kilwinning) to St. Bride, a virgin occupying a distinguished rank in the Scottish calendar. In 1263, it was the scene of a severe conflict with a party of Norwegians that had made a descent on the coast of Largs under Haco, who was here attacked and defeated by a body of Scottish forces commanded by Sir Robert Boyd, ancestor of the Kilmarnock family. As a reward for his conduct in this instance, Boyd obtained a grant of land in Cunninghame; and his services as the firm adherent of Bruce procured him the lands of Kilbride and Ardneil, in this parish. The PARISH is advantageously situated on a peninsular projection in the Firth of Clyde, below the Cumbray islands, the smaller of which, for all ecclesiastical purposes, is included within its limits. It is six miles in length and two and a half in average breadth, and comprises about 11,000 acres, of which 7500 are arable, and 3000 pasture and waste. The surface is diversified with hills forming part of the continued chain of the Renfrewshire range, and the highest of which within the parish, called Kame Hill, has an elevation of nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea. There are also many hills of smaller elevation, partly cultivated, and some nearly to their summit; and others in detached situations, the chief of which are Law, Ardneil, and Tarbert. The coast is low, consisting of shelving rocks of sandstone, with the exception of the promontory of Portincross, which is precipitous, terminating in a point called Ardneil Bank, or Goldberrie Head. The sands of Southanan extend for two miles in the north of the parish. Immediately to the south of them, the coast for nearly a mile is formed of the promontory, a wall of rock rising to the height of 300 feet, and separated from the sea only by a narrow slip of verdant land. This majestic rampart, whose base is thickly studded with coppice wood interwoven with oak, ash, hazel, and hawthorn, has a romantic grandeur of appearance as seen from the water: three detached cliffs that rise above the general height have obtained the appellation of the Three Sisters. To the south of the promontory is the bay of Ardneil, of semicircular form, the shores of which, a fine compact sand, afford a delightful promenade, with every facility for bathing, for which this part of the coast is peculiarly adapted. The Gourock, Kilbride, Southanan, and Fairly burns, which have their rise in the eastern confines, flow in various directions through the parish into the Firth. The Southanan, in part of its course between banks richly wooded, forms a pleasingly picturesque cascade; the others are not distinguished by any particular features. Numerous springs are also found in different parts, affording an abundant supply of excellent water.

In the lower lands near the coast the SOIL is in some places a rich loam, in others sandy and gravelly; the higher parts are of very inferior quality, generally thin, cold, and spongy moor, with the exception of some portions around the bases of the hills, which are of loam mixed with calcareous earth. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, a small quantity of rye, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, and carrots; but, as well from the nature of the soil, as from the situation of the parish in a wide manufacturing district, most of the farms are appropriated to the dairy. The milch-cows, which receive great care and attention from their owners, number about 600, and the other cattle, 800: about 2500 sheep, chiefly of the black-faced breed, are pastured on the moorlands and hills; and about 220 swine are kept. The chief produce of the dairy is cheese, of which large quantities are sent to the neighbouring markets, where it is sold under the appellation of Dunlop cheese. The system of agriculture is advanced, and the implements of husbandry generally of the most approved kind. The farm-buildings, which were formerly of a very inferior description, have in many instances been rebuilt in a substantial and commodious style, and on most of the farms threshing-mills have been erected; the lands are all inclosed with hedges and ditches in the lower parts of the parish, and in some of the higher parts with stone dykes. In this parish the woods are of small extent, not more than 150 acres, and of these about one-third is coppice wood; the remainder consists of oak, ash, plane, elm, and beech, with a little fir. On some of the lands are fine specimens of old timber; but they are comparatively few, and in general the proper management of plantations is little regarded, though a great quantity of land, which from its quality is incapable of cultivation, might, on account of its favourable situation, be advantageously appropriated to this use. The substrata are, sandstone of brown and red colour, whinstone porphyritic and basaltic, some slight veins of limestone, and a white sandstone intermixed with quartz. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9805.

Underbank, a pleasing villa, erected near the site of the old mansion-house of the barony of Southanan, is finely situated in a richly-wooded demesne. Crosby has

been repaired in good taste. Hunterston is beautifully situated at some distance, towards the sea, from the ancient mansion-house of the same name, which is now occupied by a tenant, and of which the square tower is still in good preservation. The village stands about a mile from the sea, in a small secluded vale watered by the Kilbride burn, which in its course gives motion to five different mills, two of them for grinding oats, one for bark, one for grinding charcoal, and one for dressing flax. There is a public library, supported by subscription; and a post-office has been established. Part of the inhabitants of the parish are occupied in weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, in which more than 100 hand-looms are at work; and a portion of the females are engaged in sewing and embroidering muslins. A few lobsters are taken in the season, and sent to the Glasgow market, and herrings are occasionally taken in large quantities; the other fish are cod, whiting, mackerel, &c., but they are not in any great abundance. The streams that flow through the parish abound in trout of good quality. A small quay was constructed at Portincross some years since, at the expense of the proprietor; it is accessible at high water to vessels of forty or fifty tons. The Clyde steamers from Glasgow to Ardrossan and Ayr pass by the coast, and facility of intercourse with the neighbouring towns is maintained by good roads, of which the turnpike-roads to Greenock and Portpatrick run through the whole length of the parish, and a line from the village communicates with the road to Glasgow at the village of Dalry.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Earl of Eglinton: the minister's stipend is £202. 12., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £13. 12. per annum. Kilbride church, situated on a gentle eminence in the centre of the village, was rebuilt in 1732; subsequent additions have been made to it, and within the last few years an aisle has been erected by voluntary subscription. It is now adapted for a congregation of 800 persons. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords instruction to about 130 children; the master has a salary of £27. 17. 8., with £40 fees, and a house and garden. Three friendly societies tend to diminish the number of applications for parochial relief. Along the steep banks opposite the sea are several circular mounds, at unequal distances, called the Castle Hills; the area on the summit, about forty feet in diameter, is inclosed with walls of undressed stone. Their origin is uncertain; by some they are ascribed to the Danes, by others referred to a more remote period. Tumuli have been explored in various places, containing urns with calcined bones and ashes; and in forming the new line of road along the coast, some years since, four entire urns, rudely formed of coarse red clay, were dug out of a stratum of gravel. A silver brooch, of exquisitely delicate workmanship, and bearing an inscription in Runic characters, was found at Hunterston a few years ago. The walls of the ancient castle of Portincross are still tolerably entire, and form a singularly romantic object, standing on a ledge of rock projecting into the sea; it is supposed to have been a residence of the Scottish kings. One of the large ships of the Spanish armada sank near the promontory, in ten fathoms of water; and an iron cannon which, with others, was recovered from the wreck, is still remaining on the beach: the arms of Spain, and a crown engraved on it, may be faintly traced. On an eminence overlooking the village of Kilbride are the remains of a very stately tower called Law Castle, the walls of which are in perfect preservation. In the parish are also some remains of an ancient chapel, round which are some fine old trees, and which are not far distant from the ruin of Fairlie Castle in the parish of Largs. Dr. Robert Simson, professor of mathematics in the university of Glasgow, and the well-known translator of Euclid, had some property in the parish. General Robert Boyd, lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar during the siege of that fortress in 1782, was born here; and it is supposed that John Hunter, the celebrated surgeon, was remotely descended from the Hunterston family of this place.

KILBUCHO, county PEEBLES.—See BROUGHTON.

KILCADZOW, a village, in the parish of CARLUKE, Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Carluke; containing 160 inhabitants. It lies in the south-eastern part of the parish, on the high road from Carstairs to Carluke. Limestone of excellent quality abounds in its neighbourhood. Kilcadzow Law, the most elevated hill in the parish, is about 900 feet above the level of the sea; and from its summit is a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The Roman road which passed through Clydesdale to the western extremity of the wall of Antoninus may be traced here.

KILCALMONELL and KILBERRY, a parish, in the county of ARGYLL; containing, with the village of Tarbert, 3325 inhabitants. The former of these two ancient parishes, now united, derives its name from the Gaelic term signifying "the burial-place of Malcolm O'Neill". The word Kilberry is by some traced to the Gaelic term *Cill-a-Mhairi*, "the burial-place of Mary". Kilcalmonell is situated at the northern extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre; it stretches to Loch Fine on the north-east, and is bounded on the north-west, nearly throughout its whole length, by West Loch Tarbert and the Atlantic Ocean: the district is about sixteen miles long, and two and a half or three broad. Kilberry approaches in figure to an equilateral triangle, each side measuring eight miles, and is situated in the district of Knapdale; it is separated from Kilcalmonell by West Loch Tarbert, and bounded by the sea or the loch on all sides except the north-east. The surface of *Kilcalmonell* is irregular and varied, rising in some parts with a gentle acclivity and in others much more abruptly, and terminating on the south-east in a hilly range about 1500 feet high: it is diversified occasionally by low valleys, 100 or 150 feet above the level of the sea. The coast of this part of the parish is sandy, and altogether uniform and uninteresting, except in the vicinity of Loch Tarbert, where birch, alder, and other trees, displaying a wild profusion of foliage, relieve the tameness of the scenery. In the *Kilberry* district is a ridge of lofty hills running from west to east, and gradually increasing in elevation till it reaches Sliobhghoil. One of the two bases of this height spreads itself out into a large tract of sterile moorland, while the other affords a striking contrast in the superiority of its soil, and its eligibility for agricultural operations. The shore presented to the Atlantic is bold. The only bay of consequence in the parish is *Stornoway*, near which is the headland of Ardpatrick, the landing-place, according to

tradition, of St. Patrick, on his way from Ireland to Icolmkill. *West Loch Tarbert*, which divides the two parochial districts, is a branch of the Atlantic, nine miles long and one broad: at the northern extremity stands the populous fishing-town of Tarbert, where a narrow isthmus, separating East Loch Tarbert from West Loch Tarbert, makes Cantyre a peninsula. There are several fresh-water lochs; but they are small and unimportant, and contribute little to the improvement of the generally unattractive scenery.

A few of the farms are well cultivated: potatoes constitute the principal crop, and a large quantity of them is sent both to the English and the Irish markets. The tenants mostly hold their lands at will, and but little improvement in husbandry has taken place; but there are some exceptions, especially on the farm of Crear, in Kilberry, where the land has been brought into good cultivation, and received much embellishment. Limestone occurs in several places; but it lies in thin beds, and is not much used. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7563. The principal mansions are, Stonefield, situated in Kilcalmonell; Dunmore and Ardpatrick Castles, in Kilberry; and an elegant castellated edifice lately erected near Tarbert. The village of Tarbert, which is separately described, is supposed to have been anciently the county-town of Argyll; it is now chiefly famed for its harbour, and for the herring-fishery in which its inhabitants are actively and successfully engaged. Tarbert has a general post-office, communicating by steamer daily with Glasgow; and a road runs through Kilcalmonell to Campbelltown, by which letters are forwarded to the latter place. The produce of the parish is sent for sale, partly to Campbelltown, but chiefly (especially the potatoes) to Ireland and England. A fair, principally for horses, is held at Tarbert in the beginning of August. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Cantyre, synod of Argyll, and in the patronage of the Duke of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £218, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £17. 10. per annum. The church of Kilcalmonell was built about the year 1760; that of Kilberry in 1821: the former contains 600 sittings, and the latter 700. A chapel is supported at Tarbert by Royal Bounty; and the Independents have a place of worship. There are two parochial schools, affording instruction in the ordinary branches; the masters each receive a salary of £25 per annum, with the fees. The parish contains the forts of Dunskeig, forming part of a chain of strongholds built along the coast of Cantyre; they are very ancient, lofty, and strong, and command extensive views. The castle of Tarbert, now in ruins, was, formerly, also a place of great strength; and there was once a large vitrified fort in the parish, the remains of which are still to be seen.

KILCHATTAN, ARGYLLSHIRE.—See KILBRANDON.

KILCHATTAN-BAY, a village, in the parish of KINGARTH, Isle and county of BUTE, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Rothesay; containing 167 inhabitants. This village derives its name from the fine bay on the south-east of the island, opening into the Firth of Clyde, and eastward of which, and immediately opposite to it, are the isles of Great and Little Cumbray. In the village, from which is a good coast-road to Rothesay, are about fifty inhabited houses; and there is a wharf for lading and unlading small vessels. A rapid increase has taken place here, within the last few years, in the exportation of agricultural produce and of lime, which is very abundant in the neighbourhood. Near the north-east shore of the bay are two barrows, a short distance from each other.

KILCHENZIE, ARGYLLSHIRE.—See KILLEAN.

KILCHOMAN, a parish, in the ISLAY district of the county of ARGYLL, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Bowmore; containing 4505 inhabitants. This place, which is situated at the south-western extremity of the island of Islay, is supposed to have derived its name from a church founded here by St. Chomanus, who was sent by St. Columba from the monastery of Iona, to convert the inhabitants to Christianity. Little more of its ancient history is known than that, for many years, it was in the possession of the Danes and Norwegians, and subsequently became the property of the Macdonalds, lords of the Isles, the site of whose baronial seat is now occupied by the manse and gardens of the minister. In 1588, a sanguinary battle took place between the Macdonalds and the Macleans, of whom the latter, of the isle of Mull, landed a considerable force to dispossess the former of their territory. The conflict occurred near the shore of Loch Gruinard, and terminated in the defeat of the Macleans, whose leader fell in the action; and his followers giving way, many of them took refuge in the church of Kilnave, near the field of battle, pursued by the Macdonalds, who set fire to the building. The body of Maclean, being found among the slain, was buried in the church of Kilchoman.

The PARISH, which is of peninsular form, is bounded on the west by the Atlantic, and on the east by Loch Indal; and is deeply indented on the north by Loch Gruinard, between which and Loch Indal there is little more than a mile of land at high water. It is about twenty miles in extreme length, and five at its greatest breadth, comprising an area of upwards of 50,000 acres, of which not more than 5000 are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of twenty acres of plantations, is hill pasture and waste. The surface is diversified with ridges of hills of moderate elevation, the highest not exceeding 500 feet above the level of the sea; and between these undulating ridges are large tracts of level ground, covered with moss, and interspersed with lakes, the largest of which, Lochgorum, is about 600 acres in extent, and from five to seven feet in depth. There is no river of any importance. The coast, which is more than thirty miles in circuit, is mostly bold and precipitous, abounding on the east with creeks, and on the west with bays. The largest bay is that of Kilchoman; but it is so exposed to the swell of the Atlantic that fishing-boats, to be in safety, must be drawn above high-water mark. Loch Gruinard is about four miles in length, and affords shelter for small vessels, but is partly dry at low water; Loch Indal is twelve miles in length, and eight in breadth at the entrance, forming a good roadstead, and being much frequented by vessels in adverse weather.

In this parish the SOIL includes almost every variety: on the shore of Loch Indal is some rich alluvial land of great fertility; on the western shore the soil is less productive, and in other parts nearly sterile. The crops are oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, peas, and beans, with the usual grasses. The system of husbandry is improving on some of the farms; considerable progress has

been made in draining the lands, and several tracts of moss have been reclaimed. From the tenure of the smaller farms, however, the spirit of enterprise is much restrained. The chief attention is paid to the improvement of live stock : the cattle are generally of the West Highland breed ; the sheep, with the exception of a few of the black-faced, are of a very ordinary kind. The principal substrata are clay-slate, greywacke, alternating with thin beds of quartz, basalt, greenstone, and porphyry. There is no limestone ; but the want of it is supplied by the abundance of shell-marl found in the numerous creeks and bays. Slate of good colour and quality is extensively quarried at Kilchiaran. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7430. Sunderland House is a spacious mansion, erected by the proprietor in 1820, pleasantly situated on an acclivity, about a mile from the shore of Loch Indal, and surrounded with thriving plantations. Balinaby is also a handsome residence. There are three villages in the parish, viz., Portnahaven, Port-Charlotte, and Port-Wymss, which last has but lately grown into existence. At Bridgend, about nine miles distant, is a post-office, from which letters are brought daily by a private messenger ; and facility of communication is afforded by good roads, which intersect the parish in various directions.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Islay and Jura, synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £158. 6., of which two-thirds are paid from the exchequer ; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum : patron, the Crown. The parish church, erected in 1825, is a handsome structure containing 700 sittings. A church has been built at Portnahaven. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church ; and at Port-Charlotte is one for Independents. The parochial school is well attended ; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 4., with a house, an allowance in money in lieu of garden, and about £4 fees. Two schools are supported by the General Assembly, one by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and one by the Edinburgh Gaelic Society. There are also six Sunday schools. The poor have the interest of some charitable bequests and private contributions ; and the Kirk Session possess the privilege of recommending patients to the royal infirmary of Glasgow. There are numerous ruins of religious houses, to which are attached cemeteries still in use ; and in the present churchyard is an ancient cross, beautifully sculptured. On several of the hills are obelisks, whose history is unknown ; and on islands in the lakes, and in various ravines on the shores of the coast, are remains of fortifications. Under a large stone near Sunderland House, which had fallen from the erect position in which it originally stood, were found two golden ornaments, weighing nearly six ounces ; and in the hills around have been found rude coffins of stone, some containing human bones, and others urns of unbaked clay, rudely formed.

KILCHRENAN and DALAVICH, a parish, in the district of LORN, county of ARGYLL, 11 miles (W. by S.) from Dalmally ; containing about 700 inhabitants, of whom about 400 are in Kilchrenan. The names of these places, which are of Gaelic origin, signify respectively "the church or burial-place of Chrenan", the tutelary saint of the locality, and "the field of Avich", a term descriptive of a level tract situated near the river Avich. This is an inland parish, lying on each side of the beautiful expanse of water named Loch Awe, and measures sixteen miles in length and eight in average breadth, comprising, it is supposed, between 70,000 and 80,000 acres, of which considerable portions are arable and pasture land. The surface is finely diversified, rising in each direction from the lake, in a gradual manner, for nearly four miles. On the east it reaches the summit of a range of hills called the *Muir of Leckan*, twenty-four miles long ; and on the west is another range, also twenty-four miles long, called the *Mid-Muir*. The scenery is of the highest order, consisting of a rich combination of almost every picturesque and romantic object usually to be seen in the most admired Highland districts. In *Loch Awe* are several wooded islands with interesting ruins ; numerous creeks intersect its shores, and the whole lake is relieved, with great effect, by the bold mountain heights overhanging the district. The average breadth of the loch is about a mile ; and on its banks are two ferries, one of them three-quarters of a mile from Dalavich, and the other a mile from Kilchrenan. The island of Inish-Chonnel, a beautiful spot opposite the church of Dalavich, exhibits an ivy-mantled ruin of great antiquity, for many centuries the chief residence of the Argyll family. Near this is the isle of Inish-Errich, containing the ruins of a chapel, and an old burying-ground still in use ; and at a small distance from Inish-Errich is *Eilean'n Tagart*, otherwise Priests' isle, formerly the priests' residence. *Loch Avich*, anciently called Loch Luina, a prominent feature in the scenery, is situated a little west of Loch Awe, and communicates with it by the Avich stream. It is of triangular form, measuring about eight miles along the entire line of its shores, and is well supplied with trout. The vicinity of this lake, which has a castle and several islands frequented by a great variety of water-fowl, was the scene of Cathluina, or the Conflict of Luina, described in an ancient Celtic poem ; and one of its isles was the scene of another event, the subject of a poem called Laoi Fraoich, or the Death of Fraoch. Many places in the parish are named after some of the heroes of Ossian. Besides the two lakes, contributing so largely to the embellishment of the scenery, there are several streams, tributaries of Loch Awe, flowing among numerous elevations and hollows, ornamented in some parts with good natural pasture, and in others with tracts of valuable wood.

The fertile banks of Loch Awe are well cultivated, producing good crops ; the mosses, covering a large space, are to some extent capable of improvement, and draining has lately been carried on in several places. The chief avocation of the inhabitants, however, is the rearing of black-cattle and sheep ; and the district is more distinguished for its imposing scenery than for agricultural operations. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4280. The rocks consist of mica, quartz, limestone, and whinstone. The mansion of Eridine House, and that of Sonachan House, are both situated here. A manufactory for pyroligneous acid has been erected, in connexion with an establishment at Camlachie, near Glasgow. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, synod of Argyll, and in the patronage of the Duke of Argyll. The minister's stipend is about £150, of which about a sixth is received

from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of ten acres valued at £11 per annum. There are two churches, more than nine miles distant from each other: that of Kilchrenan was built in 1770, and the church of Dalavich a year later; the one containing 280, and the other 242 sittings. The incumbent generally takes the services alternately, but occasionally preaches in both churches on the same Sunday, though this is seldom practicable, the climate being rainy, and the roads very bad. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship in the parish. Kilchrenan parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master, who keeps an assistant, has a salary of £17, with about £6 fees, and receives in addition £11. 10., of which £10 are the interest of a charge on the Marquess of Breadalbane's property, left for the education of poor children. This bequest is under the control of the kirk-session, and does not necessarily belong to the parish school. There are also two parochial schools at Dalavich: the masters have salaries respectively of £17. 4. and £17. 10., with £7 and £5 fees; they likewise receive £1. 15. and £1 from other sources.

KILCONQUHAR, a parish, in the district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife; containing, with the burghs of Colinsburgh and Earlsferry, and the village of Kilconquhar, 2605 inhabitants, of whom 566 are in the village, 1½ mile (N. by W.) from Elie. The lands of Kilconquhar and Balcarres belong to two branches of the family of Lindesay, of whom Walter and William de Lindesay, brothers, occupied stations of importance in the reign of David I.; the latter became the head of the family, and one of his descendants was created Earl of Crawfurd in 1398. Kilconquhar is now in the possession of Sir Henry Lindesay Bethune, Bart., a descendant of the family, whose baronetcy was conferred upon him for his services in Persia. John, second son of David, eighth Earl of Crawfurd, obtained the estate of Balcarres in the parish, which, together with other lands, was erected into a barony in 1592; and his son David, who was created Lord Lindsay of Balcarres, built a chapel at this place, in which he was interred. David's son, Alexander, who was the first Earl of Balcarres, was a firm adherent of Charles II., whom he attended while in exile at Breda, where he died a short time before the Restoration, and whence his remains were brought home, and deposited in the family chapel. The estate is now in the possession of his descendant, Colonel James Lindsay.

The parish derives its name from its situation at the head of a lake; of which the Gaelic term is descriptive. It is about nine miles in length, and two miles in average breadth; is bounded on the south by the Firth of Forth, and on the west by the bay of Largo; and comprises about 5400 acres, all of which are arable, and under high cultivation, except what is covered with wood. The surface varies greatly in elevation. From the south, where it is mostly flat, the land rises gradually towards the north until it reaches the middle of the parish, in the hills of Reres and Kilbrachmont, points of a ridge extending from Kellie Law on the east to Largo Law on the west, and having an elevation of more than 600 feet above the level of the sea. In the southern portion of the parish is the hill of Kincraig; and in the northern part the hill of Duniker Law, which has a height of 750 feet. From the summit of this hill is an extensive and varied prospect, embracing the estuaries of the Forth and the Tay, and, towards the north and west, the mountains in the counties of Perth, Angus, and Argyll. The Craig of Balcarres commands a diversified view of the adjacent lands, which are beautifully wooded; the towns on the coast extending from Dysart to Crail, with numerous handsome mansions surrounded by plantations; the Firth of Forth and the shipping in the harbour; the rich lands of East Lothian, the city of Edinburgh, the hills of Linlithgow, Pentland, and Lammermoor, and the German Ocean. The home scenery is greatly enriched by the beautiful loch of Kilconquhar, which is about half a mile in breadth and two miles in circumference, abounding with pike and eels, and frequented by swans, teal, wild-duck, and other aquatic fowl. The banks of the lake are ornamented with plantations; and from its proximity to the village, the whole forms an interesting and beautifully picturesque feature in the landscape. A small stream issuing from it falls into the sea at Elie. A burn which in its course drives several mills flows into Largo bay, and some streamlets that rise in the northern portion of the parish join the river Eden.

The soil, though generally fertile, varies considerably: in the portions near the sea, it is a light loam intermixed with sand; and in those more remote, a rich and deep loam producing abundant crops. The rotation plan of husbandry in its most improved state is practised, and the system of agriculture has been brought to great perfection; the crops are oats, wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips, with a small quantity of flax. Much attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, of the Fifeshire breed, with an occasional mixture of the Teeswater; and in order to encourage improvement in this respect, the East Fife Agricultural Society hold annual meetings at Colinsburgh, for the public distribution of premiums to the successful competitors. The average number of cattle is 1500, and about 500 of them are annually fattened for the butcher. The number of horses employed in agriculture is 200, and about fifty horses are annually sold: the feeding of sheep has been introduced within these few years to a considerable extent, chiefly of the Cheviot breed. The plantations are oak, ash, beech, plane, and larch. Some most valuable timber is found on the lands of Balcarres and Kilconquhar, in which are many trees of majestic growth, more than two centuries old; and in that part of the Balcarres estate called the Den are about 100 acres, chiefly of hard-wood of great height, and which have been planted for above half a century. In general the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and roofed with slate; threshing-mills are in use on the various farms, and several of them are driven by steam-engines, which have been lately introduced, and appear to be on the increase. The lands have been much improved by draining; and the fences, usually stone dykes, are kept in good order. The annual value of real property in Kilconquhar is £10,998.

The general coal formation extends throughout the whole of the parish; and in its various sections are found basalt, greenstone, clinkstone, trap tuffa, amygdaloid, wacke, and porphyritic claystone, sandstone, shale, ironstone, and coal. The basalt is of a greyish black colour, and extremely hard, and is found in columnar groups of great beauty, on the south-west extremity of

the parish. Kincraig Hill, ascending abruptly from the beach to the height of 200 feet, abounds with all these varieties, comprehending every species of trap formation; and Balcarres Craig, which rises from a deep ravine to a similar height, and is completely detached from all the surrounding hills, displays near its summit a beautiful specimen of columnar formation, of a dark blue colour, exceedingly close-grained and hard, and which, though possessing the properties of felspar or clinkstone rock, is frequently supposed to be basaltic. The Balcarres coalfield comprises four distinct seams, two of which are splint and two common coal. The seams of splint coal are respectively six and two feet thick; and the seams of common coal, one of which is subdivided by an intermediate layer of marl, are about three feet in thickness. Coal is likewise found at Lathallan, Largoward, and Falfield, in the upper division of the parish, in which is also cannel coal of very superior quality. Limestone is not plentiful, but is found at Kilconquhar, Balcarres, and some other places; and large boulders of greenstone, mica-slate, and granite occur along the sea-shore. In this parish the principal seats are Balcarres, Kilconquhar House, Charleton, Lathallan, Falfield, and Cairnie, all handsome mansions, situated in tastefully-disposed and richly-embellished demesnes. The produce of the agricultural districts is more than requisite for the supply of the population, and large quantities are consequently conveyed to the neighbouring towns, with which an easy intercourse is maintained by turnpike-roads kept in excellent repair. The village is neatly built and pleasantly situated: of its total population, namely 566, 232 are in that part called Barnyards. The inhabitants of the parish are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in weaving for the manufacturers of Dundee and Kirkcaldy: the articles of manufacture are checks, sheetings, dowlas, &c., in the production of which about 230 persons are employed, of whom 120 are females; all working at handlooms in their own dwellings. There is also a tannery, in which a few men are engaged.

This parish, which formerly comprehended the whole of the parish of Elie, and the barony of St. Monan's, both separated from it in 1639, is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Earl of Balcarres. The minister's stipend is about £300, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £27. 10. per annum. The church, erected in 1821, is a handsome edifice in the later English style of architecture, with a lofty tower, and is adapted for a congregation of 1030 persons. At Largoward is a chapel of ease, built in 1835, for the accommodation of the northern part of the parish; the service is performed by a missionary appointed by the presbytery. There are also places of worship in the parish for members of the United Presbyterian Church, Independents, and Baptists. Kilconquhar parochial school, situated in the village, affords a liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34, with £60 fees, a house and garden, and the privilege of taking boarders. There is also a school at Largoward, to the master of which the heritors pay 100 merks per annum; and at Earlsferry and Colinsburgh are schools with upwards of 100 scholars each, but without endowment. Under Kincraig Hill is the picturesque and romantic cavern called Macduff's Cave, in which that thane, in his flight from the usurper Macbeth, is generally supposed to have concealed himself for some time.

KILDA, ST., an isle, in the county of Inverness. This island, also called Hirta, is the most remote of the Western Isles: the nearest land to it is Harris, from which it is distant sixty miles in a west-south-west direction; and it is 140 miles from the nearest point of the main land of Scotland. In length it is about three miles, from east to west, and in breadth two miles, from north to south. The whole island is fenced by one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, with the exception of a part of the bay, or landing-place, lying towards the south-east, and even there the rocks are of considerable height. The bay is inconvenient; and the tides and waves are so impetuous that, unless in calm weather, it is extremely hazardous to approach. The surface of the island rises into four high mountains, covered with a blackish loam, except at their summits, where is moss about three feet in depth; but the soil is rendered fertile by the industry of the inhabitants, who manure their fields so as to convert them into a sort of gardens. There are several springs that form a burn running close by the village, which is situated about a quarter of a mile from the bay. The ordinary means of intercourse with the island is, by the packet from Dunvegan, in Skye, to Rodel, in Harris, and thence to the isle of Pabbay, at the extremity of the sound of Harris, whence a number of fishermen make the voyage in large open boats. It is accessible, also, by steamers in summer, and is visited occasionally by revenue cruisers.

KILDALTON, a parish, in the district of Islay, county of Argyll, 14 miles (E. by S.) from Bowmore; containing, with the village of Port-Ellen and the former quoad sacra district of Oa, 3315 inhabitants, of whom 904 are in Port-Ellen. This parish, which is supposed to have taken its name from one of the step-sons of the Macdonalds, who was buried in the church, forms the south-eastern portion of the isle of Islay, and is bounded on the north-east by the sound of Islay, and on the south-west by the Atlantic Ocean. It is twenty-four miles in length and seven in breadth; the number of acres has not been ascertained, and only a very small portion of the parish is arable. The surface is broken by a range of hills extending from south-west to north-east, and increasing in elevation towards the sound of Islay; of these, Benvigory and Mc Arthur's Head are the highest. To the north-west of the hills is a large extent of level ground, gradually coming into cultivation; and the valleys, which intersect the parish from east to west, are in general fertile, yielding good crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. There are numerous excellent springs in various places, but no rivers of any importance; also several small lakes, in most of which are found trout of large size, and in some pike. The coast extends for more than fifty miles; it is generally low and rocky, and is indented with bays, the principal of which are Port-Ellen, Lagamhulin, Lochknock, Lochintallin, Ardmore, Kenture, Aross, Claigean, Ardtealla, and Proaig. The most prominent headlands are, Mc Arthur's Head on the north, Ardmore Point on the east, and the Mull of Oa on the south. In different parts the rocks are perforated with caverns of romantic appearance, one of which is about 300 feet in circumference, and nearly 200 feet in depth: the sea flows into this cavern through two apertures, one of them a lofty arch of considerable span, and the other a narrow fissure in the rock. There are also numerous small islands near the coast, the chief

of which are Texa, Ellan-nan-Caorach, Ellain-Imersay, the Ardelisters, and a cluster of islands in the bay of Ardmore.

In this parish the SOIL is extremely various. The system of agriculture is improving; and within the last few years considerable tracts of land have been brought into cultivation under the auspices of the proprietor, W. F. Campbell, Esq., of Islay, who has also formed plantations of large extent. These consist of oak, ash, fir, plane, horse-chesnut, and beech, which are all in a thriving state; and in the north-east of the parish are many acres of brushwood. Numbers of black-cattle of the native breed, and sheep, are reared in the pastures; and great attention is paid to their improvement. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4562. The principal substrata are slate, granite, whinstone, and limestone; and in some parts indications of ironstone are observed, with appearances of lead and copper ore; but the slate and limestone only are wrought. A neat shooting-lodge has been erected by Mr. Campbell, in which he occasionally resides during the season. There are five distilleries, employing about forty persons. Fairs for black-cattle are held at Port-Ellen, in the beginning of June, July, August, September, and November; and a runner from the post-office at Bowmore conveys letters three times a week to a receiving-house at Lagamhulin.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Islay and Jura, synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which two-thirds are paid from the exchequer; with a gratuity of £5 from the heritor, a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum: patron, the Crown. Kildalton church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, is a neat structure, erected in 1816, and enlarged in 1830, containing 600 sittings. A church has been built at Oa, in the south-west. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £25, with a house and garden, and the fees average £10 per annum. A school is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who allow the master a salary of £16, with a house and some land; and there is another school, to the master of which the Gaelic Society pay £20. In Oa is a parliamentary school with a salary of £30; and at Kenture, Lagamhulin, and Kintraw are General Assembly schools. The poor have the interest of a bequest of £100 by Major Mc Neill. There are remains of several churches, consisting chiefly of the roofless walls: near the ruins of the old church of Kildalton are two crosses of grey granite, one of which is richly ornamented with sculpture. Vestiges of three ancient forts may be seen in the parish at the Mull of Oa, near Port-Ellen, and at the bay of Lagamhulin: the first is supposed to have been erected by the Danes; the fort near Lagamhulin, called Dun-naom-haig, is thought to have been built by the Macdonalds, and was the last stronghold that they possessed.

KILDONAN, a parish, in the county of SUTHERLAND, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Helmsdale; containing 256 inhabitants. This parish takes its name from *Kil*, a "cell or chapel", and *Donan*, the name of the saint who promulgated Christianity in this part, and whose memory has been handed down by tradition with great veneration. It is chiefly remarkable as having been, for several ages, the residence of the celebrated clan Gun. They are supposed to have descended from the Norwegian kings of Man; and *Lochlin*, the Gaelic name for ancient Scandinavia, or at least for Denmark, is still spoken of by the Highlanders as the native country of the Guns, the Macleods, and the Gillanders. The immediate ancestor of the Guns is said to have been the son of Olave, fifth Norwegian king of Man, who had three sons by his third wife, Christina, daughter of Farquhar, Earl of Ross. These were, Gun or Guin, the founder of the clan Gun; Leoid, Loyd, or Leod, from whom sprang the Macleods; and Leaundris, the first of the clan Landers, or Gillanders, of Ross-shire, many of whom afterwards assumed the name of Ross. It appears that these several heads of clans were dependent on their grandfather the Earl of Ross, who possessed great power and influence in different parts of the country, and especially in Caithness. In that county, Gun was originally settled; and his first stronghold was the castle of Halbury, at Easter Clythe, usually called Crowner Gun's Castle, and which was situated on a precipitous rock nearly surrounded by, and overhanging, the sea. The clan of Gun continued to extend their possessions in Caithness till about the middle of the fifteenth century, when, in consequence of their rancorous feuds with the Keiths and others, they thought it expedient to establish their chief, and a strong detachment of the clan, in the adjoining county of Sutherland, where, by the protection of the Earls of Sutherland, they obtained, among other places, lands in the parish of Kildonan, which they held for a considerable period.

The PARISH is twenty-eight miles in extreme length, and varies in breadth from five to seventeen miles. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Reay and Farr, on the south by Clyne and Loth, on the east by the county of Caithness, and on the west by Farr and Clyne. This is altogether an inland parish. Its northern division is lofty, and marked by several high and massive mountains. The southern part consists of two parallel ranges of mountains, separated by the beautiful valley of Helmsdale, through which runs the winding river of the same name, passing many verdant holms and haughs, and some ornamental clumps of birch, and falling into the North Sea at the village of Helmsdale, in the parish of Loth. Ben-Griam-more is a mountain nearly 2000 feet high, and, with the other lofty elevations, characterized by wide chasms, rent or worn by powerful torrents, gives to the scenery a wild and magnificent appearance. The upper district is remarkable for the number and size of its lakes, of which Loch-na-Cuen, one of the largest, is adorned with two or three small islands and several winding bays. The waters abound with char and trout, and some of them are famed for angling.

The SOIL of the haughs near the river is formed of deposits of mossy earth, with sand and decomposed rock: much of the upland consists of tracts of moss, lying contiguous to the pastures. The entire parish is the property of the Duke of Sutherland, and has been from time immemorial part of the ancient earldom of Sutherland. Almost the whole of it is occupied with sheep-farms, which are in the hands of six tenants; and the number of sheep grazed, all of the Cheviot breed, is estimated at 18,000. Previously to the year 1811, the land was let in small portions, and much attention was paid to the rearing of Highland cattle; but between that period and

1821 the cattle gradually yielded to the introduction of Cheviot sheep. In consequence of this change, and the consolidation of the small farms, the population was diminished in numbers from 1574 to 565; and it is now not half the latter number. There are two or three good roads in the parish, chiefly for local convenience. The principal communication of the people is with Helmsdale. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dornoch, synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The stipend is £158, of which £70 are received from the exchequer; and there is a good manse, with a glebe of fourteen acres, in addition to which the minister has the privilege of grazing sixty sheep. Kildonan church is a plain building, erected about 1740, and rebuilt in 1786. There is a parochial school, the master of which has the maximum salary, and about £3 fees, with a school-house. The remains of several circular or Pictish towers may still be seen in the parish, as well as numerous barrows or tumuli; it also contains some mineral springs, supposed to have been anciently used for medicinal purposes.

KILDRUMMY, a parish, in the district of ALFORD, county of ABERDEEN, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Alford; containing 627 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is of Gaelic origin, and signifies "the little burial mount", was distinguished for its castle, anciently the property of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and a seat of King Robert Bruce. The castle now presents a venerable ruin, situated on an eminence overlooking a rivulet that falls into the Don; but was originally an extensive and strongly-fortified pile, consisting, according to tradition, of one stately circular tower of five stories, known as the Snow tower, in the western corner of the fabric, and of six other towers of different dimensions. It was besieged by Edward I. in 1306, when the wife of Bruce, his daughter, his two sisters, and the Countess of Buchan, had fled to it for refuge; and it is supposed that they made their escape by means of a subterraneous passage, of which there are still traces. It was afterwards partly destroyed by fire, but, having been repaired, became the principal residence of the Earls of Mar, until the rebellion of the earl in 1715, after which the whole building was suffered to fall to decay. Among the ruins are the remains of a chapel, which was used as a magazine for forage during the siege of 1306.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by that of Auchindoir and Kearn, on the east by the parishes of Forbes and Alford, and on the west and south by the parishes of Leochel-Cushnie and Towie. It chiefly comprises a valley from two to three miles square, and is divided into two unequal parts by the river Don, upwards of twenty miles from its source. The soil is a rich loam, and very fertile; the Kildrummy oats are well known as a light thin grain, having plenty of straw, and ripening earlier than most ordinary kinds. The general surface of the parish is undulated; and a sandstone bed runs through it from north to south. A considerable extent of natural birchwood covers a bank overhanging the rivulet near the castle; and there are plantations at Clova, Brux, and other places in the vale. Cattle-markets are held on the first Tuesdays in February and May, O. S. On the edge of a romantic ravine, stands a mansion in the Elizabethan style; and at Clova is another, in a more modern style of architecture. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2282. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Alford, synod of Aberdeen, and the patronage is vested in the Crown. The stipend of the minister varies from £150 to £160, of which about a third is received from the exchequer; and there is a manse, with a glebe of six acres, valued at £10 per annum. Kildrummy church is a plain edifice, erected in 1805. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches: the master has a salary of £25. 13. 4., with a school and dwelling-house, built in 1822, and about £11 fees; also a portion of the Dick bequest. Lord Elphinstone, who was slain at the battle of Flodden, and the Earl of Mar, attainted in 1715, were buried in the churchyard of the parish.

KILFINAN, a parish, in the district of COWAL, county of ARGYLL, 30 miles (S. S. W.) from Inverary; containing 1816 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying the "church or burial-place of Finan", is derived from a saint of the seventh century, a disciple of St. Columba, to whom the church was dedicated. The parish is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and is girt by water in every direction except on the north. The west and north-west sides are bounded by Loch Fine; the east by Loch Riddon and part of the Kyles of Bute; and the southern point by the sea, which, by a channel three or four leagues across, separates it from the Isle of Arran. It extends longitudinally about seventeen miles from north to south, and varies in breadth from three to nearly six miles, comprising an area of about 50,000 acres, of which 4000 are arable, 2500 under natural wood, and plantations, and the remainder mostly hilly ground, fit only for the pasturage of sheep and cattle. The coast, which is of course of great extent, is frequently varied and relieved by pleasant slopes, or level tracts of arable land; and contains numerous headlands and bays. Among the headlands, that of Airdlamont is the most prominent, situated at the southern extremity of the parish. The chief bays are, Kilfinan bay, below the church; Achalick bay, two or three miles more southward; and Kilbride bay, still nearer Airdlamont. In the north is a sand-bank, of beautiful appearance at ebb tide, and measuring, it is said, above a mile from its margin to its termination at low-water mark.

The surface of the parish, though in general hilly, rises in no part to any remarkable height. The greatest eminences are those of a ridge, of moderate elevation, forming the boundary between Kilfinan and the parish of Kilmodan; commanding attractive views of the Kyles of Bute and part of Loch Fine, as well as of some of the Hebrides; and displaying on their bosom an agreeable variety of pleasant valleys containing good arable lands. There are four burns, of inconsiderable size, but increased by numerous tributaries which, in rainy weather, rush down from the mountains with great rapidity and violence. The fresh-water lochs are two: they extend about half a mile in length and between 300 and 500 yards in breadth, and though not of large dimensions, contribute to improve the scenery, and supply abundance of the common yellow trout. The soil differs to a great extent, according to the situation: that near the sea, on the more level ground, is a light fertile earth, somewhat sharp, resting on a fine gravelly subsoil, and when well cultivated producing good crops of grain and potatoes, and excellent grass. At some distance

inland, upon the higher grounds, there is a mixture of moss covering extensive tracts, much of which is in tillage; and the whole of this description of soil is thought capable of being brought under profitable cultivation by good management.

During the last fifteen years, great improvement has taken place in farming operations; there are now many well-cultivated farms, and both grain and potatoes are exported to a very considerable extent. In general, however, agriculture is still in rather a low condition. Many obstacles are presented by a variable, rainy, and stormy climate, and, in most places, a comparatively sterile soil; and all the crops, with the exception of the potatoes, show the necessity for the introduction of still further improvements in the system of tillage. Much dependence is placed on cattle and sheep. The sheep are generally of the black-faced breed, and of small size in consequence of the inferior character of the pasture, though latterly, by the construction of drains, and in other ways, attempts have been made to improve both the sheep and the cattle. In summer the maintenance of the poorer tenants is derived principally from the herring-fishing, in which most of them are engaged. The leases usually run only nine years, a circumstance unfavourable to the investment of capital for the improvement of the land. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5546. The rocks consist chiefly of mica-slate, mixed with white quartz; whinstone is found in small quantities, and limestone of good quality both for building and for agricultural purposes is plentiful in the north. Plantations are scattered in various directions, comprising oak, ash, fir, and the other kinds common to the country; and there are several oak-coppices, which are cut for sale every twenty years. Birch, ash, and hazel are also found growing in coppices; but they are entirely neglected.

In this parish are some well-built mansions, namely, Airdlamont House, a plain structure, situated not far from the point of the same name, and ornamented with good plantations; Ardmarnock House, near Loch Fine; Ballimore House, a neat and elegant residence, also near Loch Fine; and Otter House, on the bay of Kilfinan. All of these, except Otter House, have been built within the last few years. The only hamlets are the small clusters of tenements here and there, occupied by the farmers and cottars, and containing twelve or fifteen families each. A gunpowder manufactory was established at Kames, near the Kyles of Bute, in 1839, which has since been improved and considerably enlarged, and now produces from 8000 to 9000 barrels annually: more than thirty persons are employed in the different departments of the factory; and they receive considerably higher wages than any other class of workmen in the parish. The herring-fishing on Loch Fine is prosecuted with activity; upwards of 100 boats belong to the parish, and each of these requires three men, and produces from £50 to £60 per annum, a sum, however, far inferior to that formerly obtained, and found barely sufficient to meet the heavy expenses. Salmon-fishing is also carried on, in the Kyles of Bute. A post-office was established at Kilfinan about the year 1840, and is subordinate to that at Cairndow, thirty miles distant, with which it communicates three times a week. The roads are generally in bad order. There is a small pier at Otter Ferry, which was an important point of transit for the people of this district of Argyllshire, in travelling to the low country: but since the use of steam-boats, it has been almost entirely neglected. Markets for cattle are held in May and October, near the ferry.

Kilfinan is in the presbytery of Dunoon, synod of Argyll, and in the patronage of Archibald James Lamont, Esq. The minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse, a glebe of four arable acres valued at £8 per annum, and the privilege of grazing on an adjoining farm. The church is situated at a short distance from the head of Kilfinan bay, and, among other objects, commands a good view of Loch Fine, which in this part is five or six miles broad. It is supposed to have been built about the beginning of the seventeenth century; was thoroughly repaired in 1759, and also underwent considerable repairs in 1845. An additional church, situated at the south end of the parish, eight miles distant from the parish church, was built, and opened in May 1839, by subscriptions from the district and various other quarters, aided by a grant of £174. 10. from the General Assembly's extension committee. The incumbent officiates alternately at Kilfinan and in the additional church. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches, and in Gaelic; the master has a salary of £34, with the legal accommodations, but £6 of the salary are deducted, and divided between two branch schools. He also receives about £26 fees, and the interest of £95. 10., part of which was bequeathed about a century since by a member of the Lamont family, and another part by John Lamont, Esq., in 1814. In addition to this school and its branches, in the upper district, there are three in the lower division, but all unendowed, with the exception of a grant of land to one of them by Mr. Lamont. On the border of one of the inland lakes stand the ruins of an ancient castle, a former residence of the Lamont family, which was destroyed by order of the Marquess of Argyll, in the reign of Charles II. The parish also contains several duns, consisting of rows of circular stones, generally on eminences; and there are remains of numerous cairns.

KILFINICHEN and KILVICEUEN, a parish, in the district of Mull, county of Argyll; containing 4113 inhabitants, of whom 250 are in the village of Bonessan. It takes its name from the churches of the two ancient parishes whereof it consists, one church in the district of Airdmeanach, and the other in that of Ross, by which latter appellation the whole parish is frequently designated. The parish comprises the south-west portion of the isle of Mull, and includes the isles of Iona, Inniskenneth or Inch-Kenneth, and Eorsa, with several small islets. It is bounded on the north and north-east by a ridge of mountains separating it from the parish of Torosay; on the south it is bounded by an arm of the Atlantic, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean itself. Exclusive of the isles, it is about twenty-four miles in length and thirteen in extreme breadth, comprising an area of nearly 180 square miles. Of the four districts of Iona, Ross, Brolas, and Airdmeanach, into which the parish is divided, *Iona* is separated from Ross by the sound of Iona, and is three miles in length and almost one mile in breadth. *Ross* and *Brolas* are divided from Airdmeanach by Loch Scridain, and are each about twelve miles in length and from three and a half to seven miles in breadth; while *Airdmeanach*, which joins Brolas at the upper extremity of Loch

Scridain, is thirteen miles in length, and varies from three to six in breadth. The surface is hilly, and the lands generally are better adapted for pasturage than for the plough: in some portions the grounds are low and flat, consisting of heath, pasture, and arable land. Of the mountains that separate the parish from Torosay, the most conspicuous is *Benmore*, which has an elevation of 3097 feet above the level of the sea, commanding from its summit an unbounded view of the numerous islands in this part of the Atlantic, the whole of the circumjacent country, and Ireland in the distance. The promontory of *Burg*, also, at the western extremity of Airdmeanach, is especially worthy of notice, rising precipitously from the sea in an irregular series of basaltic columns.

The island of *Iona* is described in a separate article. *Inniskenneth*, which takes its name from Kenneth, a disciple and companion of St. Columba, who lived here in seclusion, is separated from the northern shore of Airdmeanach by a sound nearly half a mile wide; it is a mile in length and about half a mile in breadth. The isle belonged to the monastery of Iona, to which it was a cell; the remains of the ancient chapel are in tolerable preservation, and in the cemetery, which is still used as a place of sepulture, are numerous monuments. The remains of the cottage of Sir Allan Maclean, in which he hospitably entertained Dr. Johnson when on a visit to the Hebrides, are also preserved here. This island is now the property of Col. Robert Macdonald, who has built a handsome mansion, in which he resides. *Eorsa*, to the north-east of Inniskenneth, is about a mile in length, and the property of the Duke of Argyll; it is very fertile, formerly producing crops of grain, and at present pasturage for sheep, but it is uninhabited.

The sea-coast, including its numerous indentations, is not less than 100 miles in circuit; and the shores are bold and rocky throughout the whole of its extent. On the south side of Ross is the creek of *Portuisgen*, affording safe anchorage in favourable weather for vessels not exceeding thirty tons; and in the sound of Iona are the creeks of *Barachan* and *Poltairve*, in which vessels of large burthen may ride: there is, however, a sand-bank nearly in the middle of the sound, to pass which, with safety, vessels must keep within one-third channel of the island of Iona. To the east of the sound of Iona is *Loch Lahaich*, which extends for about two miles into the district of Ross, and has good anchorage for ships of considerable burthen. The whole of *Loch Scridain* forms a roadstead; and at Kilfinichen, vessels of the largest size may find excellent anchorage, and secure shelter from all storms. The headland of Burgh, and the entire north coast of Airdmeanach, are exceedingly dangerous, abruptly rocky, and without any harbour. There are numerous rivers, some of which in their descent from the rocks, precipitously steep and cragged, form strikingly romantic cascades; but none of the rivers are of sufficient importance to require particular description.

The SOIL of the arable land is chiefly clay, alternated with sand, and, though in some parts fertile, is in others thin and light, and better adapted for spade husbandry than for the plough. The principal crops are oats, bear (sold to the distillers of Oban and Tobermory), potatoes, turnips, and other green crops. The cattle, of which great numbers are pastured on the hills, are of a hardy breed; and on the larger farms are kept a few cows of the Ayrshire: the sheep, formerly of the small Highland breed, are now the Cheviots and others, numbers of which are pastured. There are plantations at Kilfinichen, but not of any considerable extent; and in the district of Airdmeanach is some natural wood, consisting of oak, ash, and beech: none of the trees have attained any great growth. The rocks are mostly of the trap and oolite formations, and many of the cliffs are of basalt and greywacke. The substrata of Inniskenneth are red sandstone, and limestone; and on the south side of Ross, granite and micaceous schistus. Limestone is found at Carsaig, where, also, are some good quarries of freestone. Several indications of coal occur on the lands near the coast, and in the bed of a rivulet on the side of the mountain; there are also favourable appearances at Brolas and Gribund, and the proprietor of Carsaig is now boring for coal with every prospect of success. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4569.

The principal mansions are Kilfinichen House, Pennycross House, and the house of Inniskenneth, the seat of Col. Macdonald, previously noticed. The only village is Bonessan, containing several shops well stocked with various kinds of merchandise for the supply of the adjacent district: a post-office, subordinate to that of Aros, has been established here; and fairs for black-cattle are held on the Friday before the Mull markets in May and October. Facility of communication is afforded by numerous steam-boats, which, during the summer especially, convey visiters to the islands of Iona and Staffa. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Mull, synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £180. 10., with an allowance of £42 in lieu of manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Duke of Argyll. There are two churches, one at Bonessan, in the district of Ross, and the other at Kilfinichen, in Airdmeanach, both built in 1804, and repaired in 1828, the former containing 350 sittings, and the latter 300. Divine service is performed for two Sundays at Bonessan, and on the third at Kilfinichen; and a church has been erected in the island of Iona, forming a separate charge for that island and another district of the parish. There are two parochial schools, the masters of which have respectively salaries of £30 and £21. 6. 3., with fees averaging £8 for each master, and a house and garden. A school is supported by the General Assembly, who pay the master a salary of £22; and two Gaelic schools are maintained in the parish, the teachers receiving £20 and £15 respectively, and having a house and garden each. The schools together are attended by about 800 children.—See IONA.

KILLALLAN, in the county of RENFREW.—See HOUSTON and KILLALLAN.

KILLARROW, county ARGYLL.—See KILARROW.

KILLEAN and KILCHENZIE, a parish, in the district of CANTYRE, county of ARGYLL, 18 miles (N. N. W.) from Campbelltown; containing 2402 inhabitants. The name of the first of these two ancient parishes, now united, is of doubtful origin, but is supposed to be derived either from Killian, a saint of the seventh century, or from a Gaelic term signifying a "river churchyard", in allusion to a rivulet forming the northern boundary, and, in union with a tributary stream, surrounding the site, of the church and burying-ground. Another saint, called St. Kenneth, is considered to have given name to Kilchenzie, and to have been the tutelar saint of that district. The PARISH is situated on the western coast

of the peninsula of Cantyre, and is eighteen miles in length and about four and a half in breadth, comprising 51,840 acres, of which between 5000 and 6000 are arable, several portions pasture, and the remainder, to a great extent, barren moors and wild mountains altogether incapable of cultivation. The COAST is much varied. In many parts it is low and sandy, especially in the direction of the islands of Gigha, Cara, Jura, and Islay, which afford great protection against the fury of the waves. Farther south, it is more rocky and elevated; and though neither harbour nor secure anchorage is to be found, for want of those arms of the sea which penetrate many Highland districts, yet the shores are marked by numerous headlands, small bays, caves, and piles of rocks, serving to vary the uniformity of outline, and to form interesting scenery. The principal headland towards the north is Runahaorine point, consisting of a narrow neck of mossy land, stretching about a mile into the sea, opposite to the north end of the island of Gigha, and, with a promontory in the parish of Kilberry, forming the entrance into West Loch Tarbert from the Atlantic Ocean. Bealochintie bay, more southward, comprehends a circuit of nearly two miles, and has in its vicinity a projecting mass of rocks and stones of vast dimensions, overhanging the water. The sea is thought to have receded to a considerable extent. Traces of its ancient limits are evident in many places; and among these especially is a strip of alluvial land, extending near the shore, throughout the whole line of coast, and bearing marks of its former subjection to the element. The inhabitants are, indeed, of opinion that this recession is still gradually going on. The sound between the main land and the islands of Gigha and Cara is rendered perilous by numerous sunken rocks; and vessels approaching the coast, having no harbour here, are often obliged, upon a change of wind, to retreat suddenly to Gigha, and wait for a favourable opportunity of returning.

The surface of the INTERIOR is also considerably varied, the land gradually rising from the shore to the height of 700 or 800 feet, and exhibiting several glens, and elevations of some magnitude. The scenery, however, is in general uninteresting, and is almost entirely destitute of natural wood. The hills range in a direction from north to south: the most conspicuous on account of its height is Beinn-an-tuirc, or "wild boar mountain", at the head of Glen-Barr, which rises 2170 feet above the level of the sea. The slopes of the hills towards the shore, for about half a mile, are well cultivated, and afford crops of grain, peas, and beans; but beyond, the ground is dreary, bleak, and barren, consisting of lofty moors abounding in small lochs, and tracts covered with heath, coarse grass, and rushes. The SOIL varies very much in different parts, comprising clay, moss, loam, sand, and gravel; but that which most prevails is a light gravelly loam. Near the sea the soil is very sharp and sandy. In most parts it has from time immemorial been plentifully manured with sea-weed. The crops comprise peas, beans, oats, and bear, especially the last, which is cultivated in large quantities. Potatoes likewise form an important article; they have been in great demand for seed since the opening of a communication with the English and Irish markets, and are the staple on which the tenants chiefly rely for the payment of their rents. The rotation system is in operation; but the successful prosecution of this method of husbandry is much retarded by the want of subdivisions in the land, and the scarcity of good inclosures; and with respect to farming generally no little difficulty arises from the distance of the market, the farmers being compelled to cart their produce to Campbelltown. The cattle are of the Highland breed; they are small in size, and altogether inferior: the sheep are of the ordinary black-faced kind. Great efforts have been made for many years past to improve the breed of horses, and those used for agricultural and other purposes are now of a superior description. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9532.

The rocks consist principally of mica, quartz, limestone, and whinstone, which, in some parts near the shore, are varied with different admixtures. The district is bare of natural wood, the very small portion to be seen being only brushwood, and in detached spots; but within the last forty or fifty years, plantations of larch and other forest-trees have been formed to some extent, and are kept in good order. Great discouragements, however, operate against planting, for though the soil is particularly suited to the growth of trees, the severity of the climate, the fury of the winds, and the sea air unite together to neutralize, in a considerable degree, the efforts of the planter. The chief seats are Largie and Glenbarr, the former an ancient family mansion, and the latter a modern residence built in the style of a priory. There are only two small hamlets, and the great bulk of the population are cottars or day labourers, dwelling in very humble tenements, and but scantily provided with the necessaries of life. A few persons are employed in taking lobsters, which they send by steamer to the Irish and Liverpool markets; but the fine fish of the usual kinds abounding on the western coast, and the shoals of herrings that might be taken, are almost entirely neglected. Turf and peat are the ordinary fuel, obtained from a considerable distance, and with great labour. The public road from Inverary to Campbelltown passes through the district. An annual fair is held for the hiring of harvest servants.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Cantyre, synod of Argyll, and in the patronage of the Duke of Argyll: the minister has a stipend of £178, with a manse, and a glebe of nearly eight acres, valued at £10 per annum. There are two churches, one erected in 1787, and the other in 1826, containing respectively 650 and 750 sittings. Two parochial schools afford instruction in the ordinary branches: the master of the first school has a salary of £31. 6., and a house and garden, and the master of the second, a salary of £20; the fees of both are about £15. A school is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, the master having a salary of £22, with a house, and two acres and a half of land purchased by a bequest; and another school is maintained by the General Assembly's Committee, the master of which has £25 per annum, with a house and a portion of land. The poor enjoy the interest of a bequest of £1000 by Colonel Norman Macalister, late governor of Prince of Wales' Island. Near the middle of the parish is the ruin of an old castle, said to have belonged to the Macdonalds, lords of the Isles; and in several places are tumuli, and circles of stones, usually called Druidical circles.

KILLEARN, a parish, in the county of STIRLING; containing 1224 inhabitants, of whom 390 are in the village of Killearn, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Drymen. The name of this place is supposed to have been derived

from the compound Celtic term *Kill-ear-rhin*, signifying "the church of west point", which is descriptive of the situation of the church near the western extremity of a mountainous ridge about twenty miles in length, extending from Killearn to Kilsyth, and called Campsie Fells. The parish lies in the western part of the county. It is twelve miles in length, varies in breadth from two and a quarter to four miles, and comprises about 17,000 acres, of which 7000 are under tillage, 1140 in plantations, and the remainder pasture and waste. The river Endrick runs along the northern boundary, separating the parish from Drymen and Balfron; and from this stream the surface gradually rises towards the south, where the mountainous ridge already referred to has an elevation of 1200 feet above the level of the sea. The intermediate lands comprehend, in succession from the river, first, a rich though narrow tract of alluvial soil on its banks; secondly, an arable portion from one to two miles broad, on which are situated the village and church, and which from its commanding height, in some parts, of 500 or 600 feet above the sea, affords extensive and beautiful prospects; and, thirdly, a belt of pasture land about a mile broad, which is followed by the lofty ridge of trap rock, at the southern boundary. In the western extremity of the ridge of trap rock are several semicircular excavations, known by the name of Corries. Some of these measure a mile in diameter, and have a highly interesting aspect, from the variety of stone of which the rocks consist; and in the same part of Killearn, where it joins Kilpatrick, is an artificial lake of 150 acres, affording a supply of water in summer to the Partick mills, situated on the Kelvin, near Glasgow. The Endrick is a turbid impetuous stream, which is joined by the river Blane in the lower part of the parish, and flows in a western direction, for several miles, till it falls into Loch Lomond. There are also numerous rivulets and mountain streams, forming strikingly picturesque cascades in their precipitous courses through rocky fissures: the most romantic of these cascades is in the glen of Dualt, where there is a fall of sixty feet.

The SOIL is various, but in general mossy; in some places it is rich and fertile: it produces barley, abundance of oats, a little wheat, and good crops of potatoes, hay, turnips, and beans. The annual value of the milch-cows, fat-cattle, Highland and English sheep, and other live stock, kept or reared in the parish, is about £6000. A large portion of the waste land is capable of being brought under the plough; but little attention is paid to this circumstance, the extensive and effectual draining of the parts already under cultivation being found to make a better return for the employment of capital. The estate of Killearn, especially, has received the advantage of this kind of improvement; and in 1837 the proprietor built a kiln, in which about 500,000 tiles for draining are annually made. This parish is not so forward as many others in scientific husbandry; but much has been effected within the last thirty or forty years, and the amount of produce has been doubled. The annual value of real property in Killearn amounts to £6850. The prevailing substratum is red sandstone; in several places are limestone and freestone, and of the latter some quarries are in operation, the material being used for building, and occasionally formed into millstones, which, however, are in little repute for durability. The higher parts of the mountains are trap rock, which is supposed, from the numerous fissures, to have been thrown up through the sandstone, in a state of fusion. Coal is said to exist, but the numerous attempts to find it have all failed. In this parish the wood consists chiefly of young oak, which has been cultivated for the sake of the bark: on account, however, of the deteriorated value of this article, the firs are beginning to receive more attention. The original plantations, comprising larch-fir and a variety of other trees, were formed about the beginning of the last century by one of the Graham family, whose ancestors had possessed almost the whole parish; and the late Mr. Dunmore, who many years afterwards projected turnpike-roads, and introduced the cotton manufacture and various rural improvements, encouraged also the planting of waste lands. In the vicinity of his residence at Ballikinrain are some fine yew-trees, of large bulk, and in a very flourishing condition; and near the old mansion-house of Killearn are beautiful specimens of oak and silver-fir, of great height. On the last-named estate, an elegant seat has lately been erected, on the margin of the river Blane; and there is a mansion in the castellated style at Carbeth, which, as well as several other neat residences of proprietors, is richly ornamented with wood.

The village of Killearn, which is traversed by the turnpike-road to Glasgow, is built in an irregular straggling form. It is principally inhabited by families occupying small plots of ground, let on long leases by Sir James Montgomery about 1770 with the privilege of building, a circumstance which operated to produce a gradual increase of the population, previously to that year reduced by the consolidation of several small farms. There is a woollen-factory, in which the raw material, amounting to about 400 cwt. annually, passes through the various processes till made into cloth. A post-office has been established under Glasgow. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Duke of Montrose. The minister's stipend is £152, with a manse, built in 1825, and a glebe of eight acres, valued at £12 per annum. Killearn church was rebuilt in the year 1826, and contains 500 sittings. The parochial schoolmaster receives a salary of £31, with £8 in lieu of house and garden, and about £10 fees. There is a mineral spring in the parish, one of the ingredients of which is lime, and which petrifies the moss growing near it. At a place called Blaressen Spout-head, marked by several erect stones, tradition asserts that a battle was fought between the Romans and the Scots. George Buchanan, the celebrated historian, was born in 1506, at Moss, to the south of the church, in a farm-house occupied by his father, part of which remained till 1812, when a modern edifice was erected on its site. An obelisk 103 feet high, after the model of that erected on the Boyne in Ireland in honour of the victory gained there, was raised in the village in 1788, by several gentlemen, in memory of this distinguished Scotsman. Napier of Merchiston, also, the inventor of logarithms, held property in Killearn.

KILLEARNAN, or KILLIERNAN, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Beauly; containing 1643 inhabitants. It is said to have derived its name from the circumstance of its having been the burial-place of *Irenan*, a Danish prince, the prefix *Kill* signifying a chapel, church, or cemetery.

On the northern boundary of the parish is a sepulchral monument called Cairn-Irenan; and it is probable that the Danes had a settlement here, or were often engaged in conflicts with the original inhabitants. Tradition states that two religious houses formerly existed in Killearnan, and though nothing certain is known about them, the names of two hamlets, Chapel-town and Spital, give some authority to the assertion. More recently, the family of Mackenzie, so well known in Scottish history, resided at Redcastle and Kilcoy. The three parishes of Killearnan, Kilmuir Wester, and Suddy were formed into two in the year 1756, and the ecclesiastical stipends equally apportioned. The parish of Killearnan is between five and six miles long, and between two and three broad. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Urquhart, on the south by the Firth of Beauly, on the east by the parish of Kilmuir Wester and Suddy, and on the west by the parish of Urray. The ground rises gently from the southern boundary to the top of Mulbuy, where it has its greatest elevation. Along the shore it is smooth and level, and unbroken by bays or headlands. The water of the Firth is of a dark hue, from the large quantities of moss and mud brought into it by the river of Beauly.

The soil varies considerably; and very frequently, on the same farm, light loam, red and blue clay, and gravel succeed each other. Deep clay is common on the shore; it is used as compost, and often for mortar in buildings. Many of the lands are covered with small stones, which require clearing every year; and throughout the larger part of the parish, broom grows spontaneously, and, if left to itself, would shortly overspread the fields. The whole parish is the property of two families, whose estates are called Redcastle, and Kilcoy and Drumnamarg: the former comprises 3796 acres, of which 1566 are arable, 577 pasture, and 1653 wood; the latter contains 3041 acres, of which 977 are arable, 882 wood, and 1182 pasture. The crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, rye, clover, turnips, and potatoes; and the annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £4275. Many agricultural improvements have been made within the last twenty or thirty years, and the lands have assumed an entirely different appearance. The native heath and broom are gradually yielding to valuable crops of grain; and the gratuity of £5 allowed for the improvement of every Scottish acre, and the permission to enjoy it rent-free during the remainder of the current lease, have given an impulse to the energies of the cultivator, the effects of which are conspicuous in every direction. The union of several small farms, and the building of good houses and offices, with the formation of inclosures, especially on the Redcastle property, have introduced superior tenants, and, with them, better means of cultivation; and the encouragement afforded by the spirited proprietors in the parish bids fair to raise it, in a few years, to a level with the best cultivated districts in the country. In general the farmers breed only the cattle necessary for ploughing, &c., on their own ground; but at the close of harvest, they purchase young cattle in considerable quantities to consume their straw, and others for the purpose of fattening them upon turnips with the sheep in winter, by which they make a considerable profit at the markets in the summer time. The substratum of the parish is one continued bed of red freestone, which is easily prepared, and well suited to buildings of every description. A quarry of this stone has been wrought for some centuries, from which Inverness has been freely supplied, and from which the stones used in the locks of the Caledonian canal were taken.

Formerly each of the estates had a castle in which the proprietor resided. That on the Kilcoy estate is now in ruins; but the mansion on the property of Redcastle, so named from the colour of the stone of which the building is constructed, is in good and habitable condition. It is a large pile, and is surrounded with beautiful plantations, which occupy many hundreds of acres, and consist of oak, ash, birch, Scotch fir, and larch. In other parts, also, the same trees are to be seen. There are two villages: that of Miltown, a name common to other villages in this district, is chiefly remarkable for its delightful situation, and its miniature likeness to a town; Quarry consists of a line of neat cottages, extending along the base of a sandstone rock, which rises to the height of a hundred feet above the village, giving it a very singular appearance, and conferring upon it its name. There is a corn-mill on each of the two estates, for the use of the parish. Two fairs are held which are the staple horse-markets of the country, one in February, and the other in July. Facility of communication is afforded by a good road from the ferry at Kessock to Dingwall, Invergordon, and Fortrose, the repairs of which are defrayed by a regular toll; and there are two small vessels belonging to the parish, employed in carrying timber and coal between Killearnan and Newcastle in England. Ships, also, touch here, and land their cargoes on the shore at the eastern extremity of the parish, as there is no harbour.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Chanonry, synod of Ross; and the patronage is vested in the Marchioness of Stafford. The stipend of the minister is £200, with a manse, built about a century ago, and repaired and enlarged some years since. The glebe consists of about six acres of arable land; and one-half, also, of the glebe of Kilmuir Wester has belonged to Killearnan since 1756. The church, which is built in the form of a cross, is very ancient, and of considerable size. It was thatched with heather until about fifty years ago, when it was roofed with slate, and also supplied with fresh seats; it has lately been again repaired, and is now a very comfortable building. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. There is a parochial school, in which Greek and Latin, English grammar, geography, and practical mathematics are taught: the salary of the master is £30, with a house, an allowance in lieu of garden, and about £8 fees. Another school is endowed by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; English, Gaelic, writing, and arithmetic are taught, and the master has £15 per annum, and a small house. There is also a female school supported by the society. The chief relics of antiquity are, the ruins of Kilcoy Castle; the cairn already referred to, supposed to have been raised to commemorate the murder of a Danish prince; and, in the vicinity of the cairn, the remains of a Druidical temple.

KILLELLAN, in the county of Renfrew.—See Houston and Killallan.

KILLIGRAY, an island, in the parish of Harris, district of Lewis, county of Inverness; containing 7 inhabitants. This is one of numerous isles in the

sound of Harris, and lies a short distance south of Ensay, and four miles and a half east of Bernera; its length is about two miles, and its breadth one. The south end is a deep moss; but the isle is verdant all over, and has in general a good soil, latterly well cultivated. In the northern part, particularly, the ground is managed with care, and the crops are early. Here, however, as in the neighbouring isles, the inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and the manufacture of kelp. A temple to the goddess Annat, of Saxon mythology, who presided over young maidens, anciently existed on the island.

KILLIN, a parish, in the county of PERTH; containing, with part of the former quoad sacra district of Strathfillan, 1702 inhabitants, of whom 426 are in the village of Killin, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Lochearnhead. This parish, which is situated in the Highland district of Breadalbane, extends from Loch Tay on the east to Loch Lomond on the west, and is about twenty-four miles in length, varying from five to nine miles in breadth, and comprising an area of 90,000 acres, of which 2500 are arable, 1000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder mountain pasture. Its surface is strikingly diversified with ranges of lofty mountains interspersed with deep and richly-wooded glens and fertile valleys, and is enlivened with numerous streams descending from the heights, and, after a devious course through the lower lands, forming tributaries to the rivers that intersect the parish. The highest of the mountains is *Benmore*, which has an elevation of 3900 feet above the level of the sea; it rises from the plains of Glendochart in a conical form, and the whole of the range that reaches to the head of Loch Lomond displays a character of romantic grandeur not surpassed in any part of the Highlands. The range of *Craig Chailleach*, ascending abruptly from the lands of Finlarig, near the western extremity of Loch Tay, and richly wooded from its base nearly half way to its summit, extends westward to the vale of Lochay or Glenlochay, forming, from the intervals between its several points of elevation, an apparent succession of forts. The hills, also, though of very inferior elevation, still rise to a considerable height, and, clothed with verdure to their summits, afford excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle.

Among the principal valleys is *Glendochart*, spreading westward for nearly ten miles, and watered by the river Dochart, which, issuing from a lake of that name within the glen, passes through a tract of romantic beauty into Loch Tay. The valley of *Strathfillan* extends for almost eight miles, in a similar direction, to the borders of the parish of Glenorchay, and is enlivened by the river here called the Fillan, which flows into the lake in Glendochart, and, issuing thence, is for the remainder of its course designated the Dochart. The valley of *Glenfalloch*, branching off to the south from that of Strathfillan, reaches to the confines of Dumbartonshire, and is watered by the river Falloch, which runs into Loch Lomond. The *Braes of Glenlochay*, in which the river Lochay has its source, extend for about fourteen miles from the village of Killin, towards the west, in a direction nearly parallel with Glendochart, from which they are separated by a chain of hills called the Mid hills; they are partly in the parishes of Kenmore and Weem, and form a rich and fertile district, abounding with romantic beauty. The scenery of the parish, indeed, almost in every point, is marked with features of interesting character. The streams which issue from the heights make pleasing and picturesque cascades in their descent; and the rivers that flow through the lower lands, in various places obstructed in their course, fall from considerable heights with great effect. The cataracts on the *Dochart* near the village, and those of the *Lochay* about three miles distant from it, are strikingly romantic; and the latter falls have been considered equal in beauty to the falls of the Clyde.

The SOIL, though generally light and dry, resting on a substratum of limestone, is in some places wet and marshy, particularly in the valleys of Glendochart and Strathfillan, rendered so by the occasional inundation of the rivers. Crops are raised of oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips; but the principal resource of the farmers is the pastures, which in many parts are luxuriantly rich. The sheep, of which more than 30,000 are fed, are chiefly of the black-faced breed, with a few of the Leicestershire and South-Down kept on the lands of the proprietors. The cattle, of which 1200 are pastured, are of the West Highland breed, with some of the Ayrshire on the dairy-farms. Considerable improvements are gradually taking place in the system of husbandry: draining has been extensively practised, under the assistance and encouragement of the proprietors; and the farm houses and offices, though usually of an inferior description, are giving way to others of more commodious construction. It is in contemplation to deepen and embank the rivers. The plantations are for the greater part of recent formation, and are in a thriving state. They consist chiefly of Scotch, silver, spruce, and larch fir: and the natural woods, which were formerly much more extensive, especially in the higher parts of Strathfillan, are oak, ash, mountain-ash, birch, elder, hazel, and hawthorn. At Finlarig are some yew-trees, and a plane supposed to be three hundred years old. Holly and laburnum are also frequent, and the district abounds in interesting botanic specimens. Limestone of a greyish colour, and of crystalline formation, is plentiful, and there are veins of trap and greenstone; lead-ore is also abundant, and some mines of it are at present in operation at Tyndrum, where a large crushing-mill has been erected. Cobalt, containing sixty ounces of silver in one ton of ore, is found; and in Craig-Chailleach is a rich vein of sulphuret of iron. The annual value of real property in the parish is £18,137.

The principal seats are, *Kinnell*, for centuries the baronial residence of the Mc Nabs, and now the property of the Marquess of Breadalbane, finely situated on the river Dochart; *Finlarig Castle*, now in ruins, formerly the seat of the Breadalbane family, an ancient structure at the north-west extremity of Loch Tay, near which is the family mausoleum, embosomed in woods of venerable growth; *Auchlyne House*, occupied during the shooting season by the Duke of Buckingham; *Glenure*, the seat of T. H. Place, Esq., the only resident proprietor, beautifully seated on the banks of the Lochure, near Benmore; *Auchmore*, a handsome mansion belonging to the Breadalbane family; and *Borland*, romantically situated in the woods of Glenlochay. The village of *Killin* stands at the head of Loch Tay, near the confluence of the rivers Dochart and Lochay; and the environs abound with some of the most romantic scenery in Britain. It is irregularly built, and a few of the inhabitants are employed in the carding and spinning of wool, for which

there is a mill; there are several shops for the sale of various kinds of merchandise and wares, and an excellent inn. A branch of the Central Bank of Scotland, and a savings' bank, have been established; there is a daily post to and from the south of Scotland, and a post communicates three days in the week with Kenmore and Aberfeldy. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday in January, for general business; the first Tuesday in May, also for general business, and on the 12th for cattle; on the 27th of October, for cattle; and the first Tuesday in November, O. S., for general business. Facility of communication is maintained by good roads, and bridges over the several rivers, all kept in excellent order; one road communicates with Loch Lomond, where a steamer plies daily during the summer.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Weem, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £240. 19. 5., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £13 per annum; patron, the Marquess of Breadalbane. Killin church, erected in 1774, and repaired in 1832, is a neat structure conveniently situated, and containing 905 sittings. A church, now in connexion with the Free Church, was erected towards the close of the last century, on the lands of Strathfillan; and at Ardeonaig is a mission under the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, for which a church was built by the late Marquess of Breadalbane, at an expense of £600. The latter church contains 650 sittings, and the minister has a stipend of £60, of which one-half is paid by the marquess, and the other by the society; he has also a manse, and a glebe of seventeen acres and a half, valued at £12 per annum. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship at Killin; and there are small congregations of Baptists and Independents, who assemble in a room, but have no regular minister. The parochial school is attended by about eighty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £10 per annum. Three schools are supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, the masters of which have salaries varying from £15 to £18, with a house, and land for a cow, in addition to the fees. Two schools, also, are endowed by the Marchioness of Breadalbane, in one of which, at Killin, ten boys and fifty girls are instructed gratuitously by the master, who has a salary of £20, with a house and garden; the girls are also taught sewing and knitting. In the village is likewise a school for young children, to the mistress of which the marchioness gives a house and garden rent-free. The parochial library contains a collection of about 300 volumes, principally on religious subjects; and the Breadalbane Philanthropic Association furnishes a supply of Bibles and school-books to the poor at a very reduced cost. The poor are supported partly by the liberality of the Breadalbane family, who allow, almost to each, a house and garden rent-free, with the liberty of cutting peat, and distribute annually among them meal to the amount of £40, and a supply of clothing at Christmas.

In Loch Dochart are some remains of one of the seven towers built by Sir Duncan Campbell, which during a frost was taken by the Mc Gregors, who, approaching on the ice, put the whole of its inhabitants to death. In the possession of Mr. Sinclair, tenant of Inverchagarnie, are the powder-horn, and a gold brooch, worn by the celebrated Rob Roy Mc Gregor, who was a native of Glendochart. The same gentleman has an old rifle which belonged to the Mc Nabs; it is four feet in length, with an octagonal bore, and in the stock is a recess for holding a supply of bullets. Sir Walter Scott in his *Lord of the Isles* states, that Lord Bruce's party, after their fierce struggle with the enemy at Dalry (or King's Field), entered, in their retreat, a narrow pass between Loch Dochart and a precipice, where the king had scarcely room to manage his steed. Here three of his foes attacked him at once. One seized his bridle, but was cut down with a blow that hewed his arm off. The second grasped Bruce by the stirrup and leg, and endeavoured to dismount him; but the king putting spurs to his horse, threw him down, the man still holding by the stirrup. The third assailant, taking advantage of an acclivity, sprang up behind the king on the horse: Bruce, however, whose personal strength is uniformly reported as exceeding that of most men, extricated himself from his grasp, hurled him to the ground, and cleft his scull with his sword. By similar exertion, he wrested his stirrup from the grasp of the man he had overthrown, and despatched him also with his sword, as he lay under his horse's feet. The battle of Dalry, above mentioned, was fought on a small plain in the parish, in 1306, between Robert Bruce, and the forces of the shire of Argyll, under Macdougal, chieftain of Lorn; the former suffering defeat. A spot near the village of Killin, within what was the site of the ancient churchyard, is pointed out as the grave of Fingal. The present translation of the Bible into the Gaelic language was commenced by the Rev. James Stewart, minister of this parish, who died in 1789, having at that time translated the New Testament; the remainder was performed by his son, Dr. Stewart, of Luss, who was born here. Dr. Dewar, principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and eminent in literature and theology, is a native of the parish.

KILLOCHYETT, a hamlet, in the parish of STOW, county of EDINBURGH, ½ a mile (N. N. W.) from Stow; containing 42 inhabitants. It lies in the south-eastern part of the parish, near the confluence of the Cockham rivulet with the Gala water, and on the high road from Stow to Middleton.

KILMADOCK, an important parish, in the county of PERTH, 9 miles (N. W.) from Stirling; containing, with the former quoad sacra parish of Deanston and part of that of Norrieston, the town of Doune, and the villages of Buchany and Drumvaich, 4055 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its ancient church to St. Madocus or Madock, one of the Culdees, who lived here in sequestered solitude. It is sometimes called the parish of Doune, from the removal of the parochial church to the town of that name. The parish, which is situated in the western part of the county between the Ochil and the Grampian hills, includes a portion of the old stewartry of Monteith, and is about twelve miles in length and nearly of equal breadth, comprising an area of 51,200 acres, of which a considerable part is waste. Its surface is varied with hills, of which the most conspicuous is Uamvar or Uaighmor, referred to in the *Lady of the Lake* as "the wild heights of Uamvar", and commanding an extensive and richly-diversified prospect over the adjacent country: the lands are intersected, also, with numerous small vales. The ground rises from the river Forth, which

bounds the parish on the south, by a regular and gradual ascent, to a great elevation: and on the acclivity of Uamvar is a large cavern, said to have been, till the year 1750, the retreat of bands of robbers. The river Teith rises in two streams, one of which flows through Lochs Katrine, Achray, and Vennachar, and the other passes by the braes of Balquhidder, and runs through Lochs Voil and Lubnaig: above Callander they form one stream, which intersects the parish, and falls into the Forth about two miles above Stirling. The river Ardoch issues from Loch Maghaig, and uniting with the burn of Garvald, joins the Teith below the castle of Doune. The river Kelty bounds the parish on the west, and flows into the Teith at Cambusmore; and the Annat, or Cambus, which makes some picturesque cascades near the site of the old mansion of Annat, and has formed a deep glen in the solid rock, called the Caldron Linn, runs into the Teith at the ancient church of Kilmadock. There are two considerable lakes in the parish, Loch Watston on the lands of Gartincaber, and Loch Maghaig in the braes of Doune, each of circular form, and about a mile in diameter. Numerous springs flow from the sides of the Grampians, and from the acclivities of Uamvar. Near the burn of Garvald is one issuing out of the solid rock, in the form of a spout; the water is supposed to possess mineral qualities, but has not been fully analysed.

In this parish the SOIL is exceedingly various; near the Forth, a fine carse clay; on the rising grounds to the north, rich garden mould; upon the south bank of the Teith, a tilly loam, but on the north bank less productive, being alternated with sand. The soil around Doune, being enriched with the manure of the town, is luxuriantly fertile. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips, with rye-grass, flax, and clover. Of late years, the system of agriculture has been much improved; and considerable tracts of waste land have been rendered fertile, and brought into profitable cultivation, by the adoption of the Deanston plan of thorough-draining and subsoil ploughing, introduced by Mr. Smith. The farm-buildings have also been much improved, and are in general substantial and commodious. The cattle are principally of the Highland breed, for which the pastures are better adapted than for feeding sheep: a few sheep, however, are kept, chiefly on the braes of Doune, and on the moors of Lanrick and Cambusmore. There is little wood of native growth; but plantations have been formed on the lands of the Earl of Moray, to whom one-third of the parish belongs, and on the pleasure-grounds of Cambusmore and Newton, which are celebrated in his *Lady of the Lake* by Sir Walter Scott, who visited here in his youth. The mansions are Doune Lodge, Gartincaber, Lanrick Castle, Cambusmore, Newton, and Argaty. Doune is a post-town, and the cotton manufacture is carried on extensively at Deanston, besides which there are several villages in the parish, noticed under their respective heads. Facility of communication is afforded by statute-labour roads; and a suspension-bridge has been thrown over the river Teith, at Lanrick, under the superintendence of Mr. Smith of Deanston. The annual value of real property in the parish is £18,200.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunblane, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is about £260, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £7 per annum; patroness, Lady Willoughby de Eresby. The ancient church of Kilmadock, with the exception of the eastern gable, was taken down in 1744, and a church was erected at Doune, which is now the parish church; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, and is seated for 1121 persons, but capable of holding a congregation of 1400. A service of communion-plate, consisting of silver cups, &c., was presented by William Mitchell, Esq., of Jamaica, a native of the town of Doune. In the town are two places of worship for members of the Free Church, a meeting-house for Wesleyans, and a congregation of Independents; and at Bridge of Teith a place of worship in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial schoolmaster has the maximum salary and the legal accommodation, and the school, though not sufficiently commodious, with the other schools in the parish, two of which are partially endowed, may afford instruction to about 600 children.

KILMAHOG, a village, in the parish of CALLANDER, county of PERTH, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Callander; containing 116 inhabitants. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, and on the road from Doune to Lochearnhead, the principal road to the Western Highlands. On the west and south flows a stream issuing from Loch Lubnaig, and which, uniting with a rivulet from Loch Vennachar, forms the Teith. The village, the only one besides Callander in the parish, is beautifully seated on a plain; and in its vicinity is Leney House, the property of the Buchanan family.

KILMALCOLM, a parish, in the Lower ward of the county of RENFREW, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Port-Glasgow; containing 1616 inhabitants, of whom 377 are in the village. This parish is situated on the Firth of Clyde, and is about six miles in length and nearly of equal breadth. It comprises 25,000 acres, whereof 8000 are arable land in a state of profitable cultivation, to which 1000 might be added; about 250 natural wood, and plantations; 6000 moorland in undivided common; and 10,000 pasture and waste. The surface is gently undulated, rising from the bank of the Clyde, and in various parts relieved by tracts of ornamental planting, that add much to the beauty and variety of the scenery. The village has an elevation of nearly 400 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive and interesting view of the surrounding country, embracing the Firth, which skirts the parish for nearly four miles. The rivers Gryfe and Duchal have their source in the western confines, and after intersecting the parish unite their streams, and flow into the river Cart, which falls into the Clyde at Inchinnan. These streams abound with trout, and, towards the close of the year, with salmon, which come up from the Clyde to spawn.

In general the soil is light and unproductive, and consequently a very small proportion is under cultivation: the system of husbandry is, notwithstanding, considerably improved; and with due encouragement, a great part of the waste lands might be reclaimed. The farm-buildings are also improving in their style; and the crops of grain are favourable, and equal in quality those of any neighbouring parish. Great numbers of sheep and cattle are fed on Duchal moor, which comprises nearly 6000 acres of undivided common; the cattle are generally of the Ayrshire breed. Some improvement has taken place in draining and inclosing the lands; but the fences are

badly made, and indifferently kept. The rocks with which the parish abounds are of granite, and frequently extend to a great depth; but few minerals of any value have been found. The annual value of real property in Kilmalcolm is £9025. There are four modern mansions in the parish, namely, the houses of Finlayston, Duchal, Carruth, and Broadfield: that of Finlayston commands a beautiful and extensive view of the Clyde. Three mills are employed for grinding oats and barley. The parish is intersected by various roads, and by the line of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway. Ecclesiastically it is within the presbytery of Greenock, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of Dr. Anderson; the minister's stipend is £246, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum. Kilmalcolm church, which is situated in the village, and has been rebuilt within the last few years, is adapted for a congregation of 1000 persons. There are places of worship for Baptists and Reformed Presbyterians. The parochial school, also situated in the village, is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with £10 fees, and a house and garden. A circulating library has been formed. John Knox, the celebrated Reformer, dispensed the sacrament at Finlayston House, since rebuilt, then occupied by the Earls of Glencairn. On this occasion the wine was put into the hollow of the lower parts of two silver candlesticks, which, while the family remained at Finlayston, were regularly used in the church; but upon the removal of the family from the parish, they were exchanged for four cups of gilt copper, by the last Countess of Glencairn, who is said to have taken the candlesticks away with her. The Lords Lyle, as well as the Earls of Glencairn, had property anciently in the parish; and several members of the two families are interred in the cemetery of the church.

KILMALIE, a Highland parish, partly in the district and county of Argyll, and partly in the county of Inverness; containing, with the village of Fort-William, and the quoad sacra district of Ballichulish and Corran-of-Ardgour, 5397 inhabitants, of whom 2741 are in the county of Inverness. The wide district comprehending the present parishes of Kilmalie and Kilmonivaig at one time formed one parish, under the appellation of Lochaber; but the parish was divided into two distinct parishes about the middle of the seventeenth century. Kilmalie is supposed to have derived its name from the dedication of its church to the Virgin Mary. It derives much historical interest from its being the head-quarters of the clan Cameron. In the seventeenth century, when General Monk found great difficulty in subduing Sir Ewan Cameron of Locheil, he planted a garrison at the place now called Fort-William, in order to keep that chief and his dependents in awe. A severe conflict soon afterwards occurred between the Camerons and a considerable party of the English, on the shore of Loch Eil, in which the former were victorious; and the bold and resolute chief continued in various ways to harass the new garrison in his neighbourhood, till at last, finding his country impoverished, and the people almost ruined, he submitted on terms of his own dictating, and Monk immediately wrote him a letter of thanks, dated at Dalkeith, the 5th of June, 1665. During the rebellion of 1745-46, the district suffered in some degree from the devastations of the royal forces, who, after their victory at Culloden, encamped at Fort-Augustus, whence they sent detachments to Lochaber; and a party of troops was finally stationed at the head of Loch Arkaig, to check the movements of the clan Cameron, whose chief, Locheil, had joined the Young Pretender. The parish is about sixty miles in length and thirty miles in extreme breadth. Its scenery is most magnificent, scarcely equalled in the Highlands. The surface is mountainous and wild, and is deeply indented with lochs, and diversified with ravines which, when they intervene between the higher mountains, are narrow and precipitous, and when between those of inferior elevation, assume more the appearance of valleys. Ben-Nevis, to the east of Fort-William, the loftiest mountain but one in the whole country, has an elevation of 4370 feet above the level of the sea, commanding from its summit, which is difficult of ascent, a most unbounded prospect. The summits of most of the higher mountains are perfectly sterile, and have a dreary aspect; and in the clefts on the north-east, snow in a frozen state is to be found at all times.

The principal inlets from the sea, connected with the parish, are, Loch Linnhe, in the south-west, reaching along the shores of Ardgour to the entrance of Loch Eil; Loch Leven, about ten miles to the south of Fort-William, branching from Loch Linnhe towards the east, for almost twelve miles, between the mountains of Glencoe and Lochaber; and Loch Eil, stretching in a north-eastern direction to Fort-William and the Caledonian canal, and then taking a north-western direction for nearly ten miles towards Arisaig. The only inland lake wholly within the parish is Loch Arkaig, situated among the mountains, and skirted by the military road from Fort-William by Corpach ferry. This lake is about sixteen miles in length and a mile broad; and near one extremity is a densely-wooded island, which has been for ages the burying-place of the family of Locheil and its chieftains. Loch Lochy, part of the line of the Caledonian canal, and about a mile and a half to the east of Loch Arkaig, is chiefly in the parish of Kilmonivaig, but extends for nine miles into this parish. The valley between these two lakes abounds with romantic scenery. The river Lochy, issuing from the lake of that name, forms a confluence with the Spean at Mucomre Bridge, and for about eight miles constitutes a boundary between the parishes of Kilmalie and Kilmonivaig: it flows into the sea at Fort-William, where it is met by the river Nevis, which descends from Ben-Nevis in an impetuous torrent forming a magnificent cascade. The Lochy abounds with salmon, which are taken in great quantities, and sent to the London market; and herrings of small size but of excellent quality, salmon, cod, whitings, haddocks, and flounders, with other kinds of fish, are found in the salt-water lochs. A considerable quantity of salmon is packed in tin boxes, hermetically sealed, at Corpach Ferry, and forwarded to India. There are commodious bays at Corran-Ardgour, where is likewise a ferry; at Eilan-na-gaul; and at Camus-na-gaul, near the south entrance of the Caledonian canal, opposite to Fort-William. There is also a ferry on the Lochy, where are good quays on both banks of the river, and where, from the great intercourse with Fort-William, about two miles distant, a substantial bridge would afford very desirable accommodation.

The quantity of arable land in this extensive parish is very inconsiderable. Some attempts to reclaim portions

of waste, and bring them under cultivation, have recently been made, and the result has been such as to encourage further efforts; but the people at present are chiefly dependent on the rearing of sheep and cattle, and on the fisheries. The soil on the coast, and along the shores of the rivers, is tolerably fertile, but in other parts sandy and shallow; the chief crops are oats and potatoes, of which latter great quantities are raised. The sheep-farms are well managed, and considerable attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, for which the hills afford good pasture; both the sheep and cattle are sent to the Falkirk trysts, where they find a ready sale. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8079. In some respects the geology of the parish is very remarkable. The rocks are mostly gneiss and mica-slate, and there are extensive beds of quartz and hornblende. At North Ballichulish is a quarry of slate, which has not yet been much wrought; and at Fassfern is a quarry of good building-stone, from which materials were raised for the construction of the Caledonian canal, and the quay at Fort-William. In the mountain of Ben-Nevis are found large detached masses of grey granite, weighing from ten to forty tons. The ancient woods, which were very extensive, have been partly cut down; but there are still remaining great numbers of venerable oaks, and firs of luxuriant growth. Extensive plantations, also, have been formed on the lands of the principal proprietors, and are in a thriving state. *Achnacarry*, the seat of Cameron of Locheil, is an elegant modern structure, built of materials found near the spot. *Ardgour*, the seat of Colonel Mc Lean, is a handsome mansion of more ancient style, but recently repaired and enlarged; it is pleasantly situated near Corran Ferry, in grounds tastefully laid out, and enriched with plantations. *Callart*, the seat of Sir Duncan Cameron of Fassfern, Bart., is beautifully situated on the banks of Loch Leven. The villages in the parish are, *North Ballichulish* and *Fort-William*, both of which are described under their respective heads; and *Corpach*, near the southern extremity of the Caledonian canal, where the parish church is situated, and where a post-office has been established. Facility of communication is afforded by steamers twice a week during summer, and once a week during winter, between Inverness and Glasgow.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Abertarff, synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £287. 15. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £60 per annum; patron, Cameron of Locheil. Kilmalie church is a neat plain structure, erected in 1783, at a cost of £440, and contains 1000 sittings. A church has been erected at Fort-William, where are also an episcopal and a Roman Catholic chapel; and there are two churches in the quoad sacra district of Ballichulish and Corran-of-Ardgour. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school, situated at Fort-William, is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £45. Three schools are supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who allow the masters a salary of £17 each, with a house and garden; and there is also a female school, at Fort-William, of which they give the teacher £8. A school is supported by the Gaelic School Society, who allow £20 per annum for the gratuitous instruction of fifty children; and there is a school on the grounds of Achnacarry, near the mansion, the teacher of which receives £10 per annum from Mrs. Cameron. Of the other schools in the parish, one, at Ballichulish, is maintained by government. At the western extremity of the parish is a monument, erected on the spot where Prince Charles Edward first unfurled his standard for the gathering of the clans, in the rebellion of 1745. In the churchyard is a monument to the memory of Colonel John Cameron of Fassfern, of the 92nd regiment of Scottish Highlanders, who was killed at the battle of Waterloo. Evan Mc Lachlane, of the grammar school of Aberdeen, an eminent scholar, who translated part of Homer's *Iliad* into Gaelic verse, was a native of this parish.

KILMANY, a parish, in the district of CUPAR, county of FIFE; containing, with the village of Rathillet, 659 inhabitants, of whom 58 are in the village of Kilmany, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Cupar. This parish, the name of which is supposed by some writers to signify "the church of the monks", and by others "the church of the valley", is situated in the north of the county, and forms part of a rich and fertile vale. It is about five miles in length, and one in average breadth, and comprises 4477 acres, whereof 200 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder all arable. The surface is diversified with hills, the highest of which have an elevation of about 400 feet above the level of the sea. The scenery is generally pleasing, being partially enriched with plantations, and in some parts picturesque. An aperture in the hill of Kilmany forms a romantic glen, called Goales Den, which has been finely planted. Several of the hills, also, have been covered with thriving plantations; and on those that separate the parish from the Tay are some rich woods through which walks have been cut, affording beautiful views of the river, the Carse of Gowrie, and the hills of Angus. The plantations are of larch, fir, beech, and ash, interspersed with a few oaks; the old wood is chiefly in the grounds of Mountquhanie, Lochmalonie, and Rathillet. The valley is watered by the river Motray, which has its source in the height of Norman Law, from opposite sides of which descend two small streams: these unite their waters on the confines of the parish to make the Motray, and, flowing near the base of the eminence whereon the church is built, it runs into the river Eden. The Motray, though an inconsiderable stream, frequently in winter overflows its banks. A small rivulet called the Cluthie, which rises within the parish, after a course of about a mile falls into the Motray below the church; and there are also two small burns which, flowing through the pasture lands, add to their fertility. The climate is temperate, the air salubrious; and the inhabitants generally are of robust health.

The SOIL is good, and the system of agriculture improved; draining has been practised with success; lime has been long used with advantage, and within the last few years bone-manure has been introduced. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, and turnips. The sheep are principally of the Leicester, Cheviot, and Highland breeds, of which 1000 are annually fed for the butcher upon turnips; the cattle are of the Old Fife breed, with an occasional mixture of the Teeswater, and on an average about 200 head are annually reared in the parish. No horses are reared, except for agricultural purposes. The lands are but very imperfectly inclosed; and there is still great room for improvement in the fences and plantations, which are comparatively on a limited scale.

The substratum of the hills is mostly trap rock or whinstone; in some places of a dark-blue colour, and extremely brittle; in others of a reddish white, and not easily worked. This stone is occasionally quarried for building, but generally for the roads, and for the construction of drains and dykes. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7937. Mountquhanie, Kilmany Cottage, Lochmalonie House, Hill-Cairnie, and Rathillet House are handsome mansions, pleasantly situated.

The village consists of a few cottages, the residence of such as are not employed in agriculture, and who carry on the pursuit of weaving, at their own homes, for the manufacturers of Dundee and Cupar; many of the females are also employed in weaving during the winter. There are three corn-mills and a saw-mill, the last employed in converting inferior timber into staves for barrels, great numbers of which are sent to Leith and other places connected with the herring-fishery. All the farms in the parish have threshing-mills; they are seventeen in number, eleven of them driven by horses, three with water, two with water and horses, and one with steam. The roads are good; and there are tolerable facilities of intercourse with the neighbouring market-towns, of which Cupar is the nearest. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the United College of St. Andrew's: the stipend is about £220, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum. Kilmany church, situated on rising ground overlooking the river Motray, is a plain edifice erected in 1768, in good repair, and adapted for a congregation of about 350 persons. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is at Rathillet, nearly in the centre of the parish; the master has a salary of £34, with from £15 to £20 fees, and a house and garden. Two other schools, for younger children and for girls, are supported by Mrs. Gillespie of Kirkton and Mrs. Thomson of Charleton; the teachers have each an allowance of £10 per annum, with a house and garden, and the fees. The late Rev. Dr. John Cook, professor of divinity in the university of St. Andrew's, and the late distinguished Dr. Chalmers, were ministers of this parish.

Burgh Seal.

KILMARNOCK, a burgh of barony and a parish, in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR; containing 19,956 inhabitants, of whom 17,846 are in the burgh, 12 miles (N. N. E.) from Ayr, and 22 (S. W. by S.) from Glasgow. This place, which is of great antiquity, derives its name from the foundation of a church by St. Marnoch, an eminent apostle of Christianity, who flourished in the fourth century, and to whose memory many churches in various parts of the country have been dedicated. The lands, at an early period, were part of the possessions of the ancient family of Boyd, descendants of Simond, brother of Walter the first high steward of Scotland, and of whom William, the ninth Lord Boyd, was created Earl of Kilmarnock in 1661. Dean Castle, the baronial residence of the Earls of Kilmarnock, was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1735. In 1746 William, the fourth earl, having joined in the rebellion, was taken prisoner at the battle of Culloden, and sent to London, where he was beheaded; and the title and estates became forfeited to the crown. This place, originally a small hamlet depending solely on the baronial castle, which now forms an interesting ruin, gradually acquired importance from the introduction of various manufactures, for which the abundance of coal in the vicinity, and the facilities of water-carriage, rendered it peculiarly appropriate; and in 1592, it had so far increased in population and extent as to obtain from James VI. a charter erecting it into a burgh of barony. In the year 1800, an accidental fire, originating in some thatched buildings in the lower part of the town, spread with amazing rapidity to the houses on both sides of the street, which was nearly destroyed.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated in the south-western part of the parish, on a stream called the Kilmarnock water, about half a mile above its influx into the river Irvine; and over the stream are five substantial bridges, affording facility of communication. In the older portion of the town the streets are narrow and irregularly formed, but in the central portion of it spacious and well built, consisting of handsome houses of freestone, many of which are of elegant aspect; and towards the south and east, in which directions the buildings have been greatly extended, are numerous pleasant villas that add much to its appearance. Considerable improvements have recently taken place: the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas from works erected by a company of £10 shareholders, established in 1823; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, under an act of parliament passed in 1846. A public library, having an extensive collection of volumes on general history and literature, is supported by subscription; and there is a good library attached to a mechanics' institution. A handsome structure called the Exchange buildings, containing a commodious reading and news room, was erected in 1814, and is under the management of a committee of directors; there is also a newsroom for tradesmen, well supplied with daily journals and periodical publications. Two weekly newspapers are published in the town; the Kilmarnock Journal, which has been established for many years, and has an extensive circulation; and the Ayrshire Examiner, which is of more recent date.

The first MANUFACTURE carried on here was that of the broad flat bonnets originally worn by the peasantry, and of the red and blue caps called Kilmarnock cowls, which was the chief trade till about the middle of the eighteenth century. The manufacture of carpets, however, was subsequently introduced, and soon became the staple trade of the place, which is still celebrated for this manufacture, the weaving of carpets of every variety of pattern and texture being carried on to a great extent, and affording employment to 1200 persons. The principal kinds are Brussels, Venetian, Turkey, and Scotch carpets, for the finest specimens of which premiums were in 1831 awarded by the commissioners to the manufacturers of Kilmarnock, to the amount of £210. The value of the carpets made annually in the town is estimated at £150,000. About the same number of persons are engaged in the manufacture of worsted and printed shawls, of which more than 1,250,000 are sold every year, estimated at £230,000: this trade, which was introduced in 1824, also affords employment to

200 printers. The number of bonnets annually made, the manufacture being still carried on, is about 20,000; and 2400 pairs of boots are made weekly, of which three-fourths are exported. There are also extensive tanneries and establishments for the dressing of leather, in which nearly 150,000 sheep and lamb skins are annually prepared. Considerable improvements in machinery have been effected by Mr. Thomas Morton, of this town, which have been adopted in the carpet factories with great advantage; and the same ingenious mechanist has built an observatory, and furnished it with telescopes of a very superior description, the high character of which has enabled him to establish a manufacture of telescopes. A piece of massive plate was presented to Mr. Morton by the inhabitants of the town, in 1826, in acknowledgment of his having so eminently contributed to the prosperity of their manufactures. There are also manufactories for machinery of all kinds, tobacco, candles, hats, hosiery, and saddlery, in all of which an extensive trade is carried on; and numerous handsome shops in the town are amply stored with various kinds of merchandise. Several branch banks have been opened. The market days are Tuesday and Friday, on both of which business is transacted to a very great extent. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in May, for cattle; the last Thursday in July, for horses, black-cattle, and wool; and the last Thursday in October, for horses. The post-office has a good delivery; and facility of communication is maintained by excellent roads, of which the turnpike-road from Glasgow to Portpatrick passes through the town. In addition to the bridges across the Kilmarnock water, there are two over the river Irvine, which bounds the parish on the south, communicating respectively with the town. The Kilmarnock and Troon railway, the first public railway formed in Scotland, was commenced under an act passed in 1808, with a view to connect the port of Troon, on the coast near Ayr, and the collieries in the neighbourhood, with the town of Kilmarnock and the north-eastern part of Ayrshire. It is upwards of nine miles in length, and was opened in 1812, at a cost of £50,000. Originally the line was worked by horses; but in 1846 an act was obtained authorizing the company to let it on lease to the Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railway company, who were empowered to change it from a tramroad into a locomotive railway. The Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railway separates near Dalry, into two branches, one of which runs direct to Kilmarnock; this branch is about eleven miles in length, and was opened on the 4th of April, 1843. At Kilmarnock commences the Dumfries and Carlisle railway; and an act has been passed for the construction of a railway from the Neilston terminus of the Glasgow and Neilston railway, to Kilmarnock, and to the Ardrossan line.

The government of the BURGH, under the charter of James VI., confirmed by charter of Charles II. in 1672, is vested in a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, dean of guild, and eleven councillors, chosen under the provisions of the Municipal Reform act, and assisted by a town-clerk, who is appointed by the Duke of Portland, superior of the burgh. There are five incorporated trades, viz., the skinners, tailors, weavers, bonnet-makers, and shoemakers, the fees for admission into which vary, for sons of burgesses from 10*s.* to £2. 2., and for strangers from £1. 11. 6. to £7. Persons holding leases under the Duke of Portland are privileged to carry on trade in the burgh. The magistrates exercise the usual civil and criminal jurisdiction. Bailie-courts are held for the determination of civil actions to any amount, in which the town-clerk acts as assessor; there is also a convener's court, in which debts not exceeding 6*s.* 8*d.* are recoverable, and the jurisdiction of the dean of guild is exercised by the bailie-court. The criminal jurisdiction is almost confined to cases of assault and police matters, weighty offences being transferred to the sheriff of the county. In 1847 an act of parliament was passed for amending the acts relating to the police and improvement of the burgh. Kilmarnock is associated with Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The town-hall, a handsome building two stories high, crowned with a campanile turret, was erected in 1805, and contains the several courts, and apartments for the transaction of the public business.

The PARISH is about nine miles in extreme length and four in breadth, comprising an area of nearly 9000 acres, of which by far the greater part are arable. Its surface slopes gently to the river Irvine, and is pleasingly diversified with wood: the Kilmarnock water, which rises in the upper part of the parish of Fenwick, intersects the parish, and flows into the Irvine. In this district the soil is generally fertile, and the lands are under good cultivation, producing excellent crops of oats, wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips: the system of husbandry is in a highly-improved state; the lands have been well drained, and inclosed with hedges of thorn; and the farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged. The pastures are rich, and great attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, on which about 800 cows of the Ayrshire breed are kept; about 12,000 stone of cheese are annually produced, and abundant supplies of milk for the use of the town. The sheep bred on the pastures are of the black-faced and Cheviot breeds. Coal is found in abundance, and ironstone in sufficient quantity to remunerate the establishment of works. Freestone occurs in several places, in seams ten feet thick; and near Dean Castle is a bed forty feet thick, the stone of a fine white colour, and well adapted for buildings of the higher class. Coal-mines are in operation on the lands of the Duke of Portland, affording employment to about 300 men, and producing annually 90,000 tons of coal, of which 30,000 are consumed in the parish, and the remainder sent by the Kilmarnock and Troon railway for exportation. Fire-bricks, for which clay of good quality is abundant, are made in great quantities on the lands near Dean Castle. The principal mansion in the parish is Crawfurdland Castle, an ancient structure in the early English style of architecture, of which the central portion was erected by the present proprietor; it is beautifully situated to the north-east of the town, and the older part of the building is remarkable for its strength and solidity. The annual value of real property in the parish is £37,570.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The Laigh or parish church is collegiate, being under the care of two ministers, whose stipends are £150 each, with a manse and glebe; the glebe of the minister of the first charge is valued at £30, and that of the second at £12 per annum: patrons of each charge, the

Duke of Portland and the Marquess of Titchfield. The church, with the exception of the tower and spire, was taken down in consequence of an alarm excited by the falling of some plaster from the ceiling in 1801, which, creating a panic in the minds of the congregation, produced a simultaneous rush to escape, when many lives were lost. It was rebuilt in 1802, and repaired in 1831 at an expense of £1200, and contains 1457 sittings. The High church, to which a district of the parish, containing 3237 persons, was for a time annexed, was erected in 1732, by subscription, at a cost of £1000; it is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, with a tower eighty feet high, and has sittings for 902 persons. The minister's stipend is £150, with £50 in lieu of manse and glebe: patrons, Eight Directors. St. Andrew's, another incumbency in Kilmarnock, is in the patronage of the Communicants. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, the Synod of United Original Seceders, Reformed Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyans. The Academy, a spacious building, erected in 1807, at the joint expense of the heritors and the burgh, is under the superintendence of a committee of fifteen directors, of whom five are nominated by the town council. There are a classical master, who has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and an English master and commercial master, each of whom has £15, without either house or garden; in addition to the fees, which are fixed by the directors. The academy is attended by more than 300 pupils. There are branch schools at Rowallan and in the barony of Grongar, the masters of which have houses and gardens in addition to the fees, and numerous other schools throughout the parish, in which, collectively, above 2000 children receive instruction. A dispensary was established in 1827, and is supported by subscription; it is gratuitously attended by most of the medical practitioners, and administers extensive relief to the sick poor. There are also numerous benefit and friendly societies, and a savings' bank in which are many depositors. The late Mrs. Mary Cunninghame bequeathed £200, and John Mac Nider, Esq., £40, in trust to the minister of the High church, to be lent out in small sums, and the interest given to the poor.

Rowallan Castle, about three miles north-westward of the town, for many generations the seat of the barons of Rowallan, is a very ancient structure, and is supposed to have been the birthplace of Elizabeth More, first wife of Robert, high steward, and afterwards king of Scotland as Robert II.: the more modern portion of it was built about the year 1560. It is beautifully situated, and surrounded with plantations; but the whole is passing rapidly into decay. The former Soules Cross, a rude stone pillar about nine feet high, surmounted with a gilt cross, was erected to the memory of Lord Soules, an English nobleman, who was killed on the spot by an arrow from one of the Boyds of Kilmarnock, in 1444. A handsome fluted column, supporting a vase, was placed in a niche in the wall surrounding the churchyard, in 1825, in lieu of the old cross: on the pedestal is an appropriate inscription referring to Lord Soules' death. The Earl of Errol bears the title of Baron Kilmarnock.

KILMARONOCK, a parish, in the county of Dumbarton, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Drymen; containing 931 inhabitants. The name of this place signifies "the cell, chapel, or burial-place of St. Marnoch". The parish is beautifully situated on the southern bank of the river Endrick, and on Loch Lomond, and is about five miles in length and three in mean breadth. In some places the surface rises to an elevation of 500, and in others to 1000, feet above the level of the sea: the highest parts are, the range of hills on the west, commonly called Mount Misery; Duncruin, in the centre; and the elevation towards Dumbarton moor, on the south. The lands are, however, mostly in tillage, the quantity of hill or moorland being very inconsiderable. Plantations, hedgerows, and natural wood enrich the scenery; and the parish is watered by several springs and rivulets, and by the river Endrick, along which commodities are conveyed in flat-bottomed craft, as far as from Drymen bridge to Loch Lomond, a distance of nearly eight miles. The river contains pike, perch, eels, trout, and other fish. The best land in the parish lies along the banks of the river, the soil being deep and rich, and producing excellent crops, though exposed in rainy seasons to injury from sudden and violent floods. In the higher parts the soil is damp and tilly, and at length degenerates into a sterile moss. Several impediments peculiar to the locality have retarded the advance of the improved system of husbandry, which has been some time introduced. In spite, however, of every obstacle, a spirit of industry and enterprise prevails, which is leading to many considerable changes. Above 660 acres are occupied by wood. On the moorland grounds about 500 sheep are reared, of the black-faced or Highland breed; and a few Cheviots and Leicesters are kept on the lower grounds. The cattle are of the Argyllshire and the Ayrshire breeds, to the improvement of which considerable attention is paid. In general the fences are thorn hedges or stone dykes, which in many parts are in very bad condition. The rocks in the parish principally consist of red or grey sandstone; and limestone of good quality is also found. The annual value of real property in Kilmaronock is £7444.

The chief seat is Baturrich Castle, which is built on part of the ruin of the ancient castle of the same name, upon rising ground about half a mile from Loch Lomond; it commands a very fine view of the lake, studded with its numerous wooded islands, and also of the whole vale of Leven to the river Clyde. Ross Priory, which is situated on the south-east bank of Loch Lomond, is about two miles from Baturrich; it is beautified with some very handsome trees. Catter House is an old mansion, seated on an eminence near Drymen bridge, on the river Endrick, and occupied by the factor of the Duke of Montrose, who is the principal heritor in the parish. There are two annual fairs, one for horses, at Craftammie, on the second Tuesday in February; and the other chiefly for milch-cows, at the farm of Ardoch, on the last Thursday in April. The roads from Dumbarton and from Glasgow, to Drymen, pass through the parish. There is a bridge across the Endrick, an old structure of four arches, situated at the boundary of the parish, on the road to Drymen. Ecclesiastically Kilmaronock is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; patron, the Duke of Montrose. The stipend of the minister amounts on an average to nearly £200, with a manse, and a glebe of seven acres, valued at £11 per annum. The church was built in 1813, and is in good repair; it contains 400 sittings, but on account of its situation near the northern extremity

of the parish, it is found inconvenient for a great part of the population. There is a meeting-house in connexion with the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £31 per annum, with a house, and about £26 fees. A parochial library was instituted in 1838, and is under the management of the Kirk Session.

KILMARTIN, a parish, in the district and county of ARGYLL, 7½ miles (N. N. W.) from Lochgilphead; containing 1233 inhabitants. This place, which is supposed, like so many others, to have derived its name from the dedication of its ancient church, formed part of the possessions of the Campbell family, of whose baronial residence of Duntroon Castle there are still considerable remains. The parish is bounded on the north-east by Loch Awe, on the north-west by Loch Craignish, and on the south-west by Loch Crinan. It is about twelve miles in length and three and a half in breadth, comprising 24,530 acres, of which 3456 are arable, 400 meadow, 1200 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. The surface, towards the north-east, for some miles along the shore of Loch Awe, rises abruptly from the margin of the lake to an elevation of 1000 feet, whence it descends precipitously in the direction of Loch Craignish, forming a continuous ridge of hills, the highest of which, Benvan, adjoining the hill of Kilmartin, is 1200 feet above the level of the sea. The beautiful valley of Kilmartin extends from within a mile of Loch Awe, for nearly three miles, towards the west, between lofty hills ascending perpendicularly from their base. Not far from its termination at the village, it expands into a level plain almost 6000 acres in extent. Throughout the windings of the vale may be traced the channel of a large river, by which the waters of Loch Awe anciently discharged themselves into the bay of Crinan; and in several parts are terraces at a height of fifty or sixty feet above the level of the valley, supposed to have been formed by the river in its course.

In general the SOIL is a light friable mould, alternated in some parts with tracts of greater depth and fertility; the chief crops are oats, bear, and barley, with turnips and potatoes, for which last the soil is more especially adapted. The system of husbandry is in an advancing state; draining is extensively practised, and tiles for that purpose are made in the vale of Kilmartin, where good clay is found. Great quantities of waste land have been reclaimed and brought into cultivation on the Poltalloch estate. The cattle are of the West Highland breed, with a few of the Ayrshire, Galloway, and Durham breeds, to the improvement of which much attention is paid: about 2000 head of all kinds are pastured in the parish. The sheep, of which 9000 are kept on the several farms, are of the black-faced native breed, with some of the Cheviot, Leicestershire, and South-Down breeds recently introduced. In this parish the plantations are ash, oak, birch, alder, hazel, larch, poplar, beech, plane, lime, holly, elm, and Scotch and silver firs, all of which are in a very thriving state. The substrata are chiefly mica and chlorite slate, with veins of crystalline limestone and hornblende: copper-ore has also been found, and was formerly worked, but with what success is uncertain. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5852. Kilmartin House is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated about half a mile from the village; and the remains of the ancient castle of Duntroon have been repaired, and formed into a comfortable residence. The VILLAGE has been entirely rebuilt within the last few years, and consists of substantial and neat cottages roofed with slate, to each of which is attached a garden and shrubbery, inclosed with railings. Large markets for the sale of horses and the hiring of servants are held in the village, on the first Thursday in March and the fourth Thursday in November; and at the Ford, near Loch Awe, are markets on the first Thursdays in August and September, at which considerable sales of lambs, sheep, and wool take place. A private runner brings letters daily from the post-office at Lochgilphead; and facility of communication is afforded by good roads, and by steamers from Lochgilphead to Glasgow and the intermediate ports, daily in winter, and twice a day during the summer. There is an excellent harbour at Crinan, which is much frequented by vessels taking shelter in stormy weather. In Her Majesty's visit to Scotland in 1847, the royal party proceeded by Crinan both on their way to and their return from Ardverikie Lodge, in the parish of Laggan.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Inverary, synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £189, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Duke of Argyll. Kilmartin church, erected in 1835, is a handsome structure in the early English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower, and contains 520 sittings: divine service is performed both in the English and Gaelic languages. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, in addition to the fees. There are two other schools at the extremities of the parish, for younger children, who, from its distance, are unable to attend the parochial school: Mr. Malcolm gives a salary to the masters. A school of industry for girls has been established within a mile of Kilmartin, for the tenants on the Poltalloch estate, and Mr. Malcolm has built a handsome house for it at a cost of £1000: in addition to the usual routine of instruction, the children are taught all the most useful branches of needle-work, knitting, and laundry-work. In the valley of Kilmartin are several large circular cairns, in which have been found stone coffins about four feet in length, containing ashes and human bones; and in one of them were some silver coins of Ethelred, and in others implements of war. Near the cairns are numerous upright stones. Not far from Duntroon is an ancient circular building of great thickness, inclosing a large area, into which is only one narrow entrance, and which is supposed to have been a place of safety for cattle and other property in times of danger. On an eminence northward of the village are the ruins of the old castle of Kilmartin; and at the head of the valley are the remains of the castle of Carnassary, the residence of Bishop Carswell, who was appointed to the see of Argyll soon after the Reformation, and whose name is intimately associated with the controversy carried on in the last century respecting the authenticity of Ossian's poems.—See KNAPDALE, SOUTH.

KILMAURS, a burgh of barony and a parish, in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR; containing, with the villages of Crosshouse, Gatehead, Kirkton, Knockentiber, and Milton, 2617 inhabitants, of whom 1035 are in the burgh, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Kilmarnock. This place, the name of which is obviously

derived from the dedication of its church to St. Maura, was granted in the twelfth century to the ancestor of the Glencairn family, who came from England in the reign of Malcolm IV., and assumed the surname of Cunninghame from the manor. The family obtained additional lands from Robert Bruce; and Sir William Cunninghame having enlarged his possessions by marriage about the beginning of the fifteenth century, his descendant Alexander was created Earl of Glencairn by James II. in 1448. William, the ninth earl, for his zealous attachment to the royal cause during the usurpation of Cromwell, was made chancellor of Scotland; he died in 1664. Upon the death of John, the twenty-fifth earl, without issue, in 1796, the title became extinct; and the lands are now divided among several proprietors.

The TOWN of Kilmaurs is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Carmel, and consists of two streets which run transversely. It is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in making shoes, or weaving. At a distant period, the place was celebrated for the manufacture of cutlery; and the clasp knives, or whittles, made here were in great repute: "as sharp as a Kilmaurs whittle" is to this day a common saying in the west of Scotland. The weekly market has fallen into disuse; but fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held in June and at Martinmas. A branch office, under the post-office at Kilmarnock, has been established; and facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-road from Stewarton to Kilmarnock, and by good statute roads which intersect the parish. The branch of the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway that leads to Kilmarnock, &c., also passes through the parish, in which terminates the Busby branch, leading from Irvine, on the main line of the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway, to the Kilmarnock branch. Kilmaurs was erected into a burgh of barony by charter of James V., granted to the Earl of Glencairn in 1527; and the government is vested in two bailies, and a council of burgesses, who derive their qualification from the tenure of certain lands leased to them in free burgage by charter of Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, and his son, Lord Kilmaurs. The magistrates have all the jurisdiction of royal burghs, both in civil and criminal cases, but hold no regular courts, the number of causes not exceeding two or three in a year. There are no exclusive privileges enjoyed by the burgesses; and the only patronage is that of a vote in the appointment of the parochial schoolmaster, which they have merely as being joint-trustees on a half-tenement of land left for the endowment of the teacher. The town-hall, standing in the centre of the main street, is a small structure with a steeple; it contains the necessary arrangements for transacting the public business of the burgh.

The PARISH, which is situated on the confines of the district of Kyle, is partly bounded on the south by the river Irvine, which separates it from the parish of Dundonald, and on the west by the Garrier burn, which divides it from the parish of Dreghorn. It is nearly six miles in length, and two miles and three-quarters in extreme breadth, comprising an area of almost 6000 acres, of which the whole, except three acres, is arable and pasture in about equal portions. The surface is generally undulated, rising in some places into hills of moderate elevation, whose summits are richly wooded, and command interesting views over the surrounding country, which is in a high state of cultivation. The river Carmel, which has its source in the adjoining parish of Fenwick, divides this parish into two nearly equal parts; it then receives the waters of the Garrier burn, and flows westward into the Irvine. The SOIL is exuberantly fertile, producing abundant crops of wheat, beans, barley, oats, and potatoes; and the system of husbandry has been brought to great perfection. The lands have been drained and inclosed; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and all the more recent improvements in agricultural implements have been extensively adopted. The pastures are luxuriantly rich; the cattle reared in the parish are chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, and the dairies, whether for extent or management, are not surpassed by any in the county. Large quantities of butter and cheese of excellent quality are produced, the latter of the Dunlop kind; and both obtain a ready sale in the markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £12,970. Though not extensive, the plantations are in a very flourishing state, and, from their situation generally upon the hills and rising grounds, add much to the beauty of the scenery. The main substratum is coal, of which there are several mines in operation in the parish and the immediate vicinity; the principal of these is at Gatehead, where a considerable number of persons are regularly employed. The chief seats in the parish are, Kilmaurs House, an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Cunninghame family; and Thornton House, Carmel-Bank, Craig, and Tour, all modern mansions beautifully situated.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend amounts to about £260, with a manse, and a glebe of three and a half arable acres; patroness, Lady Mary Montgomerie. Kilmaurs church, a very ancient structure, was originally founded in 1403, by Sir William Cunninghame, who endowed it with lands for the support of a provost, seven prebendaries, and two choristers, which establishment was dissolved at the Reformation. The structure was repaired in 1804, and contains 550 sittings. In the aisle, which was the sepulchral chapel of the Glencairn family, is a monument to the memory of William, the ninth earl, chancellor of Scotland. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £25. 13., with a house and garden, and the fees. John Norrie in 1699 left a half-tenement of land for the benefit of the schoolmaster, and in 1708 Sir Hugh Cunninghame of Craigend, at one period lord provost of Edinburgh, left a tenement of land, the rental of which was to be applied in educating the children of the poor, the scholars on the fund to be selected by the magistrates and minister of the parish. Among the monuments of antiquity are the remains of some tumuli, one of which, near Carmel-Bank, whose fosse may still be traced, is supposed to have been a place for administering justice. In the year 1845, in excavating a hillock on the farm of Water-park, several stone-chests were discovered, measuring two feet and a half by a foot and a half, and containing calcined human bones; the relics, no doubt, of some battle that was fought in the locality. The ruins of Busby Castle, an ancient seat of the Barclay family, are now the property of the Duke of Portland.

KILMELFORD, in the county of ARGYLL.—See KILNINVER.

KILMENY, a large quoad sacra parish, in the parish of KILARROW and KILMENY, district of ISLAY, county of ARGYLL; containing 1756 inhabitants: the church is 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Portaskaig. This district lies in the north-eastern part of Islay, and is between eleven and twelve miles in its greatest length, and from eight to nine miles in its greatest breadth, forming an area of sixty-six square miles. The description of the surface and of the soil is comprehended in the account given of Kilarrow and Kilmeny, *which see*. There are lead-mines, but they have not been worked to any extent for a number of years; and limestone and mica-slate abound. The road from Bowmore to Portaskaig passes through; and the latter village, which is within Kilmeny, is the place of communication from Islay with the isle of Jura. A horse-market is held two or three times annually. Kilmeny was formed into a quoad sacra parish a few years ago. It is in the presbytery of Islay and synod of Argyll, and the patronage is vested in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £120, received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum. The church, built about seventy years ago, and repaired in 1826, is a plain structure. Kilmeny parochial school has been lately erected, by government; the salary of the master is £35. There are some remains of encampments; and in Portanellan lake are the ruins of a chapel and dwelling-house, the latter said to have been inhabited by the Mac Donalds of the Isles.

KILMICHAEL-GLASSARY, a parish, in the district and county of ARGYLL, 18 miles (S. W.) from Inverary; containing, with part of the quoad sacra parish of Lochgilphead, 4700 inhabitants. This place, the early history of which is almost unknown, is supposed to have derived its name of Glassary from the general appearance of its surface, as being more adapted for pasture than for tillage. It is said to have formed part of the possessions of the Mac Donalds, of whose baronial castle, situated on the northern bank of Loch Awe, and which according to tradition was destroyed by fire, there are still considerable remains. From the eleventh to the thirteenth century, the place appears to have been exposed to frequent incursions of the Danes, who held nearly the whole of the western coast; and there are several watch-towers yet existing, which were erected to give notice of their approach. The PARISH is bounded on the south and south-east by Loch Fine, and on the north-east by Loch Awe, and varies from twelve to sixteen miles in length, and from eight to ten miles in breadth, comprising an area of nearly 150 square miles. Its surface, which rises gradually from both sides towards the centre, is diversified with hills of no great elevation; and on the west is an extensive valley, varying in height from 200 to 600 feet above the level of the sea. The acclivities of the valley are partially wooded, and in the centre is the small lake of Lochan Leamhan. There are other lakes in the parish, the principal of which is Loch Ederlin, about a mile to the west of Loch Awe, beautifully embosomed in hills crowned with thriving plantations; and Loch Glaissean and Loch Shineach, from which latter issues the river Ad, are situated in the moorlands. The chief river is the Ad, which flows through the valley of Glassary: this stream, which is subject to great inundations from heavy rains, abounds with trout and salmon, and a fishery for the latter is conducted under the superintendence of the proprietor.

Along the banks of Loch Fine, towards the south-east, the SOIL is gravel intermixed with peat; and towards the south-west, a deep rich loam of great fertility. Considerable portions of land have been improved by furrow-draining; but much yet remains in an unprofitable state. The system of husbandry, also, has made some progress under the auspices of the agricultural society established here, which includes also the neighbouring parishes of Craignish, Kilmartin, and North and South Knapdale; but the lands are but very partially inclosed, and the farm-buildings are still of an inferior description. The cattle reared in the pastures are generally of the Argyllshire or West Highland breed, and the sheep principally the black-faced, with some of the South-Down breed on the lands of Kilmory, which thrive well. There are considerable remains of natural wood, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, and hazel, of which fine specimens are to be seen on the shores of Loch Awe; and extensive plantations of oak, Scotch and silver firs, larch, ash, and other trees, have been formed in several parts, all of which, with the exception of the ash, are in a thriving state. The principal substrata are mica-slate, greenstone, and limestone. Copper-ore has been found, and a mine was opened by the Duke of Argyll; but though the ore was of good quality, it did not occur in sufficient quantity to remunerate the expense of working it, and the mine was abandoned. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,343. Kilmory House is the seat of Sir John P. Orde, Bart., by whom it has been enlarged and greatly improved: the present structure, which is of blue ashler stone, is spacious, and surmounted at the south-west angle by a lofty octagonal tower, containing a dining-room twenty-nine feet in diameter, and other stately apartments. Over the entrance hall is what is called a Chinese drawing-room, fifty-seven feet long, and twenty-seven feet wide, fitted up in appropriate style, and furnished with hangings and drapery made for the purpose in China. From the summit of the tower is obtained an extensive prospect, embracing the mountain of Ben-Ghoil in Arran, the Mull, and the hills of Cowal. The village of Kilmichael is small, and not distinguished by any important features: that of Lochgilphead is separately noticed. Fairs for cattle are held at Kilmichael in May and October, and on the following days at Lochgilphead; and they are so regulated, that the stock remaining unsold may be driven to the Inverary markets.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Inverary, synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £266, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £28 per annum; patron, Campbell of Auchinellan. Kilmichael church, erected in 1827, is a spacious structure containing 1500 sittings. A government church was erected at the village of Lochgilphead in 1828; and in 1841 a church was built by the committee of the General Assembly at Camlodden, for the benefit of that portion of the parish and an adjacent district of Inverary. There are preaching stations at Lochfineside and Lochaweside, where a missionary preaches alternately; also places of worship in the parish for Independents and members of the Free Church. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £25, with a house and garden, and the fees average £35. There is

a female school in the village of Lochgilphead, maintained by the heritors; and a school in the Camlodden district is supported by the General Assembly, who pay £25 per annum to the master, for whom a house and garden are provided rent-free by Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. Remains of ancient churches exist in various parts of the parish, of which the most prominent are those of Kilbride, on the west; Killevin, on the shore of Loch Fine; Kilmory, near Lochgilphead; and Kilneuair, on the bank of Loch Awe. The remains of Kilneuair display much beauty of style; the cemetery of Kilmory is still used as a place of sepulture.

KILMODAN, a parish, in the district of Cowal, county of Argyll, 16 miles (N. W. by N.) from Rothesay; containing 567 inhabitants. It derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Modan soon after the introduction of Christianity into Britain. The parish is separated from Loch Fine, with the exception of about three miles of coast, by the intervening parish of Kilfinan; it is twelve miles in length, and the arable lands principally lie in the bottom of a deep glen scarcely half a mile in breadth. The surface is boldly diversified with hills of mountainous elevation, chiefly covered with heath, and affording tolerable pasture for sheep and cattle. Along the glen flows the river Ruail, which after a course of a few miles falls into Loch Ridon, and forms a small bay, affording shelter for a few vessels of from twelve to thirty tons' burthen, employed in the herring-fishery. The Ruail once abounded with salmon and trout; but within the last few years, the number has greatly diminished. The sea-shore of the parish, three miles in extent, is flat and sandy; and off the coast are found cod, ling, haddocks, mackerel, and other white-fish. Of the lands, about 1500 acres are arable, 1000 woodland and plantations, and nearly 20,000 chiefly moorland pasture and waste. The soil of the arable ground is deep and fertile, and the system of agriculture has lately been much improved; the lands have been drained, and a due rotation of crops is regularly observed. Large quantities of potatoes are shipped from the bay of Ruail to the several ports on the Clyde, in smacks which return laden with manure. The sheep pastures have been greatly benefited by surface-draining; and much attention is paid to the management of the stock, under the inducements held out by a pastoral association in the district. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3439.

There is a considerable tract of natural wood, mostly copse; and very extensive plantations have been formed at Dunans, Glendaruel, and Ormidale, consisting chiefly of the various kinds of fir, all of which are in a thriving state. The principal substrata are limestone and pipe-clay; but the scarcity of fuel renders the former inapplicable to the purpose of the farmer. The mansion-houses in the parish are Dunans, Glendaruel, and Ormidale, which last estate has been greatly improved and embellished with plantations. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunoon, synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £150, of which sum £6. 8. are paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum: patron, the Duke of Argyll. Kilmodan church, which is conveniently situated, was built in 1783. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £27. 10., with a house and garden, and the fees average £10 per annum. In the parish are several cairns; and some stone coffins have been found, supposed to have contained the ashes of chieftains slain in battle with the Danes. Colin Maclaurin, professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, and the Rev. John Maclaurin, an eminent divine, were born in this parish, of which their father, the Rev. John Maclaurin, was minister in 1698.

KILMONIVAIG, or Kilmanivaig, a parish, in the county of Inverness, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Fort-William; containing 2791 inhabitants. It is situated towards the western extremity of the county, in the district of Lochaber, and was the territory of Bancho, thane of Lochaber, and ancestor of the royal house of Stuart. That chief, as well as other thanes of Lochaber, is supposed to have occupied either the castle of Inverlochy, now in ruins, or a more ancient structure standing on the site; and their fortress was the most conspicuous feature in the once thriving burgh of Inverlochy, which some of the old historians call "the emporium of the west of Scotland". The castle is traditionally reported to have been originally a royal residence; and it is said that the celebrated league between Charlemagne, and Achaius, King of the Scots, was signed here about the end of the eighth century. Near this spot, a fierce encounter took place in 1431 between Donald Ballael, cousin of Alexander, Lord of the Isles, then a state prisoner in Tantallan Castle, and the Earls of Caithness and Mar, the king's lieutenants: in this battle the royal forces were defeated, the Earl of Caithness was slain, and the Earl of Mar escaped with difficulty with his life. Again, in 1645, an encounter took place in the same vicinity between Montrose and Argyll, in which, after a severe contest, the latter was entirely routed. In a field named Dail-ruairi, at the east end of Loch Lochy, a battle was fought on the 3rd of July, 1544, between the Macdonalds and the Frasers: the slaughter was great on both sides; Lord Lovat, with 300 of his name, fell, and his eldest son was mortally wounded. Near Keppoch, also in the parish, is a place called Mulroy, the scene of the last feudal battle which was fought by clans in Scotland, when, after a sanguinary engagement between the Macintoshes and the Mc Ronalds, the former were completely routed, and their chief taken prisoner. Kilmonivaig, and part of the adjacent country, have been denominated "the cradle of the rebellion" of 1745. The Young Pretender, in that year, erected his standard in this dreary and mountainous district, and was joined by the famous Cameron of Locheil; and the first act of rebellion was an attack on the royal troops by the Macdonalds of Keppoch. After the suppression of the rebellion, Prince Charles Edward availed himself of the secluded glens of this district as a convenient refuge.

The parish is divided into the two districts of Lochaber and Glengarry. At one time it was united to Kilmalie, the two together being called the parish of Lochaber; but it was separated by the authority of the Church courts, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is said to be the most wild and mountainous district in the kingdom, measuring about sixty miles in length from north to south, and twenty-five miles at its greatest breadth, and comprising 300,000 acres, of which a small portion is under natural wood and in plantations, a much smaller part under tillage, and the remainder natural pasture. Glenspean, forming the chief part of

the parish, is bounded on the south by Ben-Nevis, and its subordinate range, which stretches towards the east; and on the north by a series of elevations which, though lofty, reach a far less altitude than those on the opposite boundary. It commences near Ben-Nevis, and contracts in width gradually towards the middle until, a little above Keppoch, its whole breadth is occupied by the rapid stream of the Spean, a river issuing from Loch Laggan, and augmented by the Treig from the south-west, and several other tributaries. After this, the glen expands again, and extends to the west end of Loch Laggan. It is joined near the centre by Glenroy; and in the parish is also a part of the great Caledonian glen, extending from the west end of Loch Lochy to the east end of Loch Oich, a distance of nearly fifteen miles: between these two lakes a portion of the Caledonian canal is cut. The Spean empties itself into the river Lochy, which runs into Loch Eil, a branch of the Atlantic, at Fort-William.

The SOIL in some places is excellent, especially in Glenspean; but very little has been done in the way of husbandry, the hills and glens affording superior pasture, and being appropriated to sheep and black-cattle, which engross the chief attention. Upwards of 100,000 sheep are reared in the parish every year. Two of the sheep-farms exceed 100 square miles in extent; and the stock reared supplies large quantities of valuable wool, purchased by staplers from England, and from Glasgow and Aberdeen. Very few agricultural improvements have been attempted; but the large number of acres of superior land in Glenspean alone, capable of the highest cultivation, offers a temptation to wealthy proprietors, and might make an ample return for an outlay of capital. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,745. The substrata consist chiefly of gneiss and mica-slate, and occasionally enormous masses are to be seen of protruding granite and of compact felspar rocks. There is a plumbago-mine in Glengarry, but it is not in operation. The only mansion of importance is Glengarry House, the seat of Lord Ward, beautifully situated on the margin of Loch Oich, erected shortly after the demolition of the ancient castle of the same name by order of the Duke of Cumberland. The roads to Inverness and Edinburgh pass through the parish; and at High-Bridge is a fine bridge of three arches over the Spean, built by General Wade. The chief traffic consists in sheep, black-cattle, and wool, mostly disposed of at the southern markets and in England; and there are salmon-fishings on the Garry, on Loch Oich, and on the Lochy river. There are five annual fairs for the sale of black-cattle and sheep, or for general business, respectively held in June, July, September, October, and November.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Abertarff, synod of Glenelg, and in the patronage of John Walker, Esq., of Lochtrieg: the minister's stipend is £289, with an allowance of £70 per annum in lieu of manse and glebe. Kilmonivaig church is a very plain edifice, built about the year 1814. There are two missionaries in connexion with the Establishment, supported by the Royal Bounty; one officiates in the district of Brae Lochaber, and in a district of the parish of Kilmalie, alternately, and the other at three preaching stations in the district of Glengarry. There is a chapel at Brae Lochaber for Roman Catholics, who make about half of the population of the parish. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34, with £20 fees. There is also an Assembly's school at Bunroy, another in Glengarry, and a Society's school at Invergarry. The antiquities comprise the ruin of Inverlochy Castle, and a vitrified fort. The parallel roads of Glenroy are highly celebrated, and have exercised the ingenuity of antiquaries in the attempt to account for their formation. They are situated in Glenroy, a tract eleven miles in length and one mile in breadth, skirted with tolerably steep banks, on which are the terraces or roads, three in number on each side of the glen, and composed of gravel and clay. The roads are quite level, and exactly parallel with each other, varying from sixty to seventy feet in breadth, and accommodating themselves, throughout the whole extent of the glen, to the curvatures and windings of the mountains on each side. Imperfect terraces of a similar kind have been traced in some of the neighbouring glens. The prevailing opinion with regard to the origin of the Glenroy roads is, that they are deposits from the adjacent heights, brought down at three different periods, when the valley was a lake. It is thought that the loose materials carried down by floods met with a check when they reached the waters, and thus formed the highest road; that the lake afterwards was partially drained, which allowed of the formation of the second road; and that the third was subsequently made, in a similar manner. Ian Lom, the Jacobite Gaelic poet, well known in the era of the rebellion, resided in the parish.

KILMORACK, a parish, in the county of INVERNESS, 11 miles (W.) from Inverness; containing, with the village of Beauly, 2694 inhabitants. The church of *Kilmorack*, a Gaelic term meaning literally "the church of Mary", was dedicated, like so many other churches, to the Blessed Virgin. The parish is of great extent, and chiefly a sylvan and pastoral district. It is partly situated on the northern bank of the Beauly river, by which it is separated from the parish of Kiltarlity; while in the opposite direction it reaches to the southern confines of the county of Ross. The surface is richly diversified, and the scenery in several places exquisitely beautiful, consisting of hill and mountain covered with pasture and wood, and rural valleys, well-cultivated tracts, and rivers and lochs. The western portion of the parish is exceedingly wild and mountainous, and indebted for its imposing character principally to the three great glens of Strath-Glass, Glen-Farrar, and Glen-Cannich, which are named from the several streams that run through them and contribute to form the principal river, the Beauly. This river, in its course through that part of the eastern division of Kilmorack called Dhruim, which extends two or three miles west of the church, passes between ranges of lofty mountains covered with birch and fir; its banks are fringed with oak, alder, and weeping-birch, and it here presents numerous cascades, falling over broken sandstone rocks, especially at the farm of Teanassie. Its finest display, however, is about two miles west of the village, where a splendid cataract called the Falls of Kilmorack is formed by the stream dashing over a succession of precipitous rocks. The river joins Loch Beauly at the eastern extremity of the parish, having gently glided along the southern boundary of Kilmorack, through a large open plain. The parish contains a number of inland lakes; the chief are Loch Monar and Loch

Moyley, situated among the remains of an extensive pine-forest, and seldom surpassed in striking scenery. The mountain of Maum-Soule, on the south side of Loch Moyley, is distinguished for its summit of perpetual snow, which, even in the hottest summer weather, yields but very slightly to the rays of the sun. In one part of Glen-Farrar is Loch Muilie, containing an island where, it is said, Lord Lovat found a retreat after the defeat at Culloden, and on which the present proprietor has erected a shooting-box, the neighbouring hills and mountains abounding with grouse, partridges, and almost every kind of game. Four or five miles westward is the mountain of Scour-na-lapich, almost as high as Ben-Nevis, and about two miles north of which is Loch Monar, where there is an excellent fishing-station, which is frequently resorted to by those fond of the sport. In general the lochs are well stocked with various kinds of trout and pike, the latter of which are sometimes found also in the Beauly: this river is distinguished for its salmon, grilse, and trout, the fishery of which is rented at £1600 per annum.

The parish belongs to Lord Lovat and The Chisholm of Chisholm; but from its great size, and the different situations of the farms, pastures, and woods, no correct estimate of the extent has been made. Many thousands of acres are under natural wood and in plantations, which are managed with great care, and annually thinned; the firs are usually sold for railway sleepers, and the birch made into staves for barrels. The upper part of the parish is more particularly pastoral, and the little attention paid to tillage is merely for the supply of domestic wants. The Lovat property is supposed to contain about 2000 arable acres, and the Chisholm 900; and the farms, some of which have been united within the last few years, to the exclusion of a considerable part of the population, many of whom have emigrated, are now remarkably well cultivated: they are subject to the five-shift rotation, producing wheat, barley, oats, and the usual green crops. Numerous improvements have been introduced, comprising the use of lime, and bone-dust for manure; and draining, also, is making progress: this is much required in some parts, as the soil, though it consists to a great extent of rich loamy, sandy, clayey, and gravelly earth, is frequently heavy and wet. There are few inclosures; and the farm-buildings are in general indifferent, the want of capital on the part of the tenant being an obstacle to more extensive advancement. The sheep, which traverse the pastures in very large flocks, are of many different breeds; but those most common are the Cheviot and the black-faced. The rocks in the district comprehend gneiss; inferior red sandstone, which is quarried; and conglomerate. A lead-mine was opened some years since on the Lovat property; but the operations having been found difficult, and the material of inferior quality, it is no longer worked. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9931.

The only village is that of Beauly (*which see*), pleasantly situated at the eastern extremity of the parish. Its buildings are of some extent, and in the principal street, the houses of which are slated, are some good shops, a post-office for the surrounding district, and a branch bank of the North of Scotland Banking Company, lately established. Here is a small harbour formed by the river Beauly, which expands at the village into the basin called Loch Beauly, communicating with the Moray Firth. Two small vessels belong to the place; and it is visited by many others, chiefly from Inverness, Leith, Glasgow, and Liverpool: coal, lime, and various other articles are imported, and the vessels take in return, among other produce, cargoes of timber, many thousands of trees being annually cut down in the woods around. A parliamentary road runs through the whole of the parish. A handsome bridge of five arches was some time since erected over the Farrar; and one was built across the Beauly in 1810, at a cost of nearly £10,000. The largest cattle-fairs in the north of Scotland are held on the Muir of Ord, and attended by dealers from every part of Scotland, particularly the south, on the third Wednesday in April, the second Wednesdays in May and June, the third Thursday in July, the third Tuesdays in August, September, and October, and second Wednesday in November. There are also four annual fairs in the village of Beauly, in May, August, October, and November, the two last for the sale of country produce, and that in August for engaging shearers; but these fairs are ill attended.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dingwall, synod of Ross, and in the patronage of Professor Scott, of King's College, Aberdeen, to whom the presentation has been transferred by Lord Lovat. The minister's stipend is £244, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum. Kilmorack church is conveniently situated a few miles from the eastern boundary; it was enlarged in 1786, and lately new-seated, and now contains 506 sittings. A missionary, supported by the Royal Bounty, divides his services between this and the adjoining parish of Kiltarlity; and some of the inhabitants attend a church in the latter parish, built a few years since by the late Chisholm on his own property, and which accommodates 300 persons. For the convenience of the two parishes there are also two Roman Catholic chapels, one situated at Wester Eskadale, and the other not far from the house of Fasnacoil, together accommodating about 500 persons. Kilmorack parochial school affords instruction in English and Gaelic reading, the classics, algebra, and mathematics, in addition to other branches; the master has a salary of £25. 13., with a house and garden, and £24 fees. A school, also, is supported by The Chisholm; and the inhabitants enjoy the advantages of two schools belonging to the adjoining parish. There are remains of several Druidical temples, and a chain of walled structures along the course of the Beauly and the other streams; but the principal antiquity is the ruin of the priory of Beauly. This establishment was founded in 1230 by James Bisset, of Lovat, for monks of the order of Valliscaulium, a reformed branch of the Cistercians, and followers of the discipline of St. Bennet, who were brought into Scotland by Malvoison, Bishop of St. Andrew's, early in the thirteenth century. There are no traces, however, of turrets, or any kind of ornament; and the inclosed area is merely covered with tombstones, many of them without letters, and the earliest inscription dated 300 years after the foundation of the priory. The north aisle is the property of the Mackenzies of Gairloch; and Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, eighth laird of Kintail, who died in 1493, is represented by the effigy, in a recumbent posture, of a knight in full armour, under an arched canopy. The other portions consist of the burying-grounds of the chief branches of the clan Fraser, of the Chisholms, and

others. Farquharson, a collector of Gaelic poetry, and conspicuous in the controversy concerning the poems of Ossian, resided for upwards of thirty years in the Strath-Glass district, in the capacity of Jesuit missionary.

KILMORE, county ARGYLL.—See KILNINIAN.

KILMORE and KILBRIDE, a parish, in the district of LORN, county of ARGYLL, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Oban; containing, with the island of Kerera, and the former quoad sacra district of Oban, 2773 inhabitants. These two ancient parishes, which appear to have been united soon after the Reformation, are supposed to have derived their names, of Gaelic origin, from the dedication of their churches respectively to the Virgin Mary and St. Bridget. The early history of the place is involved in great obscurity, referring to a period of remote antiquity, of which few authentic records have been preserved. DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE, of which neither the name of its founder nor the date of its erection is known, seems to have been either the seat of government, or the occasional residence, of the Pictish kings, till their subjugation by Kenneth Mc Alpine, who about the year 834 finally established the Scottish monarchy. In this castle, which Kenneth for a time made his chief seat, was preserved the celebrated stone whereon the kings of Scotland were crowned, till its removal to the abbey of Scone by Mc Alpine, who in 843 transferred the place of government to Forteviot, in the county of Perth, where he died. Alexander II., King of Scotland, having assembled a fleet in the bay of Oban, in order to exact from Angus, Lord of Argyll, that homage for his territories which the lords of Argyll had previously paid to the kings of Norway, was seized with a fever, of which he died in the island of Kerera in July 1249. In 1305, Robert Bruce, having defeated the Mc Dougals at the pass of Loch Awe, laid waste the lands of Argyll, and besieged the castle of Dunstaffnage, which he reduced, and garrisoned with his own forces. In 1436, the castle, and the lands belonging to it, were granted by James II. to Dugald, son of Colin, Knight of Lochawe, in whose descendants, as "Captains of Dunstaffnage", they have remained till the present time. The castle was maintained as the principal stronghold of the Campbells, and, in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, was garrisoned by the royal troops. The remains of this ancient palace are situated on a rock washed on the west by the Atlantic, and on the north skirted by Loch Etive. They consist chiefly of the walls, inclosing a quadrangle defended at three sides of the angles with circular towers. On three sides, the building is little more than a ruin; on the fourth, it is in tolerable preservation. A commodious tenement has been erected as a residence for the steward of the Duke of Argyll, who is hereditary keeper; and near it are the remains of a small roofless chapel of elegant design, in which many of the kings of Scotland are interred, and of which the cemetery is still used as a burying-place by the inhabitants of Oban. Some remains also exist of Gylen Castle, one of the strongholds of the Mc Dougals, romantically situated on a rocky promontory in Kerera: in 1647 the castle was besieged and taken by the forces under General Leslie.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by Loch Etive, on the south by Loch Feochan, and on the west by the sound of Mull. It is twelve miles in length and nearly nine in breadth, but the number of acres has not been ascertained. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate elevation, and with valleys which are fertile and in good cultivation. There are several lakes in the parish, exclusively of the salt-water lochs that form its boundaries: the largest lake is Loch Nell, abounding with trout; and in the river issuing from it are found salmon. The coast is indented with numerous bays, of which those of Oban and Dunstaffnage are excellent harbours; and in the north of the sound of Kerera is the Horse-shoe bay, which also forms a good harbour. The island of Kerera, inclosing the bay of Oban on the west, is about three miles in length and nearly two in breadth. The soil of the parish is in general light and sandy, and there are some extensive tracts of moss, of which considerable portions might be reclaimed; the chief crops are barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture has been much improved; and great attention is paid to the rearing of live stock, for which the hills afford good pasture. The cattle are of the West Highland breed, with the exception of some Ayrshire cows kept in a few places; the sheep are the black-faced, with some South-Downs on one of the farms. Freestone of superior quality, and slate, are found in abundance; and on the lands of Gallanach are quarries in operation. There are several fishing-stations, chiefly for salmon and trout; and herrings are frequently taken in Loch Etive and Loch Feochan: shell-fish are found on the shores, and various kinds of white-fish off the coast. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8744.

Dunolly Castle, the ancient seat of the lords of Lorn, became forfeited together with the lands on the rebellion of 1715; but the property was subsequently restored by the crown to Alexander, grandfather of the existing proprietor, Capt. John Mc Dougal, R. N. The present family mansion is situated beneath the romantic ruins of the old castle, on the border of Loch Etive, about a mile from Oban: the principal remains of the castle are the keep and some portions of other buildings, overgrown with ivy. In the grounds is an upright pillar called the Dog's Pillar, said to have been used by Fingal for fastening his dog Bran. Many ancient relics are preserved in the house, among which is the brooch of Robert Bruce, taken by Allaster Mc Dougal from the owner, whom he had defeated at the battle of Dalree, near Tyndrum, and which, after passing through various hands, was purchased by General Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, who in 1826 restored it to the proprietor of Dunolly. Fairs are held four times a year in Kilmore, but they are not well attended. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads, and by ferries at Oban, Dunstaffnage, Kerera, and other places, and by a ferry to the island of Mull. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £249. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £40 per annum: patron, the Duke of Argyll. Kilmore church was erected about 1490, and contains 350 sittings; the church of Kilbride, of a later date, contains 300 sittings. Divine service is performed in each on alternate Sundays. A church has also been erected at Oban, where are likewise places of worship for dissenters. There are two parochial schools, one at Kilmore, and the other in the island of Kerera; the master of the former has a salary of £25, with fees averaging £10, and the master of the latter a salary of £21, with £6 fees: both have houses and gardens.

KILMORIE, a parish, in the isle of ARRAN, county of BUTE, 24 miles (S. W. by W.) from Saltcoats; containing 3455 inhabitants. This place, which occupies the western portion of Arran, and derives its name from the dedication of its ancient church to the Virgin Mary, is in all its historical details identified with the parish of Kilbride, which occupies the eastern portion of the island. Kilmorie is bounded on the south by the Firth of Clyde, and on the west by the sound of Kilbrandon, which separates it from Cantyre, and is from six to ten miles wide. It extends from Largybeg Point, in the south-east, to Loch Ranza in the north-west, and is thirty miles in length and six miles in breadth, comprising an area of nearly 93,000 acres, of which 8300 are arable, and the remainder hill pasture and waste. The surface is generally mountainous, and diversified with hills interspersed with deep and narrow glens; the lands are watered by numerous rivulets descending from the heights, and some of the rivulets are of great rapidity, forming in their course a variety of beautiful cascades, of which the falls of Essmore and Esscumhan are the most prominent. The highest of the mountains is Beinn-Bharfhionn, or "the white-topped mountain", so called from its summit being usually covered with snow, and which has an elevation of more than 3000 feet above the level of the sea. There are several lakes in the parish, the principal of which are Loch Tanna, about two miles, and Loch Iorsa, about one mile, in length; they are both very narrow: the former abounds with trout, and the latter with salmon. Trout are also found in the rivulets, all of which afford good sport to the angler.

The SEA-COAST, more than thirty miles in extent, is generally bold and rocky. The chief headlands are Dippen Point, Benan Head, Brown Head, and Drumidoon; and the bays are Pladda Sound, Drumidoon, Machray, and Loch Ranza, the last-named situated at the north-western extremity of the parish, and affording safe anchorage for vessels. Opposite to Kildonan, in the sound, is the island of Pladda, on which a light-house was erected in 1800, and another, of greater elevation, in 1826, both exhibiting fixed lights, visible at a distance of five leagues. Fish of various kinds are taken off the coast; the chief are haddock, whiting, mackerel, and cod. Ling and turbot are found towards the south; lobsters and crabs are caught in abundance near Kildonan, for the Glasgow market; and off the northern coast, the herring-fishery is carried on with considerable profit by the inhabitants. The rocks are indented with numerous caverns, one of which, at Drumidoon, called the King's Cave, was for some time the retreat of Robert Bruce, during his reverse of fortune, when contending for the throne. This cavern is 114 feet long, forty-four feet broad, and forty-seven and a half in height; and at the upper end is a hunting-scene rudely sketched in the rock, said to have been done by that monarch while in concealment.

The SOIL varies in different parts of the parish: near the shore, it is sandy and gravelly; towards the interior, clayey; and in the vicinity of the hills, mostly moss; while the valleys, along the banks of the rivers, are generally a loam. The arable lands in the vale of Shisken and near the sea-coast are usually fertile, and in good cultivation; the crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and the various grasses. Within the last few years the system of husbandry has been greatly bettered; the lands have been drained, and inclosed with hedges of thorn; and the farm buildings and offices are now substantial and well arranged. The cattle, formerly a mixture of the Galloway, Ayrshire, and Argyllshire breeds, are gradually improving under a more careful management; and the native breed of sheep, supposed to have been originally Norwegian, has been exchanged for the black-faced and for Cheviots. The moors abound with black game, and grouse are found in profusion; but since the destruction of the ancient forests, the roe, the wild-boar, and other animals of the chase have disappeared, with the exception of a few red deer in Glen Iorsa. There are still some small remains of old wood; and plantations have been formed upon a moderate scale, which are in a thriving state. The rocks present a great variety, and afford a deeply-interesting field for the geological student: there are granite, mica and clay slate, conglomerate, trap, sandstone, &c., and a number of minerals. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6806. There is a shooting-lodge at Dugharidh, about a mile below Loch Iorsa. The only village is Shisken, and this is but inconsiderable; at Shedog is a grain-mill, and there is a mill for lint and wool at Burican. About ninety boats are engaged in the herring-fishery, which are of the burthen of four tons and a half on an average, each having a crew of three men. Fairs are held at Shedog in November and December, and a fair, chiefly for horses, at Lag about the third week in November. The nearest post-offices are at Brodick and Lamlash, in the parish of Kilbride. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-roads to Brodick and Lamlash, and by packet-boats from Southend to Ayr, and from Blackwater to Campbelltown.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Cantyre and synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £237, with a manse and glebe valued together at £28 per annum; patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Kilmorie parish church, rebuilt on the original site in 1785, and enlarged in 1824, is a neat structure containing 832 sittings. A church at Shisken was rebuilt in 1805, at a cost of £700, raised by subscription, and contains 640 sittings: divine service is performed every third Sunday by the minister of the parish. The church at Loch Ranza, noticed in the account of Kilbride, is open to the inhabitants of both parishes. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship at the southern extremity of the parish. There are three parochial schools, situated respectively at Kilmorie, Shisken, and Imachar; the masters of the two first have salaries of £17. 10. and £15 respectively, with a house and garden and some land, and the master at Imachar has a salary of £5. 16.: the fees in the aggregate do not average above £10. There is also a school at Loch Ranza, common to both parishes. The principal relics of antiquity are, the ruins of Danish forts, Druidical monuments, obelisks of unhewn stone, cairns, and tumuli, which last are scattered in profusion over the whole island. On the lands of Drumidoon are the remains of a large fortress called the Doon, in front of which the cliffs rise perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 300 feet. Around the summit of the hill, which has a steep declivity towards the land, is a wall of dry stones, inclosing a level area of several acres, in which are the ruins of various rude buildings; the walls

have been partly removed for the sake of the materials, but the gateway is still plainly to be seen. The largest of the cairns in the parish is Blackwater-Foot, originally 200 feet in diameter at the base, but of which a great part has been used for building. To the north of it is a tumulus where Fingal is said to have held his courts of justice. There are also vestiges of numerous ancient chapels; and in the burying-ground at Shisken is the grave of St. Molios, who removed from the isle of Lamlash, and ended his days here. The Rev. William Shaw, author of the first Gaelic grammar and dictionary ever published, was a native of the parish; he was favoured in his difficult undertaking by the patronage and advice of Dr. Johnson and the then Earl of Eglinton.

KILMUIR, a parish, in the Isle of Skye, county of Inverness, 18 miles (N. by W.) from Portree; containing, with nearly all of the quoad sacra parish of Steinscholl, 3625 inhabitants. This place, which forms the northern extremity of the Isle of Skye, derived its name from the dedication of its church to the Virgin Mary. Its early history is involved in great obscurity; but it is generally supposed to have been inhabited, in common with the adjacent districts, by the ancient Caledonians, or the Picts, and subsequently by a colony of Norwegians, whom the tyranny of Harold Harfager, their king, induced to quit their native country and to settle here. From this and the surrounding islands the settlers made frequent piratical incursions upon the coast of Norway. For the suppression of these, the king, in concert with his allies, assembled a powerful fleet, which he sent against his revolted subjects; and he ultimately succeeded in annexing the islands to the crown of Norway. After the defeat of the Norwegians in the battle of Largs, by Alexander III., the Western Isles were ceded to the kingdom of Scotland, but were still under the government of the lords of the Isles, who exercised a kind of sovereignty independent of the crown. Of these chieftains the most important were the Macdonalds, descendants of Somerled, Lord of Argyll, between whom and the Macleods of Dunvegan, and other clans, feuds prevailed to such an extent as to induce James V., in 1540, to arm a fleet to reduce them to subjection. The king in person visited the different islands of the Hebrides, and in the parish of Kilmuir was met by a number of chiefs who claimed relationship with the lords of the Isles. In 1715, Sir Donald Macdonald sent a strong body of his vassals from this and neighbouring parishes to the battle of Sheriffmuir; but neither he nor Macleod of Dunvegan could be prevailed upon to join the forces of the Young Pretender at the battle of Culloden. Of this family was the heroic Flora Macdonald, who, in the disguise of a servant, conducted Prince Charles from Long Island to Monkstadt, in this parish, and was sent as a prisoner to the Tower of London, from which, however, she was released at the intercession of Frederick, Prince of Wales. Her remains were interred in the burying-ground of Kilmuir.

The parish is bounded on the north, east, and west by the sea, and on the south by the parish of Snizort. It is about sixteen miles in length, varying from six to ten miles in breadth, and comprising about 30,000 acres, of which 5000 are arable, nearly the same quantity meadow and pasture, and the remainder chiefly moorland, hill pasture, and waste. The surface is intersected by a range of hills, the highest of which has an elevation of 1200 feet above the level of the sea; and there are several smaller hills, covered with verdure, and of picturesque appearance. Within the bosom of a mountainous height, of precipitous acclivity on the west, and on the north-east inaccessible on account of rugged rocks and masses of columnar basalt, is a fertile plain of singular beauty, designated Quiraing, of sufficient extent to afford standing-room to 4000 head of cattle, and which was formerly resorted to as a place of safety in times of danger. The coast is indented with numerous bays, the principal of which are Cammusmore, Duntulm, Kilmaluag, and Altivaig; but Duntulm alone affords safe anchorage. The chief islands off the coast are Iasgair or Yesker, Fladdachuain, Tulm, Trodda, Altivaig, and Fladda: of these, Fladdachuain, about three-quarters of a mile in length and 300 yards in breadth, was the site of a Druidical temple. The isles are uninhabited, affording only pasture for cattle. There are some small lakes, in which black and yellow trout are found: one lake has been lately drained, and converted into good arable ground.

The land in cultivation is principally a tract about two miles in breadth, along the shores; and the soil in that part is tolerably fertile: the system of husbandry, however, is still in a very imperfect state. The chief crops produced are oats and potatoes. In general the sheep reared in the pastures are of the black-faced, Cheviot, and small Highland breeds; the cattle are of the Highland breed, with the exception of a few milch-cows of the Ayrshire. There is no village of any importance: a post-office, under that of Portree, has been established, from which letters are conveyed to the Kilmaluag and Steinscholl districts by a private runner. A road along the south-east boundary of the parish was opened about the year 1830, and is kept in repair by statute labour. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Skye, synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patron, the Crown. Kilmuir church was built in 1810, and contains 700 sittings. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average £3 per annum. There is also a school, the master of which has a salary of £15, with a house and a portion of land, supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; and another school is maintained by the Gaelic School Society. In the parish are some interesting remains of the once magnificent castle of Duntulm, the ancient residence of the Macdonalds, situated on a lofty rock overlooking the bay of that name. There are also vestiges of Culdee cells, and numerous remains of ancient forts supposed to be chiefly Danish.

KILMUIR EASTER, a parish, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Tain; containing, with the villages of Barbaraville, Milntown, and Portlich, 1486 inhabitants, of whom 1023 are in the rural districts of the parish. This place, which is situated on the shore of the Firth of Cromarty, derives its name from the dedication of its ancient church to the Virgin Mary; and the adjunct by which it is distinguished, from its relative position with reference to the parish of Kilmuir in the district of Wester Ross. The lands formed part of the ample possessions of the Earls of Cromarty, of whom George, first earl, obtained the privilege of erecting his estates in this parish, and in

the adjacent parts of Ross, into a separate county, called after him Cromarty. These estates became forfeited to the crown on the attainder of George, third earl, for his participation in the rebellion of 1745; and the baronial mansion, Tarbat House, which had been the family residence, was suffered to fall into a state of neglect and dilapidation. The forfeited estates were, however, restored, in 1784, to the late Lord Macleod, son of the last earl, who erected the present house of Tarbat, and extended and improved the ancient demesne, which was one of the most splendid and magnificent in the country; and the lands of Kilmuir are now the property of his descendant, the Marchioness of Stafford, the principal landed proprietor.

The PARISH is bounded on the south by the Firth, and is about ten miles in extreme length and four miles in breadth, comprising 21,500 acres, of which 3500 are arable, 5600 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and moorland. Near the shore the surface is generally level; in other parts, diversified with rising grounds; and towards the north, skirted by a range of hills of moderate elevation, cultivated nearly to their summits. The Balnagown, a small stream, after bounding the parish on the north-east, flows into the Firth of Cromarty; it contains trout, and salmon of small size are sometimes found in its waters. From the higher grounds are obtained extensive views of the Moray Firth and country adjacent, which are seen with beautiful effect in the opening between the rocks called the Souters, at the entrance of the bay of Cromarty, in which the ships passing and repassing form an interesting feature in the landscape. The scenery of the parish is enriched with wood, and enlivened with the highly-ornamented grounds of Tarbat House and other handsome mansions; it is generally pleasing, and in some parts strikingly picturesque. The coast, however, is flat and sandy; and at low water, the bay, which is here from three to four miles in breadth, is almost dry, and is fordable to the opposite coast of Nigg, but full of quicksands. The sands on the sea-shore abound with cockles and muscles of fine quality; and there are some oyster-beds, which are tolerably productive.

In this parish the SOIL is various; in most of the low lands, of a light gravelly quality, which has been greatly improved by careful management; in the higher lands, principally moor; and in others, alternated with tracts of moss. The crops raised are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, peas, and beans. The system of husbandry has been steadily improving; the lands have been partly drained and inclosed, and the farm-buildings generally are substantial and commodious. The sheep, of which more than 2000 are pastured, are of the black-faced, Cheviot, and Leicestershire breeds; the cattle, of which about 1000 are fed in the parish, are likewise of different kinds. A considerable number of swine are also reared. Butter and cheese are made. There are still some very interesting remains of natural wood, though, during the continuance of the forfeiture, vast quantities of timber were cut down in the grounds of Tarbat House. On that demesne is a fine grove of venerable and stately trees; and on the estate of Balnagown is a splendid avenue of oak, elm, birch, and chesnut, all of ancient and majestic growth. The plantations consist chiefly of larch and Scotch fir. The substrata in the parish are principally red and white sandstone. White freestone of fine texture, resembling the Craigleith stone, and susceptible of a high polish, is quarried at Kenrive, on the lands of Kindace; and there are also several quarries of red sandstone, but of inferior quality. The annual value of real property in Kilmuir is returned at £3391.

Tarbat House, on the shore of the Firth, the property of the Marchioness of Stafford, is a commodious structure, beautifully situated in an extensive and richly-embellished demesne, and greatly improved since the date of its erection. Within the grounds are some remains of the old castle, the seat of the Earls of Cromarty. The plantations have been extended, and the place is rapidly recovering its ancient magnificence. Balnagown Castle, the seat of Sir Charles W. A. Ross, Bart., is an old structure, originally the residence of the Earls of Ross, and much improved by the present proprietor, who has erected some additions in a very elegant style; it is seated in a demesne adorned with stately timber, and commanding an extensive view over the surrounding country. Milnmount House, near the village of Milntown, was pulled down in the year 1845. Kindace House, in the upper part of the parish, and Rhives, are both handsome mansions. The villages of Barbaraville, Milntown, and Portlich are separately described. At Parkhill, in the village of Milntown, is a post-office, which has a daily delivery; and facility of communication is maintained by the high road from Tain to Inverness, and other good roads that intersect the parish. At Balintraid, on the shore of the Firth, is a small harbour affording accommodation for vessels from Leith and Aberdeen, and others, which bring supplies of coal and various kinds of goods; and considerable quantities of grain from Easter Ross, and fir timber for the use of the collieries, are shipped from the pier. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross. The minister's stipend is about £180, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum; patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Kilmuir church, erected in 1798, is a substantial structure containing 900 sittings; at the east end is a round tower, used as a belfry, on which is the date 1616. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship about a mile from the parish church. The parochial school affords instruction to more than sixty children; the master has a salary of £32, with a house, and £2 in lieu of garden, and the fees average about £12 per annum. On a small hill covered with wood, on the lands of Kindace, were the remains of a Druidical circle, of which the stones were removed some years since by the farmer, to afford materials for building a dyke. The hill of Kenrive, on the same property, is supposed to have been so called from a king who was killed in a battle near the spot, and over whose remains was reared the large cairn that crowns the eminence.

KILMUIR WESTER, Ross-SHIRE.—See KNOCKBAIN.

KILMUN, county of ARGYLL.—See DUNOON.

KILNINIAN and KILMORE, a parish, in the district of MULL, county of ARGYLL; comprising the quoad sacra districts of Tobermory and Ulva, and part of Salen; and containing 4335 inhabitants. These two ancient parishes, now united, and the names of which respectively express to whom the churches were dedicated, chiefly occupy the north-western part of the island

of Mull. To speak more particularly, the parish consists partly of a peninsula, separated from the southern portion of the island by an isthmus formed by the sound of Mull on the east, and by the estuary called Loch-nan-gaul, a large bay of the Atlantic Ocean, on the west; and partly of two groups of islands. Of these groups, one comprehends Ulva, Gometray, Little Colonsay, and Staffa, situated in the entrance of Loch-nan-gaul; while the other group, called the Treshinish Isles, comprehends Fladda, Lunga, Bachd or the Dutchman's Cap, and the two Cairnburghs, and lies a little further to the west. Exclusive of the islands, the parish is supposed to cover about 150 or 160 square miles; and the whole number of acres, including the islands, is computed at 90,000 or 100,000, of which 15,000 are capable of tillage, 14,000 are under pasture, 1000 in plantation, and the remainder hilly ground producing only coarse grass or moss. *Loch Sunart*, a large arm of the Atlantic, washes the parish on the north, separating Mull from the district of Ardnamurchan, the headland of which is the western extremity of the main land of Scotland, and is distinctly seen from this locality, with the isles of Canna, Rum, Eigg, and Muck, farther north. The *Sound of Mull* separates the parish on the east from that of Morvern, and the *Atlantic* washes it on the west, the most violent gales here known proceeding from this and the south-west points. The coast is much varied in its outline, but without exhibiting any remarkable indentations, except on the north-west, where a long narrow inlet forms a partial division of the Kilmore district of the united parish. On the eastern shore, where there is a flexure of the sound of Mull, is the *Bay of Aros*, once protected by an ancient castle of the same name, now in ruins, said to have been built and inhabited by Mc Donald, Lord of the Isles. There are also in different parts of the coast several small creeks, especially on the north side; comprising those of Laorin, Lochmingary, Pollach, and Calgarry, the last of which opens towards Tiree. The principal harbour, however, is the bay of Tobermory, a bustling sea-port in the north-east.

Ulva, the largest of the islands, contains an area of eighteen square miles, and is separated from Mull by the sound of Ulva, which is about 100 yards wide, and offers safe and convenient anchorage, as does also the bay of Ardnacallich, situated here. On the north of Ulva, the bay of *Soribi*, and on the south, that of *Crakaig*, afford good anchorage, especially the former, which is sufficiently capacious for shipping of any tonnage. The shores of Ulva are marked by many headlands, islets, and rocks, several of them agreeably clothed with verdure, and depastured by sheep and cattle. On the east is the promontory of *Ardnacallich*, or "Old Wife's point", so named from the summit, which, as seen from a certain point in sailing out of the sound of Ulva towards Inchkenneth or Gribon, resembles the head and face of a woman, with the features distinctly pourtrayed. Towards the southern side of the island, near a cluster of columns called the *Castles*, is an extensive and remarkable cave, occupying an area of nearly 3500 square feet, and displaying at its arched entrance and in the interior a singular combination of natural beauties, many of the portions assuming the character of a finished artificial structure. Not far distant, on the Ormaig shores, is *Chirsty's Rock*, also called *Sceair Caristina*, from a tragical event of ancient times. The basalt and wacken strata, beautifully varied in many instances by mixtures of zeolite, and sometimes phrenite and chalcedony, give a peculiar interest to the geological character of the island; but its fine assemblage of basaltic columns attracts comparatively but little notice, being eclipsed by the surpassing compositions of the celebrated Staffa. *Gometray*, situated on the west of Ulva, and separated only by a very narrow channel, is of much smaller extent and importance: attached to it, however, are two harbours, one on the north, and the other on the south. The islet of *Colonsay*, on the south of Ulva, is of still smaller size, and contains but a few inhabitants.

Staffa, lying at some distance to the south-west, is about a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, and totally uninhabited. This rocky spot, diminutive in size, is, however, the centre of attraction to the tourist, and in the grand assemblage and composition of its basaltic columns and caves exhibits one of the most striking geological phenomena in the world. The name is of Scandinavian origin, and signifies "the island of columns". At its loftiest part the isle has an elevation of 144 feet above the sea; but in some places, especially in the north, it is nearly level with the water, and towards the west the cliffs are much depressed, and comparatively destitute of interest. What is called the great face is at its highest point 112 feet above high-water mark, but sinks towards the west, the extreme elevation near Mackinnon's cave being only eighty-four feet. At the *Clamshell cave*, also, the same appearance is exhibited, the vertical cliffs being here displaced by an irregular columnar declivity, beneath which the landing-place is seen, in the midst of columns stretching in almost every direction, and of various forms. *The Boat cave*, which can be approached only by sea, is sixteen feet high, twelve broad, and 150 feet long; and *Mackinnon's cave*, or the *Cormorant*, approached by a gravelly beach, is fifty feet high at the entrance, forty-eight feet wide, and 224 feet long. There is also a celebrated rock called *Buachaille*, or "the Herdsman", a columnar pile about thirty feet high. But the chief point of interest is *Fingal's cave*, which is forty-two feet wide at the entrance, 227 feet long, and measures, from the top of the arch to the surface of the water at low tide, sixty-six feet. The whole of this part of the island is supported by ranges of basaltic colonnades, much diversified in appearance. The columns along the sides of the cave are perpendicular, from two to four feet in diameter, and generally hexagonal and pentagonal in form, though often varying from these geometrical figures. The shores of all the islands attached to the parish, as well as those of the Mull portion, afford a large supply of excellent fish, especially about Ulva; comprising skate, flounders, soles, and turbot, with lobsters, crabs, and other shell-fish. An almost incredible number of sea-fowl, also, and various migratory birds, frequent the district.

The surface of the Mull portion of the parish is hilly, though no where assuming a mountainous appearance. The eminences are mostly covered with heath; but the inland parts of the more level ground consist of good pasture, interspersed with moss and heath, and along the sea-shore is a considerable quantity of arable land. The scenery is much improved by the lakes, which are five in number, and supply good trout and pike, the former also and salmon being found in the rivers. The soil is principally a light reddish earth, frequently mixed

with moss, and occasionally marshy, and lying under water. That in Ulva, though sharp, is very fertile, and produces good crops of oats and bear. Wheat and peas were tried in the island a few years since, and have succeeded far beyond expectation; potatoes and turnips, also, attain a great size. The grass-land in the parish forms good nutritious pasture. Lime-shell sand, found in abundance round the shores, and sea-weed, furnish excellent manure; and from the sea-weed, about 100 tons of the best kelp are annually manufactured in Ulva. The farms are small, and well fenced with stone dykes; every tenant in Ulva is the owner of at least one boat, and has the privilege of feeding his horses and cattle, which are numerous, on the hilly grounds. Leases have recently been introduced; and an allowance is now made by the landowner of Ulva for the cultivation of every acre of waste ground, in consequence of which many improvements have taken place. A very great impediment, however, is found in the bad condition of the roads of the parish. The annual value of real property in Kilninian and Kilmore, including the isles, is £7900. The strictures of Dr. Johnson show that, when he visited Ulva in his tour through the Hebrides, it was entirely destitute of wood; but plantations have since sprung up in different parts, to the advantage of the scenery, and others are in progress. These plantations, with the other improvements already noticed, the recent introduction of turnips and clover, and the encouragement of the Cheviot breed of sheep, have produced a great change in the aspect and the agricultural character of the parish.

The most commanding mansion is a modern building in the island of Ulva, situated in the midst of a large park, and about 400 yards distant from the old mansion of the Macquaries, the former owners of the property. The picturesque beauties of the grounds, and the plantations in the vicinity, greatly enrich the district; and a fine view is obtained of the mountains of Mull, the verdant islands in the sound of Ulva, and the striking cataract of Esse-forse on Laggan Ulva. Other residences in the parish are, Coll House, near Tobermory, an elegant modern structure; Quinish Lodge, towards the west; the Retreat Cottage; Morinish Castle, a small neat modern building; Achadashenag House; and Torloisk, surrounded by beautiful plantations, and commanding a fine view of the Treshinish islands. The chief traffic is carried on at Tobermory, whence fine black-cattle are exported in considerable numbers, as also sheep, horses, pigs, potatoes, bear, and eggs, with a portion of kelp; and besides a variety of other merchandise, oatmeal, seeds, corn, leather, and salt are imported, with coal for the use of part of the population. There are two quays; and the town contains the post-office for the surrounding district, a branch of the Western Bank, and the court of the sheriff-substitute. It is also the polling-place, at county elections, for the electors residing in Mull, Ulva, Iona, Tiree, Coll, and Morvern.

The parish is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Mull, synod of Argyll, and in the patronage of the Duke of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £231, with an allowance in lieu of a manse and glebe. There are two churches, about seven miles distant from each other, one situated in Kilninian, and containing 300 sittings, and the other in Kilmore, having 350; they were both erected in 1754, and thoroughly repaired in 1842. In the year 1827 two quoad sacra parishes were formed by the parliamentary commissioners, with a church and manse to each; and a part of the parish is comprised in the quoad sacra parish of Salen. One of the two parishes, called Ulva, consists of the islands of Ulva, Gometray, Little Colonsay, Staffa, and a part of Mull; covering about sixty square miles. The other parish, named Tobermory, extends about six miles in length and nearly two in breadth, comprehending about twelve square miles. The parochial school is situated in the district that is under the superintendence of the parish minister; the salary of the master is £25, with a house and garden, and about £3 fees. There is also a school supported by the General Assembly; and others are maintained by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and other societies. The Ulva district contains three schools; two are branches of the parochial school, and the other is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. One of these is on the main land of Mull, and the remaining two in the island of Ulva. In the Tobermory district is a school supported by government; and a female school of industry was maintained chiefly by the Queen Dowager. Ruins of religious edifices are to be seen in different places; and on the height above Kilmore is a Druidical circle, consisting of five large stones. Cairnburgh, one of the Treshinish isles, a lofty rock, was taken by Cromwell's troops in the time of the Commonwealth, and was garrisoned by the Mc Leans in 1715. This, and the adjacent rock, called Little Cairnburgh, are said to have been the boundary between the Nodorees and Sodorees, or Northern and Southern isles, which formed two distinct governments when the Hebrides were subject to Denmark.—See STAFFA, TOBERMORY, ULVA, &c.

KILNINVER and KILMELFORD, a parish, in the district of LORN, county of ARGYLL, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Oban; containing 896 inhabitants. The name of the first of these two ancient parishes is formed from the Gaelic words, *kil*, a "cell, chapel, or burying-place," and *inver*, "the foot of the river or water," which are descriptive of the situation of the ancient chapel or place of sepulture. *Kilmelford*, corrupted from Kilnamaolphort, or Kilnameallphort, or perhaps Kilnameallard, is also formed from two Gaelic words, signifying, as is generally supposed, "the burial-ground of the smooth or round bays", though some think the name means "the promontory's bay". Each derivation of the name is strictly applicable to a rocky point of land projecting into the head of Loch Melford, and forming on either side two round bays. The PARISH, which covers about twelve square miles, is situated on the sea, embracing a line of shore fourteen miles in extent, marked by numerous inlets and bays affording convenient and safe anchorage. Kilninver is washed on the north by Loch Feuchan, and Kilmelford on the south by Loch Melford, both of them branches of the Atlantic Ocean, which also forms channels or sounds that bound the parish on the west side. *Loch Feuchan*, separating Kilninver from the parish of Kilbride (usually called Mid Lorn), is a boundary of the parish for three miles; it is about a mile broad, and the depth is fifteen fathoms. *Loch Melford* is nearly four miles long, about half as wide, and thirty-five fathoms deep: the line of its northern shore, from the numerous indentations and curvatures, forming many excellent inlets and bays, measures not less than six miles.

On the western coast of the parish, for about five miles, from the estuary of the *Euchar* to the sound of *Clachan-Seil*, is a spacious and beautiful bay, formed by two lofty rocky promontories; it has a clayey bottom, and a fine smooth sandy beach. After this, and as far northward as the sound of *Clachan*, the rugged nature of the coast exposes shipping to great danger. The sound of Clachan, which is a part of the western boundary of Kilninver, is two miles long, and eighty feet broad, exhibiting, on account of its smooth and straight course, the appearance of a fine canal. It may be crossed in some places at low water, and at all times by the ferry; but for greater convenience, a bridge has been thrown over, consisting of one arch, seventy-two feet in span and twenty-seven feet above the highest water-mark. Under this bridge vessels of twenty tons' burthen can pass with ease, and obtain good anchorage either at the northern or southern end of the sound. The whole of the coast supplies abundance of salmon, mackerel, turbot, herrings, ling, haddock, skate, and a variety of other fish; and on the shores of the two lochs are found oysters, lobsters, crabs, muscles, cockles, and welks.

The general SURFACE of the parish is much diversified, comprising high mountains, and hills and dales; it is intersected by rivers, and ornamented with lakes, amidst a great profusion of beautiful and interesting scenery: there are also some tracts of level ground. The most lofty eminence is *Ben-Chapull*, or "Mares' mountain", rising about 1500 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding extensive and magnificent views to the west and north. The other hills are comprehended in four different ranges, which extend to the sea-coast. *Glen-Euchar*, taking its name from the river that runs along it, and stretching for about six miles through the Kilninver district from east to west, confers much pleasing variety on the scenery; its elevations in rainy seasons afford fine pasture, and the lower parts of the vale yield good crops of corn and potatoes. Another strath, called the *Braes of Lorn*, in the south, and parallel with Glen-Euchar, though not so extensive or well cultivated, yet surpasses it in the richness of its pasture, and is remarkable also for its plentiful supply of limestone and of peat, the latter forming the principal fuel. A tract in the west of the parish, called *Nether Lorn*, extending about three miles, and having in general a clayey soil, but being in some parts loamy, on a sandy and slaty bottom, is exceedingly rich and fertile, yielding potatoes, grain, turnips, and fancy grasses.

The *Euchar*, the largest stream, which flows from Loch Scamadale, after running westward for about two miles, takes for the same distance a northern course, and falls into the sea at Kilninver. It is swelled by numerous tributary streams, and passes for the most part between finely-wooded banks. About a mile from the sea-shore, it flows through a deep rocky ravine, and forms a waterfall, distinguished both for its strikingly romantic scenery and as the resort of fine salmon: near this spot, on the southern bank, stood the mansion of the Mc Dougalls of Raray. The river *Oude*, which rises in Loch Trallaig, and is nearly five miles in length, in its course from north-east to south-west runs for two miles through the braes of Lorn, in the parish of Kilninver. About a mile from its junction with the sea at the expansive bay north of the head of Loch Melford, it traverses a locality crowded with grand and romantic scenery, and crossed by the great road between Lochgilphead and Oban: the rocks in many places overhang the road, and rise on each side several hundred feet high. Of the various inland lakes, about twenty in number, the largest is *Loch Scamadale*, measuring two miles in length and half a mile in breadth. The water is twenty fathoms deep; and the beautiful scenery in the vicinity is enlivened by tributary streams and mountain torrents, which, in time of flood, pour with impetuosity and deafening roar through the deep and narrow ravines around. *Loch Trallaig*, more than a mile long and half a mile broad, is situated in the braes of Lorn: near it, at the base of a very lofty rock, is the school-house of the district; and on its northern side, a range of hills, 800 feet high, forms a conspicuous and striking feature in the scenery. Of the other lakes, that called *Parson's lake* is distinguished for the wildness of the scenery in its vicinity, for its beautifully-wooded island, and the ruins of a castle or monastery containing twelve apartments. All the lakes, as well as the rivers, contain fine trout and perch, especially Line, or String, lake, in the eastern quarter, in which the trout are said to surpass all other trout in the county for size and flavour.

Near the rivers is a quantity of alluvial deposit on clay or sand, and in other parts the soil exhibits several varieties: there are tracts of loamy, clayey, and sandy earth. The husbandry approximates, as nearly as is practicable, to that in the southern districts of the country; and the tenants of the Marquess of Breadalbane, who holds two-thirds of Kilninver, as well as the proprietors who farm their own estates, are emulous to promote every agricultural improvement. Cattle-shows and ploughing-matches are annually held. The cattle are chiefly of the native Highland breed, of which about 1200 are kept; and there are 15,000 sheep. The rocks on the coast are principally sandstone and slate, with mixtures of whinstone; and limestone abounds in the hills that skirt the parish on the east and south-east. The native trees comprise oak, ash, elm, alder, birch, mountain-ash, and hazel; the plantations consist of Scotch fir, larch, spruce, plane, poplar, lime, beech, and chesnut, and cover altogether a considerable portion of ground. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4882. Melford and Glenmore are the only seats of importance. The inhabitants, who have diminished in number about 100 since the year 1831, are engaged in agriculture, with the exception of those employed at a large distillery, and in the salmon and herring fisheries. There are two salmon-fisheries, one at the confluence of the Euchar with Loch Feuchan, and the other at the mouth of the Oude, producing together about £70 per annum: the herring-fishery is carried on in Loch Melford, and supplies a large stock of fish for the parish and surrounding district. About fourteen miles of public road pass through the parish; and important facilities for exporting agricultural produce are afforded by the extent of sea-coast. A fair or market is held in May, and another in November, for the hiring of servants.

The parish is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Lorn, synod of Argyll, and in the alternate presentation of the Duke of Argyll and the Marquess of Breadalbane, the former as possessing the old patronage of Kilmelford, and the latter that of Kilninver. The minister's stipend is £166, with an allowance of £50 in lieu of a manse; the glebe, situated chiefly at Kilmelford, is valued

at £20. 10. per annum. There is a church in each district, kept in excellent order, and sharing alternately the ministry of the incumbent. That at Kilninver, built about 1793, accommodates 450 persons; and the edifice at Kilmelford, distant from the former eight miles, seats 250. The parochial school at Kilninver affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34, with an allowance of £6. 8. in lieu of house and garden. In the school at Kilmelford the same kind of instruction is given; the master receives a salary of £25, and the sum of £4 in lieu of house and garden. The fees respectively amount to £20 and £15. There is also an Assembly's school, the master of which has £25 per annum, with an allowance for house and garden. The antiquities comprise tumuli, cairns, and perpendicular stones, with the ancient ruin called Dun-Mhie Raonaill, or "Ronaldson's tower", formerly used as a watch and signal station. A tower or stronghold in Line lake served a desperate band of adventurers, for upwards of a century, as a secure retreat, whence they made predatory incursions throughout the neighbouring country. There is also a place called the "Bones' barn", where the well-known Alexander Mc Donald, usually called in the Highlands Alastair Mac Cholla, burnt to death a large number of women and children who had fled thither to escape from his violence.

KILPATRICK, NEW, or EAST, a parish, partly in the county of DUMBARTON, and partly in the county of STIRLING, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Glasgow; containing, with the village of Milngavie in the latter county, and in the former the villages of Blue-Row, Cannesburn, Craigton-Field, Dalsholm, New Kilpatrick, Knightswood, and Netherton-Quarry, 3457 inhabitants, of whom 1748 are in the county of Dumbarton, and 1709 in that of Stirling. This place occupies the eastern portion of the ancient parish of Kilpatrick, from which it was separated in 1649, and erected into an independent parish by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. It is about seven miles and a half in extreme length, and more than three miles in average breadth, comprising 13,500 acres, of which about 7000 are arable, 800 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. The surface is diversified with pleasing undulations, which increase in boldness as they recede from the banks of the rivers, and with numerous large knolls, which are partly arable and partly wooded. The Kirkpatrick range of hills, some of which have an elevation of nearly 1200 feet, skirt the parish from east to west. The principal river is the Kelvin, which has its source in the hills of Kilsyth; and though for the greater part of its course an inconsiderable stream, it expands into a broad and rapid current as it approaches Garscube House, in this parish, and, flowing between richly-wooded banks along the south-eastern boundary of the parish, falls into the Clyde below Glasgow. A small stream called the Allander, issuing from a reservoir in the parish of West Kilpatrick, after skirting the northern boundary of this parish for more than a mile, takes a south-eastern course, and, supplying the bleachfields of Clober, and turning the mills of Milngavie, joins the Kelvin. The Forth and Clyde canal passes through the southern portion of the parish, and is carried over the river Kelvin by a noble aqueduct, 350 feet in length, fifty-seven feet in width, fifty-seven feet in height from the surface of the river to the top of the parapet, and supported on four arches of fifty feet span. There are several lakes in the parish, the largest of which, in the pleasure-grounds of Dugalston, is nearly thirty acres in extent. Another, in the grounds of Kilmardinny, of about ten acres, beautifully encompassed with shrubberies and plantations, abounds with perch, eels, and pike; and the still smaller lake of St. Germanus is enriched with many rare aquatic plants.

In general the SOIL is a retentive clay, of no great depth, resting upon a substratum of till; and along the banks of the rivers, a deep rich loam: several of the knolls are of a light dry quality, and on the higher grounds are extensive tracts of moorland and peat-moss. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips; the system of husbandry is in a very improved state, and a due rotation of crops is regularly observed. The lands have been drained, and inclosed partly with hedges of thorn, and partly with stone dykes. In this parish the farms vary from forty to 400 acres in extent; and the buildings, several of which are of recent erection, are usually substantial and commodious. Great attention is paid to the management of the dairies, and considerable quantities of butter are sent to the Glasgow market. The cattle fed on the pastures are of the West Highland breed, and on the dairy-farms, of the Ayrshire; they are mostly bought in at the neighbouring fairs, few being reared in the parish. The sheep are chiefly of the common black-faced breed. The plantations consist of ash, elm, beech, sycamore, and other forest-trees, with Scotch, silver, and spruce firs, of all of which, on several of the lands, are some remarkably fine specimens. In most of the more recent plantations, the oak has been introduced with every prospect of success. The substrata are principally coal, forming part of the spacious basin surrounding the city of Glasgow, sandstone, whinstone, trap, and basalt; the coal is wrought at Garscube, Law Muir, and Castle-Hill, where it occurs at depths varying from eighteen to fifty fathoms from the surface. Limestone is worked at Culloch; and various strata of clay ironstone are found, one of which, at Garscube, was wrought some years since; but the ore was neither in sufficient quantity, nor of the requisite quality, for smelting. There are some quarries of excellent freestone of a fine cream colour in operation at Netherton, affording employment to about seventy persons: the stone, though comparatively soft when first taken from the quarry, becomes hard when exposed to the air; and formerly, large quantities of it were exported to Ireland and the West Indies. The annual value of real property in the parish is £28,038, including £4145 for the Dumbarton portion. Garscube House, the seat of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., is a spacious and elegant mansion, erected in 1827, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the Kelvin, in a demesne tastefully laid out, and embellished with stately timber. Clober House; Killermont House, partly ancient and partly modern; Garscadden; and Kilmardinny, are also handsome mansions finely situated; and the seat of Dugalston, which has been some time deserted, is beautifully seated in extensive and well-ornamented grounds.

Various branches of manufacture are carried on in different parts of the parish, the principal of which are the printing of calico, the spinning of cotton, the bleaching of cotton and linen, for which there are extensive works at Clober, and the manufacture of paper, snuff,

and other articles, which are minutely detailed in the separate notices of the several villages where they are carried on. The village of East Kilpatrick, in which the church is situated, contains thirty-five inhabitants, and consists of a few neat cottages: a fair, chiefly for milch-cows, is held on the 1st of May, O. S., and is still tolerably attended. There are post-offices in the villages of East Kilpatrick and Milngavie; and facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-roads from Glasgow to Dumbarton, &c., by the Forth and Clyde canal, and by good bridges over the Kelvin and the Allander. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £270, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £11. 13. 4. per annum; patron, the Duke of Montrose. The church, erected in 1808, is a neat plain structure centrally situated, and containing 704 sittings. There is a place of worship in the village of Milngavie for members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with an allowance of £10 in lieu of a house and garden, and the fees average about £10 per annum. There are still considerable vestiges of the wall of Antoninus, which intersected the parish from east to west, and some remains of two ancient forts, from the ruins of which were dug two votive tablets, now preserved in the Hunterian museum of the university of Glasgow. On the lands of Dalsholm, near Garscube House, in a tumulus lately opened, was discovered a flight of steps, leading to a slab on which were ashes and cinders; and underneath it, was found a chamber inclosed with flag-stones, in which were fragments of ancient armour, military weapons, and various utensils. At Drumry, near Garscadden, are the remains of a chapel, whose tower, overhanging a steep acclivity, bears much resemblance to a fortress. There was also a chapel at Lurg, of which little more than the site can now be traced; the tombstones in the cemetery have for many years been removed, and the land is under tillage.

KILPATRICK, OLD, or WEST, a parish, in the county of DUMBARTON; containing, with the former quoad sacra parish of Duntocher, and the villages of Dalmuir, Dalmuir-Shore, Bowling-Bay, Little-Mill, and Milton, 7020 inhabitants, of whom 957 are in the village of Old Kilpatrick, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Dumbarton, and 10 miles (N. W. by W.) from Glasgow. The name is derived from the dedication of the ancient church to St. Patrick, the tutelar saint of Ireland, by whom it is conjectured to have been originally founded, and who, though various places dispute the honour of his birth, is generally said to have been a native of this parish. That the place had attained some degree of importance at a very early period, appears evident from the numerous vestiges of Roman occupation that may still be traced. The wall of Antoninus between the Forth and the Clyde terminated at Chapel-Hill, in the parish; and though all remains of that structure have long been obliterated by the plough, the fosse by which it was defended is yet discernible. At Duntocher was a Roman fort, whose site is obscurely pointed out; and an ancient bridge at the same place, which was repaired in 1772 by Lord Blantyre, is said to have been built in the time of the Emperor Adrian, though some antiquaries regard its sole claim to Roman origin as arising from its having been constructed with materials supplied from the ruins of the fort. Votive altars also, and various stones with Roman inscriptions, have been found at Chapel-Hill and at Duntocher. Near the former place, a subterranean recess, containing Roman vases and coins, was discovered in 1790 by the workmen employed in digging the canal; and at the latter, the remains of a Roman sudatorium were found in 1775.

The PARISH is bounded on the south by the river Clyde, along which it extends for nearly eight miles, and is four miles and a half in extreme breadth, comprising 11,500 acres, whereof 6000 are arable, 600 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Its surface rises by a gentle acclivity from the river towards the north, and is diversified with hills, the most conspicuous of which are those of Dalnotter, Chapel-Hill, and Dumbuck, commanding from their summits extensive views of the Clyde, the county of Renfrew, and part of Lanarkshire. The Kilpatrick hills terminate in Dumbuck hill, near the western extremity of the parish; they are a prominent and lofty range, and some of them attain an elevation of upwards of 1200 feet above the level of the sea. As seen from the Clyde, the parish constitutes one of the richest features in the picturesque and beautiful scenery for which that river is so celebrated. A nameless stream is supplied from two small lakes behind the range of the Kilpatrick hills, and, flowing southward, by Faifley and Duntocher, falls into the Clyde at Dalmuir. Along the banks of the Clyde the SOIL is a fine deep loam, resting on a bed of clay; and in the higher grounds, light and gravelly. The crops are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, and turnips; the system of husbandry is improved, and the arable lands are in a high state of cultivation. Great attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, and large quantities of butter are sent to the Glasgow market, where they find a ready sale. The cattle are generally of the Highland breed, and on the dairy-farms the cows are of the Ayrshire breed: both kinds are chiefly purchased at the neighbouring fairs, few being reared in the parish. The sheep, of which considerable numbers are reared in the moorland pastures, are all of the black-faced breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £23,524.

The plantations, which are well managed and in a thriving state, consist of oak, ash, elm, beech, plane, lime, and the various kinds of fir, for all of which the soil appears to be well adapted; and both in the lowlands and the higher grounds are many fine specimens, of stately growth. The substrata of the parish are principally of the coal formation; and the rocks comprise greenstone, amygdaloid, trap, greywacke, and basalt. Limestone and ironstone are also found. The coal, which is wrought in the lands near Duntocher, occurs at depths varying from 120 to 200 feet, in seams about five feet in thickness, and of good quality. The limestone, which is also of good quality, is wrought for burning into lime for the use of the farmers; and there are some quarries of freestone and whinstone in operation. In this parish the principal seats are Cochno, Edinbarnet, Milton House, Auchintoshan, Mount-Blow, Glenarbuck, Auchintorlie, Barnhill, and Dumbuck, most of which are handsome mansions, finely situated in richly-planted demesnes. Kilpatrick was formerly a burgh of barony, and, by charter under the great seal,

dated 1679, was made head of the barony, and invested with power to create burgesses, and appoint bailies for its government. These privileges have long been extinct, though it is not recorded by what means they became obsolete; and the old gaol, with the iron bars on the windows, is now a private house. A post-office is established under the office at Glasgow; and facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Dumbarton to Glasgow, which intersects the parish for nearly eight miles; by other good roads; by the Forth and Clyde and the Monkland canals; by the Erskine ferry near Kilpatrick; and by numerous steamers that frequent the Clyde.

Various branches of MANUFACTURE are carried on, to a very great extent, in the several villages within the limits of the parish. The principal works are the cotton-mills at Duntocher, Milton, Hardgate, and Faifley, in which 74,045 spindles and 530 power-looms are employed, producing as many as 875,000lb. of yarn and 2,000,000 yards of cloth annually, and affording occupation to nearly 1500 persons. At Dalmuir are paper-mills, producing paper of all kinds to the amount of £30,000 a year, and giving employment to 176 persons, of whom one-half are women and children. There are soda-works at Dalmuir-Shore, in which thirty tons of sulphuric acid are produced weekly, and used in the making of bleaching-powder, chloride of lime, and soda: about 100 persons are engaged here. At Milton are an extensive bleachfield and some calico-printing works, in which from 400 to 500 people are employed. At Bowling-Bay is a ship-building yard, where about twenty persons are employed in building sloops of 170 tons' burthen, and vessels for canal navigation; and there is an iron-forge at Faifley, for the manufacture of spades and shovels, in which thirty persons are employed. At Little-Mill and Auchintoshan are distilleries, in the former of which about 50,000, and in the latter about 16,000, gallons of whisky are annually made. Several handloom-weavers throughout the parish are employed by Glasgow and Paisley houses; and a considerable number of females are engaged in embroidering muslin.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is about £225, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £40 per annum; patron, Lord Blantyre. Kilpatrick parish church, erected in 1812, is an elegant structure in the later English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower, and contains 750 sittings. A church has been erected at Duntocher, in connexion with the Establishment; and there are places of worship at Old Kilpatrick for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church; at Duntocher, for the United Presbyterian Church, Roman Catholics, and the Free Church; and at Faifley, for the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £15 per annum. There are other schools in several of the villages. On a promontory near the margin of the Clyde are the ruins of the ancient castle of Dunglass, the baronial seat of the Colquhouns, who were lords of the whole lands between it and Dumbarton, which lands constituted the barony of Colquhoun. A little to the west of it, is the lofty basaltic rock called Dumbuck, resembling the rock of Dumbarton. In the churchyard is an erect stone, sculptured with the effigy of an armed knight; and in the gardens at Mount-Blow is a monumental cross, the figures on which, from its having been formerly used as a bridge, are much obliterated. There are also numerous vestiges of hill fortresses on the heights, and several tumuli of artificial formation. At Dunglass is a monument erected to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Henry Bell, who launched on the Clyde the first steam-vessel ever brought into actual use: he resided at Helensburgh, on the Clyde, and his decease occurred in 1830.

Burgh Seal.

KILRENNY, a royal burgh and a parish, in the district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE, 3 miles (S.W. by W.) from Crail, and 10 miles (S. S. E.) from St. Andrew's; including the village of Nether Kilrenny, or Cellardykes, and that of Upper Kilrenny; and containing 2039 inhabitants, of whom 1652 are in the burgh. This parish, which is situated on the north of the Firth of Forth, at the south-eastern extremity of the county, is supposed to have derived its name from the dedication of its church to St. Ireneus. Nether Kilrenny, which is on the coast, is separated from Anstruther Easter only by a small rivulet: it obtained the name of Cellardykes from the numerous store-houses ranged along the shore for the use of the fisheries, which were formerly carried on to a very great extent, and are still steadily increasing. About forty large boats, with crews of seven or eight men each, go regularly to the deep-sea fishery, during the whole course of the year, except the time occupied in autumn and January by the herring-fishings. A pretty large number of yawls also, with crews of three or four each, principally boys and old men, go to sea, but not to so great a distance. The hardy and enterprising fishermen of this place are often in imminent danger from the exposed situation of the coast, the heavy sea that beats upon it, and the great distance to the fishing-ground; but their boats, which are all open, being in first-rate order, and well managed, accidents seldom occur. Within the last few years, a salmon-fishery has been established on the coast of the burgh, and a number of fine fish have been taken. The fish principally caught here are cod, ling, haddocks, halibut, and turbot, of which large quantities are sent to London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and other markets. Not less than seventy boats, with crews of six men each, belonging to the place, are employed in the herring-fishery. Cellardykes has a population of 1486, and consists chiefly of one main street irregularly built, and extending along the shore; a pier was erected in 1831, for the accommodation of vessels engaged in the fishery, and there is a favourable site for the construction of a commodious harbour. Upper Kilrenny contains 233 persons, and is about a mile to the north-east of Cellardykes, with which it is connected by the road from Anstruther to Crail; it consists only of the church and manse, the houses of Innergelly and Renny-Hill, an inn, and some rural cottages. The post-town is Anstruther; and facility of communication is afforded with St. Andrew's and other towns by good roads that pass through the parish.

The BURGH of Kilrenny, which includes both the villages already described, though said to have been erected into a royal burgh by James VI., does not appear to have received any regular charter of incorporation. Its magistrates, appointed by Bethune of Balfour, the superior of the burgh, returned a member to the Scottish parliament without any legitimate authority; and at the time of the Union, though it had been expunged from the list of royal burghs at the request of the magistrates, it was inadvertently classed with the royal burghs of the district. Until 1829 the government was vested in a provost, two bailies, and twelve councillors, duly chosen; but in that year, the burgh was disfranchised owing to an irregularity in the annual election of the officers, and its affairs were placed under the direction of managers by the court of session. Even before this, there were no incorporated guilds possessing exclusive privileges, nor was any fee exacted for admission as a burgess. The town-house is a small inferior building. Kilrenny is associated with St. Andrew's, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Crail, Cupar, and Pittenweem, in returning a member to the imperial parliament: the number of qualified voters is about fifty. The PARISH is of triangular form, its base extending along the sea-shore for nearly three miles. The surface rises gradually from the coast towards the north, and is diversified with a few hills of inconsiderable height: there are no rivers in the parish, except the small burn that divides it from Anstruther, and another rivulet that falls into the sea at the eastern boundary of the burgh. The coast is bold and rocky, and indented with some small bays; on the east of Cellardykes are some rocks called the Cardinal's Steps, and others are perforated with caves, one of which is of considerable extent. The soil is generally very fertile; and the lands, chiefly arable, produce favourable crops of grain of every kind: the system of husbandry is improved, and sea-weed, of which abundance is thrown upon the coast, is used as manure. About £3 an acre is the average rent of land. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £251. 17. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £27. 10. per annum; patron, Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart. Kilrenny church is a neat plain structure in good repair. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average from £30 to £40 per annum.

KILSPINDIE, a parish, in the county of PERTH; containing, with the villages of Pitrodie and Rait, 709 inhabitants, of whom 56 are in the village of Kilspindie, 2 miles (N. W.) from Errol. This place includes the ancient parish of Rait, which, after the dilapidation of its church, was united to the parish of Kilspindie, prior to the year 1634. The parish is situated partly in the Carse of Gowrie, and partly among the Stormont hills, and is about five miles in length and three and a half in breadth, comprising 6500 acres, of which 3500 are arable, 200 woodland and plantations, 200 undivided common, and the remainder permanent pasture and heath. The surface, towards the south, is flat for nearly a quarter of a mile, and thence rises gradually towards the north for almost two miles, till it attains an elevation of more than 600 feet above the level of the sea. It is diversified with several hills, of which that of Evelick, the highest of the range, and nearly in the centre of the parish, has an elevation of 832 feet. This hill, which is of a conical form, and covered with verdure, commands one of the most interesting prospects in this part of the country, embracing a portion of Strathmore, with the Grampians immediately behind, and the lofty mountains of Benglo, Schihallion, and Benviorlich in the distance; the Carse of Gowrie on the south-east and south-west; and, beyond the Tay, the coasts of Fife, with the Lomond hills, and the hills near Stirling. Between the hills, which are generally of barren aspect, are several narrow glens of great fertility and pleasing appearance; the slopes of the hills towards the carse are well cultivated, and the scenery is enriched with wood, and enlivened with the windings of the burns of Kilspindie, Rait, and Pitrodie.

The SOIL of the lower grounds is extremely rich, producing fine crops of grain of all kinds; the slopes of the hills are of lighter quality, yielding a great abundance of turnips and potatoes. The system of agriculture is in a highly-improved state; the lands are well drained and inclosed; the buildings are substantial, and on most of the farms are threshing-mills. In the hilly districts is good pasture for sheep and cattle. The plantations, which are well managed, and in a thriving condition, consist chiefly of Scotch fir and ash. The substrata are mostly amygdaloid, trap, and whinstone, of which the hills are mainly composed; and beautiful specimens of agate are frequently found, which are made into brooches and other ornaments. Sandstone of coarse grain, and of a grey colour, is also met with; and whinstone is quarried at Pitrodie. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5822. Fingask Castle, the seat of Sir Patrick Murray Threipland, Bart., is beautifully situated on the braes of the carse, and commands a fine view of the vale below, through which the river Tay pursues the latter part of its course till it falls into the German Ocean, a few miles below Dundee. The castle, which is built on the brow of a deep glen thickly wooded, is a very ancient structure, bearing in one part the date 1194, but has been greatly enlarged and modernised by the addition of recent buildings, though still retaining its castellated form. The old castle was besieged by Cromwell in 1642; and in 1716, the Chevalier de St. George slept here on his route from Glammis to Scone, on the 7th of January. In 1746, the castle was completely dismantled, and a great part of the building levelled with the ground, by the English troops, in consequence of the attachment of the Threipland family to the house of Stuart. There are three villages. A few families are employed in the weaving of linen for the manufacturers of Dundee, but the population of the parish is principally agricultural.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling; patrons, the family of Robertson. The minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. Kilspindie church, a plain structure erected in 1796, is pleasantly situated on an eminence in the village, near the confluence of two small rivulets; it contains 350 sittings, and is in good repair. The parochial school is attended by about sixty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £10 per annum. Attached to the school is a small library. A private school in the village of Rait, which is attended by about the same number, is supported partly by the fees, and partly by subscription.

On the summit of Evelick hill are the remains of a circular encampment, inclosing an area twenty yards in diameter, of which the vallum and fosse are still plainly discernible. Upon the high grounds at no great distance, are the ruins of Evelick Castle, the ancient seat of the Lindsays, and the birthplace of Helen Lindsay, wife of John Campbell, Esq., of Glenlyon, whose daughter, Helen, according to the session records, was married on the 22nd of September, 1663, to the far-famed Rob Roy. There are still some portions of Rait church remaining.

KILSYTH, a burgh of barony and a parish, in the county of STIRLING; containing, with the former quoad sacra parish of Banton, and the village of Auchinmully, 5613 inhabitants, of whom 4106 are in the burgh, 12½ miles (N. E.) from Glasgow. The parish was anciently called "Monaebrugh", from the name of the barony which now forms the eastern portion of the parish, and of which alone it for many years consisted till the annexation of the barony of Kilsyth in 1649. Since that period, the whole parish has assumed the appellation of Kilsyth, from the name of that barony, which previously was a portion of the parish of Campsie, and of which the etymology, like that of Monaebrugh, is involved in doubt and obscurity. A large extent of property here belonged to the Livingstone family, of whom Sir James Livingstone, in acknowledgment of his services in defending the castle of Kilsyth against Cromwell, was elevated to the peerage by Charles II., in 1661, by the titles of Lord Campsie and Viscount Kilsyth. The estates continued with his descendants till the year 1715, when they became forfeited to the crown on the attainder of William, third Viscount Kilsyth, for his participation in the rebellion; and the lands were purchased in 1784 by Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, Bart., whose grandson, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, is now the chief proprietor of the parish. The principal event of historical importance connected with the place is the memorable battle of Kilsyth, in 1645, between the army of the Covenanters, consisting of 6000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, commanded by General Baillie, and the forces of the Marquess of Montrose, consisting of 4400 infantry and 500 cavalry. This sanguinary battle, which occurred near the site now occupied by the reservoir of the Forth and Clyde canal, terminated in the entire defeat of the Covenanters, with the slaughter of nearly the whole of their infantry; while of the forces of the marquess, a very inconsiderable number were slain.

The TOWN is situated on the north road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and consists of several streets irregularly formed. It is lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, conveyed from a spring in the neighbourhood into public cisterns by earthen pipes. The principal trade is the weaving of cotton by hand-looms, in which more than 1300 persons are engaged for the Glasgow merchants; and there are two factories lately established, in which lappets, cloth for umbrellas, and checked ginghams are made, affording occupation to about 130 persons. The manufacture of white and brown paper is also carried on, to a moderate extent, employing from forty to fifty persons; and many of the inhabitants are engaged in mines of ironstone and coal, and in the quarries in the parish. There is no regular market-day, but the town is amply supplied with provisions of every kind: fairs are held on the second Friday in April and the third Friday in November, but they are not much frequented. Facility of communication is afforded by the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and by the great canal within a mile to the south of the town. Kilsyth was erected into a burgh of barony by charter of George IV., in 1826; and the government is vested in a bailie, dean of guild, and four councillors, elected under the provisions of the act of the 3rd of William IV. There are no incorporated trades possessing exclusive privileges; and the occupation of a tenement of the annual value of £5, on lease, is sufficient to qualify as a burgess, upon paying a fine of five shillings on admission. The magistrates exercise jurisdiction in petty offences, but no regular courts appear to be held by them.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the north by the river Carron, and on the south by the river Kelvin, is about seven miles in length and three and a half in average breadth, and comprises 15,000 acres, of which nearly 4000 are arable, 7000 meadow and pasture, and the remainder, with the exception of a few acres of plantations, moorland and waste. Its surface is boldly diversified with hill and dale, and is generally of bleak and barren aspect. The Kilsyth hills, which intersect the parish from east to west, and a portion of the Campsie fells, which skirt it on the north-west, are among the most lofty elevations; and some of them attain a height of more than 1200 feet above the level of the sea. From the summit of these hills is an unbounded view, extending from the Atlantic to the German Ocean, and commanding nearly the whole country at a glance. The Meikleben, which unites the Kilsyth range with the Campsie fells, has an elevation of 1500 feet; and the Garrel and Laird's hills, also in the parish, rise to a height of 1300 feet. The chief river is the Carron, which has its source in the adjacent parish of Fintry, flowing eastward into the Forth at Grangemouth; it abounds with trout, and forms in its sinuous progress numerous romantic cataracts. The Kelvin has its source within the parish, and, though for some distance from its rise but a small rivulet, has been diverted by Sir Archibald Edmonstone into a wider and deeper channel, and, after flowing under the aqueduct of the Forth and Clyde canal, increases in importance as it advances towards Glasgow. Of the smaller streams that intersect the parish, the principal is the Garrel, which descends from the Garrel hill, and, in its course, within a mile and a half, has a total fall of 1000 feet. Its waters, as it approaches the ancient village of Kilsyth, have been partly diverted into the reservoir at Townhead, for the supply of the Forth and Clyde canal; but after receiving some small tributaries, it flows southward into the Kelvin. The reservoir is of oval form, about seventy-five acres in extent, and occupies a natural hollow of considerable depth, by filling up the entrance to which, to the height of twenty-five feet, the inclosure was formed at a very inconsiderable expense.

In the lower parts of the parish the SOIL is a rich and deep loam; in the higher parts light and sandy, but of great fertility; in other parts gravel alternated with clay, and there are also some large tracts of peat-moss. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. The cultivation of potatoes in the open fields in this country is said to have been first practised in Kilsyth parish by Mr. Graham, of Tamrawer, who in a certain year, from one peck planted in April, obtained a produce

of 264 pecks in the October following. In this part of the county, the system of husbandry has been greatly improved under the encouragement held out by the Farmers' Association for Kilsyth and other parishes adjacent, which meets at the principal inn annually, in June, when a cattle-show takes place, and prizes are awarded to the successful competitors. The farm-buildings in the parish have been rendered commodious, and the lands inclosed with fences of thorn, kept in excellent order; tile-draining has been extensively practised, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. The hill-pastures are well adapted for the feeding of sheep, and the meadows in the vale of Kilsyth are among the most luxuriant in the country. Great attention is paid to the dairy-farms, on which all the cows are of the Ayrshire breed; the chief produce is butter and milk, and large quantities of those articles are sold for the supply of the neighbourhood. Formerly the plantations were on a very limited scale, chiefly confined to the demesnes of the principal landholders; but they have lately been extended. They consist of ash, birch, mountain-ash, elm, alder, oak, and sycamore, for which the soil seems well adapted. The substratum is mostly of the coal formation, and ironstone and limestone are found in abundance: the coal, which is of good quality, is wrought for the supply of the adjacent district, and the ironstone by the Carron Company. There are also quarries of limestone, and of freestone of a fine colour, and of good quality for building. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9288.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Glasgow, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £271. 6. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Crown. Kilsyth parish church, erected in 1816, at the western extremity of the town, is an elegant structure in the later English style of architecture, containing 860 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Wesleyans. Parochial schools are maintained in the burgh, at Chapel-Green, and at Banton; the master of the first has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees, averaging £60. The master of the Banton school has a salary of £12. 6., with fees amounting to £23; and the master of Chapel-Green, a salary of £9, to which are added £22 the proceeds of a bequest by Mr. John Patrick, and fees averaging £30 per annum. At Conney Park and Balcastle are remains of Pictish forts, the latter of which is the most entire of all the works of the kind in the kingdom. There are also some ruins of Colzium Castle, and of a smaller mansion of the Livingstone family which was burnt by Oliver Cromwell on his route to Stirling. Small remains still exist of the ancient castle of Kilsyth, on an eminence overlooking the town; and in the town is the old mansion of Kilsyth, now inhabited by poor families, but in which are yet preserved the apartments where Prince Charles Edward spent a night. Under the old church was the burying-place of the Livingstone family, of whom William, the third viscount, after his attainder retired to Holland, where Lady Kilsyth and her infant son were killed by the accidental falling in of the roof of the house in which they lived. Their bodies were embalmed, and being inclosed in a leaden coffin, were sent to Scotland, and interred in the family vault, now in the open churchyard. On examining the coffin in 1796, the remains of both were found in so perfect a state, and even the complexion so fresh, as to present every appearance of natural sleep.

KILTARLITY, a parish, in the county of INVERNESS, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Beauly; containing 2869 inhabitants. This place, the origin of the name of which is altogether uncertain, comprehends the old parish of Convinth, and is situated in one of the most beautiful and romantic districts in the Highlands. The parish is separated from part of that of Kilmorack by the Beauly river, which, a few miles to the north-east, forms the loch of the same name, the latter communicating with the Moray Firth. It is one of the largest parishes in the country, measuring in length, from the north-eastern to the south-western extremity, about forty-five miles: the average breadth, however, does not exceed six miles. The surface is characterized by hills and mountains, and thickly-wooded glens and ravines; it is interspersed with numerous lochs, some verdant pastures, and well-cultivated tracts, and is rendered more strikingly picturesque in many parts by the course of rapid streams with various cascades. Among the lochs, which are very numerous and of great diversity of appearance, and which abound in pike, trout, char, and other fish, the largest, and those most famed for their scenery, are Loch Affaric, Loch Naluire, and Loch Beinnemhian. Each of these is about a mile broad, and they vary in length from three to seven miles; they are very deep, and are embosomed in hills and mountains, shrouded with birch, mountain-ash, and stately firs, the remains of the old Caledonian forest. The three lakes are united by the river Glass, which, rising in Loch Affaric, and proceeding north-eastward through the other two lakes, is skirted on each side by lofty hills, and joined at Fasnacoil by the rapid stream of the Deaothack. The Deaothack is celebrated for its waterfalls, especially that of Plodda, and for the splendid firs on its banks, intermixed with birch and oak. At Invercannich, about four miles from Fasnacoil, the Glass is joined by the river Cannich, a large stream; and again, at the distance of a few miles, by the Farrer, after which it takes the name of Beauly. The distance from the last junction to the Beauly Firth or Loch is about nine miles; and though the river is only *navigable* for a mile and a half from the firth, up to the village of Beauly, it is found of great service for transporting timber for exportation. In its romantic progress it forms some fine cascades. The fishery of the Beauly belongs to Lord Lovat, producing a rent of nearly £2000 per annum.

On the north-eastern side of the parish is a tract of about nine square miles, which is flat and low; but with this exception, the surface is hilly and rocky throughout, and intersected with glens and valleys, the principal of which are Glen-Convinth and Strath-Glass. The latter of these was formerly covered with wood, which supplied Cromwell with a large portion of the timber used in the fortifications at Inverness, but of which none now remains, except the forest of Cugie, where firs of immense bulk and stature are to be seen. In the south-western part of the parish the rocks are so lofty, rugged, and inaccessible, that they are not only the resort of eagles, falcons, and numerous birds of prey, but furnish lurking-places for large herds of goats, so wild as to bid defiance

to capture otherwise than by shooting them. The highest hill is supposed to be that of Aonach-Sassan, "English Hill," estimated at about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. In general the SOIL is thin and light, of a reddish hue, and very hard. It is found intractable for successful husbandry, except on the lower grounds in the north-eastern district, which are much more fertile than the higher portion, where, on account of the mossy character of the soil, the crops are stunted and sickly, especially in seasons of drought. Agriculture has, however, made considerable progress within the last twenty or thirty years. The most approved rotation of cropping has been introduced; and where trenching, liming, and draining have been adopted to a sufficient extent to counteract the natural impediments of the land, the produce is of good quality. Sheep-farming is largely and successfully carried on in Strath-Glass. The rocks in the parish consist chiefly of gneiss, intersected with veins of granite; and sandstone, with asbestos, rock-crystal, and other varieties, is found in the hills. There are several interesting caves, one of which, called Corriedow, is said to have been a retreat for some days of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. Wood was once the only article exported from this locality; and independently of the old Scotch firs, and other noble trees, the memorials of former ages, there are extensive plantations that have been recently augmented. These comprise ash, elm, beech, plane, and especially larch, which attain a fine growth, and prove a source of considerable emolument to the proprietors. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6160.

The gentlemen's seats are in general so well situated as to command views of the most interesting combinations of scenery. *Beaufort Castle,* the property and constant residence of Lord Lovat, is a spacious but plain building, standing on the site of the old fortress of Beaufort or Downie, which in the time of Alexander I. was besieged by the royal troops. Cromwell, also, seized a castle here, and demolished the citadel; and immediately after the battle of Culloden, the then fortress was burnt to the ground by the Duke of Cumberland's army. Indeed, the present is said to be the twelfth edifice erected on the same site: it is thought to have been built as a residence for the government factor while the estate lay under forfeiture. The mansion commands extensive and beautiful views, comprehending the Beauly Firth; the large parks attached are ornamented with fine specimens of ancient trees, and there are well laid out pleasure-grounds and gardens. The present proprietor, a Roman Catholic, and the principal heritor in the parish, was raised to the peerage in 1837, the forfeited title of Baron Lovat being then restored. *Erchless Castle,* the seat of The Chisholm, situated near the confluence of the Farrer and Glass rivers, is a lofty turreted building, erected in the fifteenth century, and still in very good preservation. Attached to it is a noble park, studded with venerable trees, among which are some remains of the old Caledonian forest; there are extensive plantations in the neighbourhood of Erchless, and The Chisholm's property in the parish also includes about 750 acres of arable land kept in regular cultivation: the hill-ground of the property has never been measured. *Belladrum* is a modern mansion, splendidly fitted up, and almost shrouded with the foliage of plantations. Connected with it is a very superior farmsteading. This estate, comprising 2600 acres of hill pasture, a large number of acres in wood, and 700 acres under tillage, formerly belonged to James Fraser, Esq., but has passed by purchase to John Stewart, Esq., of Carnousie, for the sum of £80,000. *Struy,* the seat of a branch of the clan Fraser, is situated on the border of the Farrer, a mile from its junction with the Glass, each of which streams, at about the same distance from their confluence, is crossed by an excellent bridge. On the bank of the Beauly is the beautiful mansion of *Eskadale;* and not far off, the house of *Aigas,* the property of The Chisholm. At a short distance north of Aigas, the river divides and again unites, forming the romantic island of Aigas, beautifully wooded with oaks and weeping-birches, and on which Lord Lovat has built a mansion of elegant design, the residence of Messrs. Hay Allan Stuart, who are said to be the only descendants of the unfortunate Prince Charles Edward. Other mansions are those of *Ballindown* and *Guisachan.* The parliamentary road to Inverness traverses the parish, from north-east to south-west; and the produce is sent for sale to that town, twelve miles distant: the nearest post-office is at the village of Beauly, two miles from the boundary. The only "manufacture" is that of timber, large quantities of which are cut down every year, and prepared for sale at three saw-mills, as well as by numerous handsaws.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Inverness, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of Professor Scott, of King's College, Aberdeen, to whom Lord Lovat has transferred his right of presentation. The minister's stipend is £239, with a manse, and a glebe of nearly fifty acres, of the annual value of £20. Kiltarlity church, built in 1829, is finely situated in the midst of a cluster of lofty trees, and contains about 800 sittings. A church, also, in connexion with the Establishment, was erected by the late Chisholm, at Erchless, containing 400 sittings: the salary of the minister is paid by The Chisholm. There is a mission at Strath-Glass, comprehending the upper part of this parish and of that of Kilmorack: the salary is £80 per annum, £60 of which are from the Royal Bounty, and the remainder raised by subscription. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. A chapel was erected a few years since, by Lord Lovat, on an eminence near the small rural hamlet of Wester Eskadale, about four miles from Erchless, for the accommodation of the Roman Catholic population, which is considerable. There are three parochial schools, which afford instruction in the usual elementary branches: the master of the principal one has a salary of £25. 16., with a house, and about £20 fees; and the salary in each of the other schools, which are of recent establishment, is £12. 18., increased by The Chisholm to £25. The mistress of a female school has £15 per annum from the Lovat family, with a neat school-house and accommodations.

KILTEARN, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from the town of Dingwall (reckoning to Kiltearn church); containing, with the villages of Drummond and Evanton, 1436 inhabitants. This place derives its name from two Gaelic words, *Kiell Tighearn,* signifying "the burying-place of the laird", but the particular circumstance which gave rise to the appellation is unknown. There is a tradition, however, among the people, that the churchyard at one time contained the burying-ground of the Lords of the Isles;

and if this tradition be true, the origin of the name is easily accounted for. In the neighbourhood of the church is the residence of one of the heritors, called Balcony, a name compounded of two Gaelic words, *bal*, "a town," and *cony*, or *comhnuidh*, "residence," which when united mean "the town of residence". It is said that the spot received this name from its being the occasional abode of the Lord of the Isles. The family of Munro of Fowlis, which, even from ancient times, has been the most conspicuous in the parish, is said to have been founded by Donald Munro, who, with many others, received gifts of land from Malcolm II., for important services rendered in assisting the king in the expulsion of the Danes. When this desirable end was accomplished, Malcolm feued out the country to his friends; and that part between the burgh of Dingwall and the water of Alness was assigned to Donald Munro, from which circumstance it received the name of *Ferindonuil*, or "Donald's land". A portion of the lands was afterwards erected into a barony, called Fowlis; and the present Sir Charles Munro, Bart., who is proprietor of about two-thirds of the parish, and lineally descended from the above Donald Munro, is the thirtieth baron. Fowlis Castle is a fine building.

The PARISH is situated in about the middle of the county, and extends six miles along the north shore of the Firth of Cromarty, whence it stretches inward twenty-two miles. It is bounded on the north by Contin and Lochbroom parishes, on the east by Alness, and on the west by Dingwall and Fodderty. The whole, except a small tract on the shore, consists of one mass of hills, overspread with heath, or, in some places, planted with firs. The hill of Wyvis rises 3720 feet above the level of the sea, and is never without snow, even in the hottest summer: the forest of Wyvis is held of the king, on the singular condition of paying a snow-ball any day in the year, if required. The valleys between the hills are covered, to a great extent, with coarse grass: in some of them, small lakes have been formed by the mountain streams, diversifying the scenery, and affording good sport to the angler. The principal lake is *Loch Glass*, near the south end of which is a small island, where the lairds of Fowlis had at one time a summer-house. Its waters are discharged into the sea by the *Aultgraad*, a stream which flows along a remarkably deep and narrow channel, formed in the solid rock by the action of the waters. The channel of this river, named from its appearance the "*Black Rock*", is unquestionably the most remarkable natural object in this district of country, and of late years has very much attracted the attention of all strangers and tourists. Its peculiarities are, its great depth, its extreme narrowness, and its terror-striking and appalling effect on the greater part of those who visit it. Continuously, for three miles or upwards, the water has scooped for itself out of the solid rock a strange passage, so uniform, or nearly uniform, in its appearance and character, that to see it at one point is almost to see it at all. Its depth is at least a hundred feet, probably much more; whilst its width, which varies little from the top to the bottom, is only three or four feet. On first looking down into the chasm, nothing but a pitchy darkness presents itself; by and by the black rocks on either side begin to appear, and as the gaze is prolonged, the eye at length catches, as from afar, the reflection, from the dark stream, of a few straggling sunbeams. The sides of the channel are so precipitous, its breadth so small, and the approach to it so dangerous, that it would not be possible to obtain a view of it, were it not for a wooden bridge that has been lately thrown over it. The centre of this bridge is the point where spectators take up their position. So uncomfortable, however, is the impression which it makes on their minds, that they are seldom found to repeat their visit. The natives of the country regard this wild gorge with feelings of instinctive horror, and it is considered by the neighbouring farmers as a most dangerous enemy to their flocks and herds; it is nearly overgrown in many places with heather, and black-cattle and sheep, not seeing it, frequently fall into the channel, whence recovery is hopeless. The only river is the *Skiack*, which is supplied by mountain streams, and falls into the sea near the church. Several varieties of trout are found in the lochs and streams; and shell-fish, of the smaller kinds, are obtained on the shore.

The SOIL on the high grounds is moss, and near the Firth chiefly alluvial; it varies in other parts, exhibiting many of the ordinary combinations. About nine square miles are cultivated, or occasionally in tillage; the rest is natural pasture. There are a considerable number of plantations, comprising all the trees suited to the climate: many tracts were planted about the middle of the last century. All the usual white and green crops are raised; and as the improved system of agriculture has been for some time followed, and much attention is paid to the cultivation of the soil, the produce is equal in quality to any in the country. The sheep are chiefly the native black-faced, but on the low grounds are a number of Cheviots: the cattle are of the Ross-shire and the Argyllshire breeds, the latter of which is much preferred. The principal rock in the parish is sandstone: coal has been discovered, but not in sufficient quantity to defray the expense of working; and a small amount of lead-ore has also been met with. The annual value of real property in Kiltearn is £5106.

The village of Evanton, built within the present century, upon a piece of waste land, is remarkable for the regular and neat appearance of the houses: a fair is held here on the first Tuesday in June, and another on the first Tuesday in December. The hamlet of Drummond is seated on the Skiack. There are several extensive tracts of moss in the heights of the parish, where the inhabitants cut peat in summer to serve for winter fuel. The great parliamentary road runs along the shore, and communicates with the northern parts by means of excellent county roads; it passes over two good bridges, one at the east, and the other at the west, end of the village of Evanton. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dingwall, synod of Ross; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the minister is £249, with a commodious manse, and a glebe of nine arable acres, valued at £12 per annum. The church, situated on the coast, was built in 1791, and is a neat edifice, accommodating nearly 700 persons. There is a place of worship in the village of Evanton connected with the United Presbyterian Church. A parochial school is maintained, in which Latin and Greek, with the usual branches, are taught; the master has a salary of £30, a house and garden, and about £20 in fees. The family of Munro is distinguished for the eminent individuals who have belonged to it. Sir Robert Munro, grandfather of the late baronet, when a very young man,

served for several years in Flanders, under the Duke of Marlborough, and there formed an intimacy with the celebrated Col. Gardiner, whose history and character have become so well known through the memoir written by Dr. Doddridge.

KILTERSAN, a hamlet, in the parish of KIRKOWEN, county of WIGTOWN, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from the village of Kirkowen; containing 31 inhabitants.

KILVICKEON, in the county of ARGYLL.—See KILFINICHEN.

KILWINNING, a manufacturing town and parish, in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR; containing, with the villages of Dalgarvan, Doura, and Fergushill, 5251 inhabitants, of whom 2971 are in the town, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Irvine, and 3 (N. E. by E.) from Saltcoats. This place, which is of great antiquity, derives its name from the dedication of its original church to St. Winnin, who came from Ireland in 715, to convert the inhabitants of this part of the country to Christianity. In 1140, a MONASTERY was founded in honour of this saint by Hugh de Moreville, lord high constable of Scotland, for monks of the Tyronensian order, whom he introduced into it from the abbey of Kelso. This monastery, which was amply endowed by the founder, and enriched with large grants of land from several of the Scottish monarchs, continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenues, notwithstanding previous alienations, amounted to £880. 3. 4., exclusive of numerous payments in kind. In 1296, the abbot of Kilwinning swore fealty to Edward I. of England; in 1513, the abbot of the monastery accompanied James IV. to the battle of Flodden Field, where he was killed fighting by the side of his sovereign. Of the other abbots none are distinguished in history, with the exception of Gavin Hamilton, the last, a zealous adherent of Mary, Queen of Scots, whom he attended at the battle of Langside, and for whom he afterwards appeared at York, as one of her commissioners to treat with Elizabeth of England. The site of the monastery, and the lands appertaining to it, were, after the Reformation, granted by the crown to Alexander Cunningham, son of the Earl of Glencairn, who was appointed commendator, and, during his tenure, alienated a portion of the lands. In 1592, the remainder of the lands belonging to the monastery were erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of William Melville, who subsequently transferred the lordship to Hugh, fifth Earl of Eglinton, whose descendants are the present proprietors. Of the once stately and venerable structure, which was almost demolished at the Reformation, the gable of the south transept, portions of the walls, with a few of the finely-pointed arches, and an early-Gothic gateway, are the only remains. A part of the abbey church, a spacious cruciform structure, was repaired, and appropriated as the parochial church till the year 1775, when it was taken down, and the present church erected on its site. The tower of the abbey church, a square massive structure 103 feet high, and which was repaired by the Earl of Eglinton in 1789, remained till the year 1814, when it fell from natural decay; and in the year following, a similar tower, of nearly equal dimensions, was erected in its place.

The introduction of FREEMASONRY into Scotland appears to have originated in the building of the monastery of Kilwinning, for which purpose several of those masons and artificers of Rome whom the pope had incorporated for the promotion of ecclesiastical architecture, and invested with peculiar privileges, were brought over from the continent. The architect who superintended the erection of the monastery, the masons who accompanied him, and such of the workmen of the neighbourhood as were qualified to assist them, were formed into a society, of which the architect was elected master-mason. Similar societies were gradually instituted in various parts of the country, subordinate to that of Kilwinning, which, as the oldest of the kind, retained an acknowledged pre-eminence, and of which the master-mason was chosen as grand master over all the others. After his return from England, James I. of Scotland patronized the lodge of Kilwinning, and presided as grand master of the order for some time; subsequently delegating the election of a grand master, generally a man of high rank, to the brethren of the various lodges. James II., however, conferred the office of grand master on William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney and Baron of Roslin, and made the office hereditary in his family; and his successors, Barons of Roslin, held their courts or grand lodges at this place. In 1736, Lord Roslin assembled thirty-two of these lodges at Edinburgh, to whom he resigned all his hereditary rights as grand master; and the grand lodge of Scotland, consisting of representatives from all the other lodges of the kingdom, has since that period been established there.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on an acclivity, rising gently from the west bank of the river Garnock. It consists of one narrow street, nearly a mile in length, from which diverge some lanes; and of some ranges of detached houses. The houses are indifferently built, and of antique appearance, with the exception of a few of modern erection; but the environs abound with a variety of beautiful scenery, in which the pleasure-grounds of Eglinton Castle form a conspicuous and interesting feature. A society for the practice of archery, that has existed in the town since the year 1488, holds annual meetings in July, which are numerously attended by persons from all parts of the country: the chief prize is a silver arrow, which is awarded by the society to the successful competitor, who becomes captain for the following year, and presides as master of the ceremonies at a ball given on the occasion. Among the branches of TRADE is the weaving of silk, woollen, and cotton goods, in which about 400 looms are employed: there are three factories for carding and spinning cotton-wool; and an extensive tannery has been established for more than half a century. Many of the inhabitants, also, are engaged in the mines and collieries in the immediate vicinity; and in the town are several shops well supplied with various articles of merchandise. A sub-branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland has been opened; and fairs for horses and cattle are held in the town on the 1st of February and the first Wednesday in November. Facility of communication is maintained by excellent roads, which intersect the parish in different directions, and of which eleven miles are turnpike. The Glasgow and Ayr railway passes the western extremity of the town, where it has a station, and where it meets the line from Ardrossan. The Kilmarnock branch of the Glasgow and Ayr railway also passes through the parish, and a railroad from the collieries of Doura and Fergushill was some time since laid down, which joins the Ardrossan railway about two miles from Ardrossan harbour.

The PARISH is of very irregular form, about seven miles in length and five in extreme breadth, and comprises nearly 12,000 acres, of which from 3000 to 4000 are arable, and the remainder woodland, pasture, and moor, whose proportions cannot be well ascertained. Its surface rises in graceful undulations from the south-east to the north-west, without attaining any great degree of elevation; and is intersected by the beautiful valleys of the Garnock and the Lugton, the former of which is richly cultivated, and the latter thickly wooded. The high lands command an extensive and beautifully-diversified prospect, embracing the vale of Garnock, the woods of Mountgreenan and Eglinton, the towns of Saltcoats, Stevenston, and Irvine, with the bay of Ayr, the rock of Ailsa, the Mull of Cantyre, and the mountains of Arran. Of the streams, the river Garnock, which has its source among the hills of Kilbirnie, flows in a copious current southward through the parish, and after passing the town, pursues a remarkably sinuous course, and falls into the sea near the mouth of the Irvine. The Lugton issues from Loch Libo, in Renfrewshire, and taking a south-western course, runs through the demesne of Mountgreenan and the pleasure-grounds of Eglinton into the river Garnock, about two miles from its influx into the sea. The Caaf, a small tributary of the Garnock, after forming for a short distance a boundary between this parish and that of Dalry, flows along a narrow wooded dell at Craigh-Head mill, where it forms a beautifully-picturesque cascade. Ashgrove, the only lake, is about a mile and a half north-west of the town, and partly in the parish of Stevenston; it contains pike and perch, but is neither of great extent nor distinguished by any peculiar features. Salmon and salmon-trout are still found in the Garnock, and the fisheries on this stream were formerly lucrative, yielding a considerable rent; but from stake-fishing at the mouth of the river, and other causes, they have been for many years comparatively unproductive.

On the higher grounds, and in the central parts of the parish, the SOIL is generally a clay of no great depth; on the lands sloping towards the rivers, a richer loam; and in other parts, light and sandy, but of great fertility. The chief crops are oats and potatoes, with a moderate proportion of wheat, and the usual grasses; the system of husbandry has been gradually improving, and a due rotation of crops is invariably observed. Much progress has been made in surface-draining; the lands have been inclosed with hedges of thorn, which are kept in good order; and the farm-buildings, though of inferior erection, are generally adapted to the size of the farms, which vary from fifty to eighty acres. Great attention is paid to the improvement of live stock: the sheep are mostly of the black-faced breed, with some few of the Leicestershire and South-Down kinds; the cattle are usually the Ayrshire, and the horses of the Clydesdale breed. There are very considerable remains of ancient wood, particularly in Eglinton Park, where many fine specimens of stately timber are to be found: among these are numerous beeches of venerable growth, of which kind of tree the planting has some years been discontinued. The plantations, which are very extensive, and in a thriving state, consist of ash, elm, oak, larch, and Scotch fir, and contribute greatly to enrich the scenery. In this parish the substrata are principally of the coal formation, with bands of ironstone, limestone, and sandstone; and clay for making bricks and draining-tiles is also found. The coal, which occurs in several varieties, and of good quality, is wrought at Doura, Fergushill, Redstone, and Eglinton. The mines afford employment to about 250 men; and of the produce, exclusively of what is sold for the supply of the neighbourhood, 50,000 tons are annually sent by the railroad to the harbour of Ardrossan, whence they are shipped for Ireland and the Mediterranean. There are also in constant operation two quarries of limestone, and a quarry of excellent freestone, which together employ a considerable number of men. Extensive iron-works, called the Eglinton Iron-works, were erected in the year 1845, by Messrs. Baird, of Gartsherrie; they give employment to many persons, and have added to the wealth of the surrounding district. The annual value of real property in the parish is £15,261.

EGLINTON CASTLE, the seat of the Earls of Eglinton, descendants of Roger de Montgomerie, a near relative of William the Conqueror, whom he accompanied to England, is a splendid castellated mansion, erected about the year 1798 by Hugh, the twelfth earl, and beautifully situated in an extensive park, about a mile south-eastward of the town. The castle occupies a spacious quadrangular area, defended at the angles with circular turrets, and comprehending the ancient keep, a round tower of great strength and lofty dimensions. It contains numerous stately apartments superbly embellished, to which an entrance is afforded from a magnificent circular saloon, thirty-six feet in diameter, rising to the roof, and lighted from an elegant dome. The park, which comprises above 1200 acres, and is well stocked with deer, is tastefully laid out in lawns, parterres, and pleasure-grounds, through which the river Lugton takes its winding course to the Garnock, adding greatly to the beauty of the scenery of the demesne, which is also embellished with more than 400 acres of thriving plantations, diversified with ancient timber of majestic growth. A tournament was celebrated within the grounds, on a truly magnificent scale, by the present earl, in August 1839, and attracted a large concourse of nobility and gentry from all parts of the United Kingdom and from the continent. The lists were formed in the gently-sloping grounds near the castle, and inclosed an area 650 feet in length and 250 feet in breadth; and a splendid pavilion was erected immediately behind the mansion, 375 feet long and forty-five feet wide, for the accommodation of 2000 persons, who were courteously entertained on the occasion. The Earl of Eglinton presided as lord of the tournament; Lord Saltoun officiated as judge of the lists; the Marquess of Londonderry as king of the tournament; and Lady Seymour, attended by a numerous train of ladies of high rank, and followed by the Irvine archers, appeared as the Queen of Beauty. Among the knights that entered the lists were the Marquess of Waterford, the Earl of Craven, Viscount Alford, Lord Glenlyon, Lord Cranstoun, the Earl of Cassilis, and Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte. The tournament continued for two days; and though more than 80,000 spectators were assembled within the park, which was thrown open indiscriminately to the public, not the slightest damage of any kind occurred. Mountgreenan House is an elegant modern mansion situated in a well-planted demesne watered by the Lugton. Monkcastle is a fine modern mansion in another part of the parish, and Ashgrove is also a handsome residence.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £266. 12., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14. 10. per annum; patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Kilwinning church, situated in the centre of the town, is a neat plain structure erected in 1771, and contains 1030 sittings. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Church, the Free Church, and Original Seceders. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £20 per annum. Near the village of Doura, a large schoolroom, with a play-ground, and a dwelling-house for a master, has been erected at the sole expense of the Earl of Eglinton; and there are schools in connexion with the collieries. The parish also has some friendly societies and a savings' bank

KINBETTOCK, county ABERDEEN.—See TOWIE.

KINBUCK, a village, in the parish of DUNBLANE, county of PERTH, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Dunblane; containing 131 inhabitants. It is seated in the centre of the parish, on the road from Dunblane to Auchterarder; and has a station of the Scottish Central railway. The place is formed of East and West Kinbuck, and the population are partly employed in the woollen manufacture, for which there is a mill in the village.

KINCAIRNIE, a village, in the parish of CAPUTH, county of PERTH, 2 miles (N.) from Caputh; containing 83 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern part of the parish, and south of the road from Cluny to Dunkeld. Kincairnie House, in the vicinity of the village, is the seat of the Murray family.

KINCAPLE, a village, in the parish and district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from St. Andrew's; containing 186 inhabitants. It is situated upon the eastern coast, near the mouth of the Eden, in St. Andrew's bay; and on the road from St. Andrew's to Leuchars. The population is chiefly agricultural. In 1834 a minister was appointed to perform divine service, once a month, in each of four villages in the parish, of which this is one.

KINCARDINE, in the county of INVERNESS.—See ABERNETHY.

KINCARDINE, a sea-port town and a burgh of barony, in the parish of TULLIALLAN, county of PERTH, 5 miles (S. E.) from Alloa, and 12 miles (E. S. E.) from Stirling; containing 2875 inhabitants. The name of this now considerable place was formerly West Pans, from its salt-pans, which in 1780 were fifteen in number, though none exist at present. It is pleasantly seated on the north-east bank of the river Forth; and though irregularly built, and having some narrow streets, it contains several streets of good breadth, with a number of substantial houses and neat villas, surrounded by gardens. The harbour, which is one of the best for trade on the Forth, is capable of admitting vessels of between three and four hundred tons' burthen; and as many as a hundred of this size may have safe anchorage within it. Ship-building, principally of the class of vessels adapted to coasting traffic, was largely carried on here, but it is greatly on the decline: rope-making, and the manufacture of sail-cloth, also employ part of the population. There are about forty ship-owners in the town, who form a local marine insurance association, and have a considerable capital; and ships belonging to the port, whose aggregate burthen exceeds 9000 tons, visit America, the West Indies, the shores of the Baltic, and St. Petersburgh. Kincardine is a creek subordinate to the port of Alloa. It has two good inns, a post-office, a library consisting of more than 1000 volumes, and two branch banks, these last affording great encouragement to enterprise, and accommodation to the surrounding district. The coast-road from Stirling passes through it; the river is crossed by a ferry, upon which two steam-boats are constantly plying, and the steamers that ply between Stirling and Edinburgh take in passengers at the pier. The trustees of Lord Keith are the superiors of the town, and they appoint baron-bailies, who act as magistrates. A sheriff small-debt court is held four times a year. There is an elegant new church; also a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Church, and schools in which the ordinary branches of education are taught. It was from this barony that the ancient and illustrious family of Bruce took the title of Earl, now conjoined with the earldom of Elgin, the present, and sixth, Earl of Elgin being also eleventh Earl of Kincardine.

KINCARDINE, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 14 miles (W. N. W.) from Tain; containing 2108 inhabitants, of whom 316 are in that part of the parish which formed the quoad sacra parish of Croich. This place is said to derive its name, of Celtic origin, and which may signify "the termination of the heights", from its position at the extremity of some ranges of lofty hills. With greater probability, however, its name may be interpreted to signify in the Celtic "the seat of the chiefs or friends". It appears to have been at a very early period the baronial residence of the chiefs of the clan Ross, and to have been the scene of various hostilities between them and rival clans, of which the most sanguinary instance was the battle of Tuiteam-Tarbhach, about the year 1397. In 1650, the MARQUESS of MONTROSE arrived at Orkney with a force of 1500 men, and crossing the Pentland Firth, landed at the northern extremity of Caithness, and took possession of the castle of Dunbeath, whence he advanced to Ross-shire. The Earl of Sutherland, his opponent, at first retired before him, but afterwards passed over into Sutherland, to intercept his retreat to the north; and Colonel Strachan advancing to meet Montrose with a force of 230 cavalry and 170 infantry, a battle ensued near the pass of Invercharron, on the borders of this parish, which terminated in the defeat of the marquess, and the slaughter of nearly the whole of his men. The spot where the battle was fought has been since called "Craigachaoineadh", or the Rock of Lamentation. Montrose, after the engagement, throwing off his embroidered cloak, and changing clothes with a Highland soldier, swam across the Kyle, a sheet of water dividing part of this parish from Sutherland, and effected his escape from the field of slaughter. But after wandering for several days in Strath-Oikell, and concealing himself in the woods of Assynt, he was at length discovered by Neil Macleod, the proprietor of Assynt, who had formerly been one of his followers, and to whom, in the hope of finding protection, he made himself known. Macleod, however, being either afraid to conceal him, or tempted by the large reward offered for his apprehension, betrayed Montrose to his pursuers, who sent him by order of General Leslie to Skibo Castle, whence he was removed

to Braan Castle, and afterwards to Edinburgh, where, after suffering the most barbarous indignities, he was publicly executed, and his head placed on the Tolbooth. At a short distance from the parish church towards the shore, are still some vestiges of the ancient residence of the family of Ross, whose territories were in the eleventh century erected by Malcolm Canmore into an earldom, which remained in that family till the death of William, the last earl, without issue male, in 1371, after which the dignity continued to be held by various claimants till the year 1478, when it was finally annexed to the crown. The present representative of the title, and of the chieftainship of the clan, is George Ross, Esq., of Pitcalnie, a descendant from the brother of the Earl William, who died in 1371. The chief proprietor of the lands in the parish is Sir Charles W. A. Ross, of Balnagown, Bart.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the north-east mainly by the Firth of Tain, is about thirty-five miles in length, and varies from three to sixteen miles in breadth, comprising an area of nearly 230 square miles, of which but a very small portion is arable. Its surface is strikingly diversified with hills of various elevation, and with open valleys and narrow glens; and near the western extremity is the ancient and extensive forest of Balnagown, in which are deer of unusually large size. The most lofty of the hills are, Cairnchuinaig, on the lands of Dibbisdale, in which are found cairngorms of great beauty; and Sithain-a-Charra, in Balnagown forest, in which, though it is at a very considerable distance from the sea, have been discovered shells of different kinds. The principal river is the Oikell, which has its source in the adjoining parish of Assynt, and after a course of thirty miles, in part of which it forms the northern boundary of the parish, falls into the Kyle Firth: it is navigable for nearly twelve miles. The river Carron intersects the parish from west to east, and joins the Kyle at Bonar-Bridge. There are also numerous lakes, some of them containing trout of excellent quality, especially Loch-a-Chorry, in which are trout weighing six pounds; but none of these lakes are of great extent, or distinguished by any interesting features. Both the rivers Oikell and Carron abound with salmon; there is likewise a salmon-fishery at Bonar-Bridge, and flounders are taken at ebb-tide. The fisheries are all in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland.

The SOIL is exceedingly various. On the arable lands, which are under good cultivation, producing favourable crops, it is tolerably fertile; but the hills and other parts are heathy and barren. The hills afford, however, good pasture for sheep and cattle, of the former of which great numbers are reared, and sent mainly to the Falkirk trysts and to Edinburgh; the cattle, which are generally of the Highland breed, are also grazed in large herds, and forwarded chiefly to Leith and to London, by the northern steamers. There are considerable remains of ancient wood; and extensive plantations have been formed on some of the lands, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, and firs, all of which are in a very thriving state. The prevailing rocks are of granite, and conglomerate, alternated with gneiss and whinstone. In a few instances, outcrops of mica-slate, greywacke, and old red sandstone are to be seen; and at Knockierny, on the confines of the parish of Assynt, white and variegated marbles of the purest quality are found. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5172. Invercarron House, on the north bank of the river Carron; Gladefield House, the property of the Duke of Sutherland; Braelangwell Lodge, belonging to Sir Charles W. A. Ross, beautifully situated on the Carron, which forms a picturesque cascade near the house; and Amat Cottage, the occasional residence of George Ross, Esq., of Pitcalnie, near the confluence of some small rivulets with the Carron, are all handsome residences. The parish is connected with the coast of Sutherland by a substantial and elegant bridge across the Firth of Tain at Bonar, erected in 1812, to supersede the dangerous ferry, previously the only means of communication. This important structure, which cost £14,000, consists of three arches: one, on the Sutherland side, of cast iron, is 150 feet in span; and the others, which are of stone, are of fifty and sixty feet respectively. There are no manufactures; but some trade is carried on here in the exportation of grain, wool, oak-bark, and salmon, and in the importation of coal, lime, salt, meal, and other articles for the supply of the district. Many fishing-boats, also, visit the Firth during the season. A good pier of stone was constructed at Bonar some years since, by Mr. Ross, of the Balnagown Arms inn, now of Lower Gladefield, at his own expense; and the harbour affords safe shelter and accommodation to vessels not exceeding sixty tons' burthen, which can come up to the bridge. A post-office at Bonar has a daily delivery; the mail is conveyed from Tain by a post gig, which carries also four passengers. An annual fair is held, generally in the last week of November, but sometimes in the first week of December. It continues three days, and is numerously attended by dealers from all parts of the adjacent districts. On the first day there is a fine show of Highland cattle; and on the two others, large quantities of dairy and agricultural produce, and various kinds of merchandise, with home-spun webs in considerable abundance, are exposed for sale, and general business to a great extent is transacted.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Tain, synod of Ross. The minister's stipend is £278, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Kincardine church is a neat substantial structure, erected in 1799, and containing 650 sittings: in the steeple is a fine-toned bell which was found in a French ship-of-war of seventy-four guns, captured in 1775 by Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross of Balnagown. A church was erected by parliamentary grant, in 1827, at Croich, a remote pastoral district; and another portion of this extensive parish, from the boundary of Croich westward, is under the care of a missionary connected with the Established Church, whose charge also extends over part of the parish of Creich, in the county of Sutherland, where his station is, at Rosehall. The chapel for the mission, erected by Dunning, Lord Ashburton, and repaired in 1832, contains 300 sittings; and the missionary, who is appointed by the Royal Bounty committee, receives a stipend of £60, to which £5 are added by the Duke of Sutherland. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship in the parish. The parochial school, situated near the church, is attended by about 100 children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and an allowance of £2. 2. in lieu of garden, the fees averaging £20 per annum. A parochial library, consisting chiefly of religious books, is supported by subscription. There are numerous circular forts and

vitrifications in the parish, supposed to be of Pictish or Danish origin; but most of them are in a very imperfect state, from the removal of the stones as materials for building. In the churchyard is a stone five feet in length, and about two feet in breadth and thickness; it has been hollowed into two unequal cells, and is elaborately sculptured with various figures, among which are a man on horseback in the act of darting a javelin, an imperial crown, and what appears to be a camel. This relic is supposed to be part of a sarcophagus in which, according to tradition, the remains of a warrior who died here of the wounds he received in battle, were deposited. There are also some remains of Druidical circles in different parts of the parish.

KINCARDINE IN MONTEITH, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Doune; containing, with the villages of Thornhill and Norriestown, 2232 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which is of very uncertain etymology, is pleasantly situated in the vale of Monteith, and in the southern part of the county. It is of triangular form, having the east angle washed by the confluence of the rivers Forth and Teith, of which the former bounds the parish on the south, and the latter on the north-east. The parish extends from the east point for nearly ten miles to the south-west, and for about twelve miles to the north-west; but is intersected by a portion of the parish of Kilmadock, three miles in breadth, which reaches from the Teith to the Forth. It comprises by computation 7500 acres; and of this number, 5000, on the shores of the Forth, are mostly rich carse land, and the remainder, on the banks of the Teith, dry-field. The surface towards the Forth is generally level, but rises in gentle undulations, westward of Blair-Drummond, into a ridge, which has an elevation of 300 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a fine view of the Grampian mountains to the north and west; of the Ochils to the east, with the castle of Stirling, the field of Bannockburn, and the hill of Craigforth; and to the south, of the hills of Lennox, extending from the castle of Stirling to Dumbarton. The river Goodie, which has its source in the loch of Monteith, in the parish of Port, intersects this parish in its course towards the Forth; and there are numerous springs, and several small burns in various parts. The carse land includes the moss of Kincardine, which to a considerable extent has been cleared, and also part of Moss Flanders.

The SOIL, where the moss has been removed, is generally a rich blue clay of great depth and fertility, producing grain of all kinds and good green crops; the dry-field is chiefly a light loam, yielding excellent crops of oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and the various grasses. The farms are of moderate extent, and the system of agriculture is in an improved state; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and the lands partly inclosed. Considerable attention is paid to live stock; the cattle were formerly all of the Highland breed, but on the dairy-farms cows of the Ayrshire breed have been lately introduced. Few sheep are pastured. The horses used for agriculture on the dry-field lands are of a moderate size; but on the carse, which requires a stronger kind, a breed between the hardier of the Perthshire, and the Clydesdale, is preferred. The substratum of the parish is chiefly of the old red sandstone formation; in some parts, of good quality for building, for which purpose it is quarried; but in other parts, of too soft a texture for that use. Veins of calcareous spar, and occasionally barytes, are found in the quarries; but no organic remains, except a few vegetable impressions, have been discovered. In this parish the woods and plantations are of oak, ash, beech, elm, birch, and firs, for which the soil appears well adapted; and the plantations, which have been recently much extended, are well managed and in a thriving condition. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,500. Blair-Drummond, the seat of Henry Home Drummond, Esq., M. P., the principal landowner, is a spacious and handsome mansion, erected about the year 1715, by his ancestor, George Drummond, Esq., and to which a wing has been added by the present proprietor. It is situated in a richly-wooded park planted by Lord Kames, who, by marriage with the grand-daughter of George Drummond, succeeded to the estate, which at that time included 1500 acres of Kincardine Moss. Of this moss a considerable portion was recovered by his exertions; and under those of his son and grandson, nearly the whole of the remainder has been reclaimed. In the house is a collection of portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller, among which are portraits of the Lord Chancellor Perth and his brother, the Earl of Melfort, and, in the drawing-room, a portrait of the late Lord Kames in his robes of office as a judge. Ochtertyre, the seat of Sir David Dundas, Her Majesty's judge advocate general, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Teith. On the lands of Blair-Drummond, and also on those of Ochtertyre, comfortable cottages have been built by the proprietors, for the accommodation of the families employed on their estates; and in the district which formed part of the quoad sacra parish of Norriestown are the villages of Thornhill and Norriestown. These will be found described under their own heads.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunblane, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £255. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14 per annum; patroness, Lady Willoughby de Eresby. Kincardine church, which was greatly dilapidated, was rebuilt in 1814, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Drummond, who, in addition to the payment of more than two-thirds of the expense of a plainer building, contributed the whole additional charge of the present elegant structure after a design by the late Mr. Crichton, of Edinburgh. It is a cruciform edifice in the later English style, with an embattled tower crowned by minarets, and contains 770 sittings. The parochial school is well conducted, and is attended by about seventy children; the master has a salary of £34, with a good house and garden, and the fees average £14 per annum. There are several other schools. Within the gardens of Blair-Drummond is a tumulus, ninety-two yards in circumference and fifteen feet in height; and in the pleasure-grounds is one of larger dimensions. Near the east lodge is another, in which were found fragments of urns and human bones; it is surrounded with a circular fosse, called Wallace's Trench. In clearing the moss, several remains of antiquity were discovered, among which were a large brass camp kettle, some spear heads, and part of a Roman road, of which seventy yards were clearly defined, crossing the moss of Kincardine from the Forth to the Teith.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, a parish and village, in the district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, 11 miles (S. by E.) from Alford; containing 1857 inhabitants, of whom 288 are in the village. This place, which is of some antiquity, derives its name from its position near the termination of a range of hills; and its distinguishing adjunct, O'Neil, from the name of a rivulet that flows round the village. A small hospital for the support of eight aged men was built at an early period, by one of the bishops of Aberdeen, and subsisted till the time of the Reformation, when it was suppressed: no vestiges of the building now remain. The PARISH is bounded on the south by the river Dee, and is about seven miles in extreme length and nearly five miles in breadth, comprising 15,000 acres, of which almost 6000 are arable, 3500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder (including 1500 acres capable of improvement) moorland pasture and waste. Its surface is divided into three wide valleys by ranges of hills of great extent and various degrees of elevation; and at the eastern boundary is the hill of Fare, rising to a height of 1800 feet above the level of the sea, and forming a well-known landmark to vessels navigating the eastern coast. The hill of Learney, which is a continuation of Fare, abounds with peat, furnishing a plentiful supply of fuel for the inhabitants; and most of the other hills in the parish are either cultivated, or clothed with wood, to their very summits. The river Dee is here seventy yards in width, and, about two miles below the village, is crossed by an elegant bridge of granite, erected in 1812, at a cost of £3500, of which one-half was paid by government, and the other raised by subscription. Salmon are found in the Dee, frequently in great abundance; they are generally taken with the rod, and afford excellent sport to the angler: there are very few trout in the stream, and even the numbers of salmon have much diminished within the last few years. The only other stream of any importance in the parish is the burn of Belty, which rises among the hills at its north-western boundary, and flowing in a south-eastern direction through the central valley, which it divides into two nearly equal portions, falls into the Dee in the parish of Banchory-Ternan. Though a very inconsiderable stream, it frequently, after rain, swells into an impetuous torrent, and inundates the level valley through which it passes, doing much injury to the crops: in 1829 it carried away two bridges, and greatly damaged three others. Some trout of very small size are found in this river.

Along the banks of the Dee the SOIL is light; in the valley of the Belty, much deeper, and of richer quality, resting on a subsoil of clay; and in the higher parts of the parish, heathy moorland, with large tracts of peat-moss. The crops are oats, bear, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses; the system of husbandry has for many years been steadily advancing, and is at present in a highly improved state. Large portions of the waste grounds have been reclaimed, and brought under profitable cultivation, both by the proprietors and the tenants. The lands have been inclosed with stone fences; substantial and commodious farm-buildings have been erected, many of which are roofed with slate; and on almost every farm, threshing-mills of good construction are found. Great attention is paid to the improvement of the breed of horses, black-cattle, and sheep, and to the management of the dairy-farms; and large quantities of butter of excellent quality, with a moderate proportion of cheese, and eggs and poultry, are forwarded to Aberdeen; whither, also, considerable numbers of fat-cattle are sent, to be shipped for London by steamer. The plantations, which are of great extent, consist chiefly of larch and Scotch firs, for both of which, especially for the former, the soil is well adapted; oak and ash have recently been tried with success, and birch seems to be indigenous along the banks of the river Dee. In this parish the principal substrata are whinstone and sandstone; and there is also abundance of granite of very excellent quality, in large masses, from some of which have been cut blocks seventeen feet in length. There is neither slate nor limestone, nor are there quarries of any kind in regular operation. The annual value of real property in Kincardine O'Neil is £7018.

Craigmile, the seat of the principal heritor, is well situated in a richly-planted demesne: the house of Learney, which was destroyed by an accidental fire some few years since, has been rebuilt in an elegant modern style; and Campfield, Kincardine Lodge, and Stranduff are also pleasant residences. The village, which is on the turnpike-road from Ballater to Aberdeen, is neatly built; it has a rural aspect, and is frequented during the summer months by invalids for the benefit of their health. An excellent inn has been erected; and a circulating library, containing a well-assorted collection, has been established. There are no manufactures carried on here, but many of the women are employed in knitting stockings for the Aberdeen houses. The post-office has a daily delivery, and the mail passes regularly through the village. Fairs for black-cattle, sheep, and horses are held in May and September, in the village; and during the winter months, markets for agricultural produce of every kind are held monthly at Tomavern, in the northern district of the parish. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is about £230, with a manse, and a glebe valued at about £12 per annum; patron, Sir John Forbes, Bart. Kincardine church is an ancient structure, of which the date is unknown. Its roof was destroyed by fire in 1733, and only the walls, which are built of small stones embedded in lime, left standing: the edifice was, however, restored immediately, has since been more than once repaired, and is now in good condition, affording accommodation for a congregation of 640 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. There are three parochial schools, in the three divisions of the parish: the masters have salaries of £25 each, with a house, and the original master has also a garden; they all partake of the Dick bequest, and the fees average to each about £20 per annum.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or THE MEARNS, a maritime county, in the east of Scotland, bounded on the north-west by the river Dee and part of Aberdeenshire, on the east and south-east by the German Ocean, and on the south-west by the county of Forfar. It lies between 56° 46′ and 57° 7′ (N. Lat.), and 2° 1′ and 2° 45′ (W. Lon.), and is about thirty-two miles in length, and twenty-four in extreme breadth; comprising an area of 380 square miles, or 243,444 acres; 7620 houses, of which 7304 are inhabited; and containing a population of 33,075, of whom 15,829 are males and 17,246 females. The county is supposed by some to

have derived the name Mearns (which is proper only to a particular portion of it) from Mernia, brother of Kenneth II.; but, with greater probability, others deduce it from the *Vernicones,* by whom the district was inhabited in the time of Ptolemy. Few events of historical importance are recorded: it is conjectured that the battle between the Caledonians under Galgacus and the Romans under Agricola took place here. Prior to the abolition of episcopacy, the county was included partly within the archdiocese of St. Andrew's, and partly within the dioceses of Aberdeen and Brechin; it is at the present time chiefly in the synod of Angus and Mearns, and comprises the presbytery of Fordoun, in that synod, and part of the presbyteries of Kincardine O'Neil and Aberdeen, in the synod of Aberdeen. With the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, it constitutes the Eastern or Aberdeen circuit for justiciary and civil purposes, and the courts are held in the former county twice a year, in spring and autumn. It contains Stonehaven, which is the county town; Bervie, or Inverbervie, which is a royal burgh; and the villages of Gourdon, Laurencekirk, Johnshaven, Auchinblae, and Fettercairn. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., the county returns one member to the imperial parliament; and the Kincardineshire burgh of Bervie is associated with Montrose, Forfar, and Brechin, in the county of Forfar, these four burghs forming the Montrose district, represented in parliament by one member. The number of parishes in Kincardineshire is nineteen.

The SURFACE near the coast is tolerably level, though varying in elevation. The Grampians occupy the central, western, and northern parts of the county; and from their base the land subsides towards the south-east, into what is called the Howe of the Mearns, forming a continuation of the vale of Strathmore, and between which and the sea there is a tract of swelling ground. The Howe is a beautiful tract of champaign country, about fifty square miles in extent, richly cultivated, embellished with plantations, and sheltered on the north by the Grampians, and on the east by the hills of Arbuthnott and Garvock, which are from 500 to upwards of 800 feet high. In this county the principal mountains are, the Strath Fenella, detached from the Grampian range by a narrow vale from which it takes its name, and about 1500 feet in height; Cairn-a-Mount, which is 2500 feet; the hill of Fare, 1800 feet; Clachnabane, which attains an elevation of 2370 feet, and is crowned with a mass of rock resembling an ancient fortress, rising abruptly from eighty to 100 feet above the surface; and Mount Battoch, the highest point of the Grampian range in the county, and which has an elevation of 3465 feet. The principal river is the Dee, which has its source in Aberdeenshire, and after intersecting this county for about eight miles in a course from west to east, forms its northern boundary for fourteen miles, and falls into the sea at Aberdeen. The other rivers are, the North Esk, which is formed at the top of the sequestered valley of Glenesk by the junction of several mountain streams from Forfarshire, and, after forming the boundary between the Mearns and that county for about twelve miles, falls into the sea three miles to the north of Montrose; the Bervie; the Cowie; and several smaller streams. The Loch of Drum and Loch Leys, the former partly in Aberdeenshire, are the only lakes worthy of notice, being each about three miles in circumference.

About one-third of the land is arable, and in good cultivation; one-eighth capable of being cultivated with advantage, and the remainder rough fell and mountain pasture. Much of the cultivated land is highly fertile; the districts comprehending the Howe of the Mearns and the southern portion of the coast are very productive, and the system of agriculture in an advanced state of improvement. Great attention has been directed of late years to the mechanical improvement of the soil by draining and subsoiling, to the experimental application of manures, and to the rearing, and improvement by crossing, of live stock; for the promotion of which important objects, and for the extension of the knowledge of chemistry as applied to agriculture, two societies exist in Kincardineshire. The cattle are generally of the Angusshire breed, which, however, is in many parts of the county giving place to the cross or to the pure Teeswater breed: the number of cattle is on an average 25,000, of which 5000 are milch-cows. The number of sheep is about 24,000, of various breeds, but chiefly the black-faced. There are no minerals of importance: limestone is found, but it is very rarely quarried for any purpose; granite is the prevailing rock in the northern, and red sandstone in the southern section of the county. Various gems are found in the mountains and in the rocks, the principal of which are the topaz or Cairngorm. The seats are Arbuthnott House, Dunnottar, Fetteresso, Fettercairn, Inglismaldie, Crathes, Blackhall, Kirkton Hill, Tilquhilly, Lauriston, Mount Cyrus, Inch Marlo, Thornton, Drumtochty Castle, Fasque, Durris, Ury, Johnston, Glenbervie, Muchalls, and others. The manufactures are neither important nor extensive; they are chiefly of coarse linens and canvass, and some branches of the cotton manufacture. At Laurencekirk, the highly-esteemed snuff-boxes of wood are made. Facility of communication is afforded by the Aberdeen railway: there are good roads in various directions, some of which are turnpike; and a road over the Grampian hills has been made, and is kept in good repair. The annual value of the real property in the county is £134,341, including £3858 for fisheries. There are vestiges of Druidical monuments, Roman encampments, and royal residences; the most venerable ruin in the county is that of Dunnottar Castle, the ancient seat of the Keiths, earls-marischal of Scotland, romantically situated on the summit of a lofty rock boldly projecting into the sea.

KINCLAVEN, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Blairgowrie; containing 880 inhabitants. This place, the name of which, of Celtic origin, is descriptive of the situation of its church, is bounded on the north by the river Tay, which separates it from Caputh; and on the east and south by the same river, which divides it from the parish of Cargill. It is bounded on the west by the parishes of Auchtergaven and Little Dunkeld, and is about five miles in length and two miles in average breadth, comprising an area of ten square miles. The ancient castle, now in ruins, is said to have been built by Malcolm Canmore, and to have been for many centuries an occasional residence of the kings of Scotland, from which several of their charters are dated. During the wars that arose, from the contested succession to the throne, between Bruce and Baliol, the castle was occupied by an English garrison, which, being at an unguarded moment surprised by Sir William Wallace, was taken and dismantled

so far as to render it no longer tenable as a place of strength. It is situated on a rising ground opposite to the junction of the Tay and Isla, and is the property of Baroness Keith, who pays annually a small sum to the Duke of Atholl, its hereditary constable. The parish comprises about 6400 acres, of which 3900 are arable, 1500 woodland and plantations, 800 moorland pasture, and the remainder moss, water, and waste. Its surface is broken by an elevated ridge, extending across the centre of the parish from north-east to south-west, and from which the lands slope in a gentle declivity to the Tay on the north and south. The scenery, enlivened by the windings of the Tay, and enriched with woods and plantations, has a very pleasing appearance. The river Isla, descending from the lower Grampian range, flows through the vale of Strathmore, and falls into the Tay at the eastern extremity of the parish; and there are several lakes, in which pike, perch, and eels are found.

Though various, the SOIL is generally fertile, producing good crops of wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and potatoes, of which last great quantities are raised for the London market. The state of agriculture is much improved; the rotation plan of husbandry is in use, and carefully adapted to the different soils. The lands have been well drained; several tracts of moorland have been brought into profitable cultivation, and the various farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and some of them highly ornamental. Ayrshire cows, and bulls of the Teeswater breed, have been introduced; and the horses, previously of small size, are now improved by the introduction of the Clydesdale breed. The plantations are chiefly larch and common fir, the former not in a very thriving state; and there are numerous coppices of oak, which are generally felled when they have attained twenty-five years' growth. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4537. There were formerly several small villages, the sites of which are only to be distinguished by some of the ancient trees yet standing: Arntully (*which see*), though much reduced in extent and population, is still remaining. The roads from the ferries at Caputh, Kinclaven, and others over the Tay, afford facilities of communication, and the railway from Perth to Forfar crosses the river about a mile below the manse: the post-town is Perth, to which, and also to Dunkeld, a sub-office has been established at the neighbouring village of Stanley. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Dunkeld, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £276. 11. 5., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum; patrons, the family of Richardson. Kinclaven church, inconveniently situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, contains 320 sittings: at the east end is a large monument to the memory of Alexander Campbell, Bishop of Brechin, who is styled "Laird of Kerco, in this parish," and who died in 1608. The church is in a very indifferent state of repair; and it is expected that another will be soon built on a more convenient site. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is attended by about sixty children; the master has a salary of £34, and a good house and garden, and the school fees, with the other emoluments usually attached to his office, average £24 per annum. There is also a school in connexion with the dissenting congregation, supported by subscription.

KINFAUNS, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 1½ mile (E. by S.) from the city of Perth; containing 720 inhabitants. This place, the name of which, in the Celtic language, is descriptive of its situation at the head of a narrow valley inclosed with hills, and opening into the Carse of Gowrie, was anciently the seat of the Charteris family, of whom Thomas Charteris de Longueville, a native of France, having killed a nobleman of the court of Philip le Bel in a duel, was compelled to make his escape, and for some time subsisted by piracy on the open seas. Charteris, called the Red Reaver from the colour of his flag, was encountered and taken prisoner by Sir William Wallace, on that hero's route to France, where, making intercession with the French monarch, Sir William obtained for his captive a full pardon and the honour of knighthood. Sir Thomas Charteris now became the zealous friend and adherent of the brave Wallace, whom he accompanied to Scotland; and on Wallace being betrayed into the hands of Edward, King of England, he retired to Lochmaben till Bruce asserted his claim to the crown. He was a companion of Bruce at the taking of Perth in 1313, and, in reward of his services, obtained a grant of the lands of Kinfauns, which remained for many years in the possession of his descendants. The lands passed afterwards to the Carnegies, of the Northesk family, and subsequently to the family of Blair, whose sole heiress conveyed them by marriage to John, Lord Gray, grandfather of the present Lord Gray, of Kinfauns Castle.

The PARISH, which forms the western portion of the Carse of Gowrie, is bounded on the south by the river Tay. It is about five miles in length and one mile and a half in average breadth, comprising an area of 4800 acres, of which 2380 are arable, 240 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland and plantations. The surface, towards the river, is level, and thence rises, by a gradual and easy ascent, to the base of a ridge of hills that traverse the parish in a line from east to west. Of these hills the highest is the hill of Kinnoull, which is but partly in this parish, and has an elevation of 632 feet above the level of the Tay, presenting to the south an abruptly precipitous mass of rock, covered for nearly three-fourths of its height with trees, and thence bare to its summit. On the east of this hill the ground has a gentle declivity; and upon a level spot here, at a considerable height above the Tay, stands the castle of Kinfauns. Still further east, the ground again rises abruptly, forming the western acclivity of the hill of Binn, or the Tower Hill, so called from a tower on its summit, built within the last forty or fifty years by the late Lord Gray, for an observatory. Eastward of this hill the land slopes gradually till it subsides into a deep ravine, on the opposite side of which is another hill, and, yet further east, a fourth, the latter commanding from its summit a varied and extensive view of the whole Carse, the tower of Dundee, Broughty Castle, and of the course of the Tay from a mile below Perth to its influx into the German Ocean: to the south is a fine view over the vale of Strathearn. Beyond these hills, which are mostly wooded to their summit, rise various others towards the north, in gentle undulations, and gradually subsiding in the vale of Strathmore, of which they form the southern boundary. The Tay, which bounds Kinclaven for more than three miles, is the only river of importance; but three small streamlets, rising among the hills, intersect

the parish from north to south. The river abounds with salmon and different kinds of trout; pike are numerous, and sturgeon are found occasionally.

In this parish the SOIL is various; near the Tay, a rich loamy clay producing excellent crops of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses; and for a considerable height on the acclivities of the hills, a light, but deep and fertile, black mould. The system of agriculture is improved; the farms vary from 125 to 300 acres in extent; the farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged, and most of them of modern erection. The lands have been well drained, chiefly with tiles, for the making of which good clay is found; and on the estate of Kinfauns an embankment has been formed, connecting an island in the river with the main land. The cattle are of a mixed breed, with the exception of the cows for the dairy, which are generally the Ayrshire. Sheep are kept upon one farm; they are of the pure Leicestershire breed, and about 300 in number. The plantations in the parish are oak, ash, elm, beech, Scotch fir, larch, and spruce fir; birch and mountain-ash are scarce. In the grounds of the mansions, sycamore, lime, poplar, Spanish and horse chesnut, and silver fir have attained a luxuriant growth. The substratum is principally whinstone, of which the hills are all composed; and there are several quarries in operation, producing excellent materials for the roads. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8882.

Kinfauns Castle, seated on an eminence overlooking the Tay, is a modern edifice, begun in 1819 and finished in 1826, after a design by Smirke. It contains a fine library, a great variety of philosophical instruments, and a large collection of statuary and ancient and modern pictures: here, also, among other relics, is still preserved the ponderous two-handed sword of Sir Thomas Charteris, said to have been presented to him on a certain memorable occasion by Wallace. Not a vestige of the ancient castle now remains. Seggieden House is finely situated near the margin of the river. Glendoick House is a good mansion, built by Robert Craigie, lord president of the court of session, and grandfather of the present proprietor; and Glencarse House is also a handsome modern mansion. There are no villages, and the largest hamlet contains only twelve families: the railway and the turnpike-road from Perth to Dundee pass through the parish. The Tay is navigable to Perth for vessels of 200 tons. The salmon-fisheries in the parish produce a rental of £3366, of which about £2200 belong to Lord Gray, £766 to the city of Perth, and £400 to Mr. Hay of Seggieden; the number of men employed is about 100. There is a branch post-office in the parish. Steam-boats ply daily in the river Tay between Perth and Dundee; and there are piers at this place for the landing of passengers and goods, at which, also, potatoes and grain are shipped, chiefly for London. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £242. 11. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Crown. Kinfauns church, which is well situated, has been built at various times; the nave is very ancient, and the aisles of comparatively modern date. It is in substantial repair, and contains 416 sittings. A parochial library was established in 1826, by donations of books from the heritors, and is supported by small quarterly subscriptions. The parochial school is attended by about seventy children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £13 per annum. There is another school in the parish, attended principally by children from Kinnoull and Kilspindie, supported chiefly by the fees. On the side of the hill of Kinnoull is a cave called the Dragon Hole, the hiding-place of Sir William Wallace; and on the lands of Glendoick is an old house which was the residence of Lord George Murray, general of the Highland army, and in which Prince Charles Edward passed a night after his defeat at Culloden.

KINGARTH, a parish, in the county of BUTE, 8 miles (S. by E.) from Rothesay; containing, with the villages of Kilchattan-Bay, Kerrycroy, and Piperhall, 931 inhabitants. This parish takes its name from the promontory of Garroch Head, forming its extreme point to the south, and called in Gaelic *Ceann Garbh*, which signifies "stormy head". Very little is known concerning the ancient history of the place; but there are traditions of its having been of considerable importance. Christianity was early introduced here. The name of Saint Catan, or Cathanus, has been transmitted in the appellation of a bay called Kilchattan, "the cell or burial-place of Catan". St. Blane, also, is said to have been born here, and to have been the founder of the original church of Kingarth, the ruins of which, still remaining, are designated by his name, as is likewise a hill ascending from Garroch Head. The parish was anciently the scene of some military conflicts. On the south-west shore is the fort of Dunagoil, "the fortified hill of the Lowlanders," commanding nearly the best landing-place on the whole coast, and having a complete view of the passage from the western seas by Kilbrandon sound, and of the entrance into the Firth of Clyde from the south. Its origin is not known; but it has frequently been attributed to the Danes. The lands of the district were formerly held by several proprietors called Barons, who are at present represented by only four owners of small portions of ground, the larger part of the parish being the property of the Stuart family, Marquesses of Bute.

KINGARTH is six miles and a half in length from north to south, and two and a half in mean breadth, containing 8325 acres. It is situated in the isle of Bute, and is bounded on the north-west by the loch of Ascog, a part of Loch Fad, and Quien loch, which separate it from the parish of Rothesay; and on the east, south, and south-west by the Firth of Clyde. Its figure is irregular, and the shore is indented by several small bays. There is a gradual narrowing of the parish from its north-western boundary till it becomes an isthmus a mile and a half in breadth, beyond which is a peninsula two miles in length, terminating in the promontory of Garroch Head. On the east and south the coast is rocky and precipitous; on the south-west it rises more gently. It is marked by the bays of Ascog, Scoulag, and Kilchattan, to the east; and of Scalpsie, Stravanan, and Dunagoil, to the south-west. The firth is eight miles wide between Scoulag bay and the nearest point of Ayrshire at Largs, and nine miles wide between Dunagoil bay and the nearest part of the island of Arran; it is ninety fathoms deep between Garroch Head and Little Cumbray, where its depth is greatest. In general the land is considerably elevated above the level of the sea: the principal hills are Suidhe-Chatain, "the seat of Catan",

520 feet high, and Saint Blane's hill, 486 feet high. The loch of Ascog, Quien loch, and Loch Fad cover respectively seventy-five, sixty-nine, and 170 acres. Though moist, the climate is mild and salubrious.

For the most part the SOIL is light and gravelly, but in some places loam and clay are to be found. About 3936 acres are occasionally under tillage; 3071 are moor and pasture; and 940 acres are occupied by wood, natural and planted, the latter consisting of spruce, larch, and Scotch firs, oak, and other hard-woods. All kinds of grain, and the usual green crops, are grown. The cattle are chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, to the rearing of which great attention has been lately paid: the sheep, also, are tolerably numerous. The modern system of husbandry is followed, and improvements in every department have been rapidly advancing for the last fifteen years: most of the farm-houses have been rebuilt, and the grounds inclosed chiefly with thorn-hedges. In this parish the prevailing rock is the old red sandstone, with conglomerate, and numerous veins and beds of trap: coal exists, but it is not wrought, and some lime-works are in operation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3954. The mansion-house of Mountstuart, built by James, second Earl of Bute, in 1718, is surrounded by beautiful and extensive plantations, and is particularly famed for its choice flower-garden. On the east coast stands Ascog House, with several ornamental villas lately erected. In the year 1703, the first Earl of Bute obtained a charter from the crown for the erection of a burgh of regality, to be named Mountstuart, with the privilege of holding a weekly market, exercising handicraft trades, and having three annual fairs. This charter, however, was never carried into effect, the thriving burgh of Rothesay, with which the parish chiefly communicates, superseding the necessity. The roads are in good order, and the bridges sufficient for general convenience. There is a wharf at Kilchattan-Bay, and another at Scoulag bay, adapted for small craft. The shipping belonging to the parish does not exceed fifty tons; but craft of considerable burthen from other parts frequent the ports for the purposes of importation and exportation. The fisheries are productive.

For ECCLESIASTICAL matters the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; patrons, the Stuart family, Marquesses of Bute. The stipend is £197, with a good manse and offices, and a glebe of nearly eleven acres, worth about £12 per annum. Kingarth church was built in 1826, and contains 600 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship at Ascog. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin and Greek, with the usual branches; the master has the minimum salary, the legal accommodations, and £24 fees. In this parish the antiquities consist of two barrows or tumuli, a Druidical circle, the fort of Dunagoil, and the ruin of the church of St. Blane, who flourished about the close of the tenth century. The last stands on an artificial elevation, which is inclosed by a wall of massive stones piled one over another, 500 feet in circumference, the whole of the space having mason-work underneath at a distance of two feet from the surface. A considerable portion of the walls of the church still remains, and displays architecture of great antiquity. The parish confers the titles of Viscount Kingarth and Baron Mountstuart upon the Marquess of Bute.

KING-EDWARD, a parish, in the district of TURRIFF, county of ABERDEEN, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Banff; containing, with the village of Newbyth, 2492 inhabitants. This place, originally called *Kin-Edart*, of which the present name is an obvious corruption, is of some antiquity, and appears to have formed part of the possessions of the Cumyn family, Earls of Buchan. There are still some remains of their baronial residence, now called King-Edward Castle, situated on a rocky eminence to the south-east of the church; and also of Eden Castle, and others; but nothing which can throw any light upon the early history of these fortresses has been recorded. The PARISH is bounded on the west by the river Doveron, is about eleven miles in length, and varies from two to five miles in breadth, comprising 17,500 acres, of which nearly 9500 are arable, 1800 woodland and plantations, and the remainder pasture and meadow, with large portions of moss and waste. Its surface is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into considerable elevation, and in others subsiding into low valleys; but there are no hills, properly so called, that attain any remarkable height. The principal river is the Doveron, which for some miles forms the boundary of the parish, and which falls into the sea at Banff; it abounds with salmon of excellent quality, and the fisheries produce a good rental to their proprietor. A copious stream, whose chief source is in the parish of Gamrie, intersects this parish from east to west, and joins the Doveron about a mile westward of the church.

The SOIL is very various. The higher grounds are in general mossy, resting on a bed of clay or gravel. In the low grounds, and especially along the banks of the Doveron, the soil is principally alluvial, and very fertile. In other parts is a black loam, resting on beds of rock or gravel. The chief crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses; very little wheat is raised. The system of husbandry has been greatly improved; and a due rotation of crops is observed, according to the nature of the soil. Trench-ploughing and surface-draining have been some years in practice, by which the lands have been rendered much more productive; the fields have been inclosed; and the fences, partly of stone and partly of thorn, are kept in good order. The farm-buildings, also, have been made more comfortable and commodious; and all the recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been generally adopted. The cattle are of the Aberdeenshire or Buchan breed, with a few of the Teeswater, and some of the short-horned breed from Yorkshire, recently introduced; the sheep are of the Highland and Leicestershire breeds, and great attention is paid to them. The plantations for the most part consist of Scotch fir, spruce fir, larch, ash, beech, oak, plane, and chesnut; they are of considerable extent, and in a thriving state. In this parish the principal substrata are red sandstone, greywacke, and clayslate; and iron-ore is supposed to exist. The greywacke and the red sandstone are both quarried; and the latter, which is found in the eastern parts, is in extensive operation. The annual value of real property in King-Edward is £6103. The mansions are, Montcoffer House, the property of the Earl of Fife, a handsome modern building, beautifully situated near his lordship's park of Duff House, Banff, which demesne is partly in this parish; Eden House and Byth House, also modern mansions, finely situated; and

Craigston Castle, a venerable ancient structure, seated in grounds tastefully embellished. The village of Newbyth, which is separately described, is at the south-eastern extremity of the parish. Facility of communication is maintained by excellent roads, of which the turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Banff intersects the western portion of the parish; and by bridges over the various streams, kept in good repair.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Turriff, synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is about £215, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Crown. King-Edward church, a plain structure built in 1621, contains 550 sittings. A chapel of ease in connexion with the Established Church has been erected in the village of Newbyth; it is a neat structure containing sittings for 400 persons. There is a place of worship in the parish for Independents. The parochial school is well attended: the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £10 per annum; he has also a portion of the Dick bequest. With the exception of the ruins of King-Edward Castle, there are no relics of antiquity of any historical importance. In a semicircular arch on the north wall of the church, is a monument inscribed to the memory of his mother by John Urquhart, tutor of Cromarty in 1599; and in the Craigston aisle of the church are monuments to the same John Urquhart and others of the Urquhart family. The distinguished characters connected with King-Edward have been, Dr. William Guild, minister of the parish, and afterwards principal of King's College, Aberdeen, and the founder of an hospital in that city for the incorporated trades; Sir Thomas Urquhart, author of the *Jewel*, who, with Dr. Guild and another, presented a service of communion plate to the church; and Sir Whitelaw Ainslie, M.D., author of *Materia Indica* and other works, who lies buried here.

Burgh Seal.

KINGHORN, or, as it was spelled till within the last 150 years, KINGORNE, a royal burgh and a parish, in the district of KIRKCALDY, and county of FIFE; containing, with the village of West Bridge, and the island of Inch-Keith, 2935 inhabitants, of whom 1389 are in the burgh, 10½ miles (N.) from Edinburgh. Kinghorn, at a very early period, was one of the residences of the Scottish kings; and until of late years, there were to be traced the remains of an ancient castle, situated on rising ground near the town, and commanding a view of the whole of the Firth of Forth. This castle, of which the portion lately existing was called Glammis Tower, was probably selected as a temporary residence for the diversion of hunting in the extensive forest that lay adjacent, called the West wood and the Woodfield; and the town is fancifully said to have derived its name from the frequent soundings of the horn during the royal sports of the chase; the true derivation being supposed to be from the Gaelic terms *Kean* or *Kin*, a "chief, or headland," and *Gorn*, "green". The date of the foundation of the town cannot be precisely ascertained, though, if not at an earlier period the abode of fishermen and ferrymen, whom its advantageous situation might have attracted to settle on the coast, it would naturally have arisen from the proximity of the castle. Whatever its origin, it appears to have attained such a degree of importance in the reign of Alexander III. as induced that monarch on 26th June, 1284, to grant additional privileges to the burgh; and the charter then bestowed was afterwards, on 2nd July, 1364, confirmed by David II. The former king, on returning to his castle of Kinghorn late in the evening, by a road winding along some precipitous cliffs, was thrown with his horse, about half a mile westward of the town, and killed on the spot, on the 16th of March, 1285. A cross was erected at the place where the king fell, and remained till the reign of James II.; but no vestiges of it can now be traced. The castle of Glammis, with the lordship of Kinghorn, was granted by Robert II., as a marriage portion with his daughter Janet, to Sir John Lyon, whose successors were invested by James VI. with the title of Earls of Kinghorn, which in the reign of Charles II. was merged in that of the Earls of Strathmore.

The TOWN is situated on the shore of the Firth of Forth, directly opposite to the port of Leith; on the great road from Edinburgh to Dundee, and on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. It is built upon the slope of some gently rising ground which, towards the north-west, attains a considerable elevation. The principal street has lately been much improved, and many of the houses have been rebuilt in better style; but the inferior streets have a very indifferent appearance. There are two public libraries, supported by subscription. The chief trade carried on here is the spinning of flax, for which there are three extensive mills; the machinery is partly impelled by steam, and partly by water-power, the latter derived from the loch of Kinghorn, about half a mile from the town. In these mills 470 persons are employed, of whom more than 300 are females. There is also a bleachfield, in which about seventy persons are generally engaged; and a considerable number of the inhabitants are occupied in hand-loom weaving. The revenue of the town is £600 a year. A HARBOUR which, from its situation near the church, was called the Kirk harbour, is now in a ruinous condition; but it is in contemplation to restore it, for which an estimate of the expense has been made, amounting to from £20,000 to £30,000. At present, it gives accommodation only to a few fishing-boats; but a considerable traffic is maintained at another harbour, at Pettycur, half a mile west of the town. The quay at Pettycur affords convenient opportunities of landing passengers, goods, and cattle, when the state of the tide will permit vessels to approach. The harbour and anchorage dues produce to the town a revenue of about £180 per annum. From Pettycur and the Kirk harbour a ferry to Leith was maintained even in the earliest period of Scottish history, and this ferry has been a constant subject of legislation in the Scottish and British parliaments. The last act passed for its regulation expired in the year 1845, and was not renewed, as the new ferry between the low-water piers of Burntisland and Granton supplies all the accommodation necessary for the traffic formerly carried on at this great ferry. The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, which passes along the coast of the parish, and has a station in the town, was commenced under an act obtained in 1845; and in 1846 the company were authorized to make a

branch of about 600 yards to the harbour of Pettycur. The Kinghorn station is two miles and a half distant from that of Burntisland on the west, and three miles and a half from that of Kirkcaldy on the north.

Second Seal of the Burgh.

The BURGH was formerly governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and a council comprising thirteen merchants, sailors, and brewers, and five deacons of the trades. The magistrates held their various courts, and exercised, both in civil and criminal cases, all the jurisdiction of a royal burgh. The incorporated trades consisted of the hammermen, weavers, shoemakers, tailors, and bakers, all possessing exclusive privileges. This state of things continued, with little alteration, till the year 1830, when most of the incorporated trades voluntarily abandoned their monopoly of the respective occupations and other exclusive privileges, so that tradesmen of all descriptions might thereafter settle in the place without becoming free of any corporation. In 1841 also, on the day fixed for the election of the corporation officers, a quorum of the council could not be mustered, and the burgh was consequently disfranchised. Application, under these circumstances, was made to the court of session for the appointment of three resident managers to take charge of the patrimonial interests of the burgh; and three such officers were accordingly appointed, without judicial authority. The peace of the town is now under the superintendence of the county police. The town-hall, to which a gaol is attached, is a handsome building in the Elizabethan style, in the centre of the town, erected in 1826, at an expense of about £2400, under the direction of Mr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, who designed the new High School and other edifices in that city. Kinghorn is associated with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, in returning a member to the imperial parliament.

The PARISH is about four miles in length and three and a half in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 5440 acres, of which 4800 are arable, 250 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface is beautifully varied, rising in some places gradually, and in others more abruptly, from the firth. There is a number of narrow straths, watered by small rivulets, and stretching from the shore to the hill of Glassmount, which has an elevation of 601 feet above the level of the sea. To the north-west of this hill, the surface undulates gently, and with occasional tracts of table-land. The coast is bold, and in some parts precipitous. Near Burntisland, to the west, is the projecting cliff memorable for the death of Alexander III., whence, towards the harbour of Pettycur, the shore is a level sand, terminating in a rock of columnar basalt, forming the headland of Kinghorn ness. From this verdant headland the burgh is supposed to derive its name. Thence the bay of Kinghorn curves towards the north, terminating in the Kirkcraig, a mass of rock near the church, projecting for a considerable way into the sea, and constituting a natural breakwater to the Kirk harbour. The low lands are watered by numerous copious springs, issuing from the declivities of the higher grounds; and to the west is the loch of Kinghorn, covering about twenty acres, and affording an abundant supply of water for the town, to which it is conveyed by pipes.

Along the shore, for a considerable distance, the SOIL is a deep black loam of great fertility; towards the hills, of lighter quality; and still further in the direction of the north-west, more variable, and inclining to clay. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. The system of agriculture is in an advanced state; the lands have been well drained and inclosed; the farm-buildings are generally substantial and well arranged, and the various recent improvements in agricultural implements have been adopted. The cattle, few of which are reared in the parish, are of the Fifeshire and short-horned breeds; great numbers are annually bought, and fattened for the markets, where they sell at from £20 to £30 per head. A considerable number of sheep are also pastured, chiefly of the half Cheviot breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7410. The whole parish lies within the coal basin of the Forth; but the coalfields are so disturbed by the trap rocks bursting through them, and overlaying them, that, with the exception of a few acres on which the town stands, and about a hundred acres near Auchtertool village, the substratum appears to be formed of trap. Indeed, the soil, which is remarkable for fertility, seems as if entirely composed of the decayed portions of this species of rock. The bearing of the stratified rocks, where they are least disarranged, is northward; and the coal-bed is the lowermost one of the coal-field which stretches from this parish eastward to Largo. Carboniferous or mountain limestone is obtained at Invertiel; it lies immediately under the coal strata, and has been extensively quarried for many years, both for building and agricultural purposes. Coal was formerly wrought; but the works have been discontinued. There are two annual fairs, and a weekly market is held on Thursdays, under King Alexander's charter, &c.: the former are for cattle, horses, &c., and the latter for butter, cheese, and other country produce; but both are very ill attended, and for the last thirty or forty years have been falling into disuse. *Abden*, the property of Robert Stocks, Esq., is an ancient mansion originally belonging to the Bishops of St. Andrew's; and in the charters granting the lands to the predecessors of the present proprietor, is a distinct reservation that the king, as coming in place of the bishop, should, in crossing the ferry to Kinghorn, have lodging and hospitality at his own charges and expenses in the "mansion-house of Abden". The building is a plain structure on the north of the town, commanding a fine view over the Firth. *Balmuto*, the seat of John Boswell, Esq., in whose family it has been for more than four centuries, is an ancient mansion consisting of a square tower to which repeated modern additions have been made; it is finely situated in a demesne richly planted, and the gardens and pleasure-grounds are laid out with exquisite taste. *Grangehill* is also one of the chief mansions in the parish of Kinghorn.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, synod of Fife. The minister's stipend averages about £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £19 per annum; patron, the Earl of Strathmore. Kinghorn parish church, which is near the old harbour, was rebuilt in 1774; it is a very plain structure, and contains 700 sittings. A

church has been built on the eastern boundary of the parish, bordering upon Abbotshall, to which a quoad sacra district was for a time annexed, including portions of each of the two parishes. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. Until 1830 there was no parochial school. In that year, Mr. Barclay, the town-clerk, applied to the burgh and the heritors to found a parish school; and he built the houses and erections for it, on an acre of waste ground, at his own risk, and at the expense of £800. They have since repaid him, by subscriptions and donations, above £500 of this expenditure; and they give the minimum salary to the master, who also receives £50 a year from the fund of the late Mr. Philp, for teaching fifty children, and £10 annually for teaching a Sunday school. A wide range of instruction is provided, in the usual branches, together with French, Latin, and Greek; and an infant school and a drawing school are maintained, by subscription, within the building. There is also an apartment appropriated to an extensive geological collection, and a small collection of other objects in natural history, and to a library consisting of about 800 volumes on historical and scientific subjects. In the grounds around the school-house is a shrubbery, where are arranged and named in regular order more than 250 plants; and the portion allotted to play-ground contains gymnastic apparatus. In the village of Invertiel is a good school, where the elementary branches are taught, the master of which has a house, and the fees. The late Robert Philp, Esq., of Edenshead, left his property for the endowment of schools in various places. One-eighth of the fund it produces is apportioned for the instruction and clothing of fifty children, now educated at the parochial school; and the residue of the eighth is given to the children, on leaving school, in such portions as the managers of the fund deem proper. The Rev. Henry James, late minister of the parish, left £300 to aid in supporting a scholar for four years in his philosophical studies at the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, in the university of St. Andrew's; it yields £15 per annum, and the appointment is in the Kirk Session of Kinghorn, the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and the managers of the burgh of Kinghorn. An old chapel called St. Leonard's, built on the rising ground under the castle, and of exquisite Saxon architecture, in which the courts were once held, having been struck by lightning, and being likely to fall, was removed by order of the Supreme Court, to make way for the present town-hall. On the 2nd of December, 1478, King James III. confirmed a charter establishing the hospital of St. James' chapel at Kingorne, in which prayers were to be said daily for the souls of the departed. At the time of the Reformation these offices ceased to be performed, and since then almost all traces of the hospital have disappeared.

William Kirkaldy of Grange, who flourished in the reign of Mary; and Patie Birnie, a famous comic character, musician, and song-writer, immortalized by Allan Ramsay in his poems, were natives of this parish. The former was born in the baronial castle of Kirkaldy Grange, which stood on a considerable eminence in the eastern part of the parish, and of which little now remains to show what it was in former times, except a strong flanking tower or staircase, and a massive fragment of wall, whereon a modern house is engrafted.

KINGLASSIE, a parish, in the district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE; containing 1155 inhabitants, of whom 421 are in the village of Kinglassie, 7 miles (N. W.) from Kirkcaldy. The name of this place is supposed to have been derived from a Gaelic term signifying marshy or grey land, from the ancient appearance of the surface; and near the village there is still some portion of land which retains that character. The parish is about five miles in length, and varies from one mile to three miles and a half in breadth, comprising a very irregular area of 7260 acres, of which 6250 are arable and in good cultivation, 450 woodland and plantations, and 300 pasture and waste. Its surface is uneven, rising into several steep ridges, and in some places forming gentle acclivities interspersed with hills. The river Leven, which issues from the loch of that name, waters the northern part of the parish; and the river Lochty flows through the village, and receives the streamlet called the Sauchie in its immediate vicinity. The Orr, which rises in the parish of Ballingry, touches the southern portion of this parish, and, mingling with the Lochty, falls into the Leven at a short distance from its eastern extremity.

The SOIL is various, consisting of loam, clay, and gravel, which in parts are found in combination; the greater portion is a stiff clay, and in some places are tracts of moss and sand. In this parish the crops are oats, barley, and wheat, potatoes, turnips, and the usual green crops: flax, the cultivation of which was for some years discontinued, is also raised in considerable quantities. The system of husbandry is very much advanced; iron ploughs are in general use, and the most recent improvements in agricultural implements have been adopted. Draining has been extensively practised; and much waste land has been reclaimed, and brought into cultivation, under the auspices of an agricultural association consisting of practical farmers and the principal landed proprietors, who hold an annual meeting in the village in August. Attached to most of the farms are threshing-mills; three are put in motion by water, and one by a steam-engine of seven-horse power. Great attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, of the pure Fifeshire breed; the number of calves annually reared is about 300. The plantations consist chiefly of larch, ash, spruce, and Scotch fir; and in one of them are some fine specimens of oak and beech: they are generally well managed. The substratum is mostly whinstone; and limestone, coal, and ironstone are found in several places. Coal was formerly wrought, but for some years the working of it has been discontinued; limestone has also been worked, and some quarries of freestone have been opened, and are at present in operation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7457. Inchdairnie is an ancient mansion to which a handsome addition has been made of late years.

The village is inhabited chiefly by weavers, and persons employed in the different trades requisite for the supply of the parish; the number of looms is twenty-four. There is a public ale and porter brewery, which is carried on extensively; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, horses, and shoes, are held on the third Wednesday in May, O. S., and the Thursday before Michaelmas-day, O. S. Facility of communication with Kirkcaldy and the neighbouring towns is afforded by good roads, one of which, from Kirkcaldy to Cupar, traverses the eastern portion of the

parish. Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of Lord Rothes: the minister's stipend is £223. 4. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum. Kinglassie church, an ancient edifice, was, with the exception of the eastern gable and part of the side walls, rebuilt in 1773, and within the last five-and-twenty years has been repaired, and adapted for a congregation of 346 persons. The parochial school affords education to about 100 pupils: the master has a salary of £34, with £30 fees, and a good house and garden; also six bolls of oats annually, the gift of an old proprietor. There is a female school, in which knitting and sewing are taught on very moderate terms; and on the southern boundary of the parish is a school erected by the Ferguson family of Raith, who give the master a salary, with a house and garden rent-free. A Sabbath-school is maintained in the village; and a parochial subscription library has been established. The poor possess land situated in the parish of Abernethy, in the county of Perth, and producing a rental of £100 per annum, but subject to a considerable drawback for the payment of improvements previously made on the estate.

On the farm of Dogtown is a pillar of hewn stone, sculptured with some allegorical devices, which are much mutilated. It is by some supposed to have been erected by the Danes, to commemorate the fall of some of their chieftains in their hostile irruption into the county in the reign of Constantine II., and by others to have been raised by the Scots as a memorial of their having defeated and repulsed the Danes, who had encamped on the shores of the river Leven. The height in this parish called Goats Milk Hill is thought to have been one of the chain of Danish forts which were thrown up between Fifeness and Stirling, and during the occupation of which, a mill was built on the bank of the river Leven, which is still called Mill-Danes. Some workmen lately employed in deepening the bed of that river discovered a Roman sword and battle-axe, and several heads of spears; and on re-opening a well on a farm in the parish, which had been closed for centuries, an antique dagger, with a handle of wood inlaid with brass, was found.

KINGOLDRUM, a parish, in the county of Forfar, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Kirriemuir; containing 440 inhabitants. The name of this place is compounded of three Gaelic words signifying "the head of the burn of the drums, or low hills". The lands were bestowed upon the abbey of Aberbrothock by a charter of William the Lion, which grant was confirmed by Alexander III., and afterwards by Robert Bruce; and Alexander also issued a proclamation prohibiting every one from cutting wood, destroying game, or hunting, without consent of the abbots, in the forest of Kingoldrum. Of this description of land, however, no traces now remain. The parish, which is of very irregular figure, stretches along the base of the Grampian mountains, and is situated in the district called the Braes of Angus. It is about seven miles in length, and between two and three in breadth, comprising 12,800 acres, of which nearly 4000 are under tillage, 1500 in natural wood and in plantations, and the remainder waste, consisting of moor, moss, bog, and pasture. The surface is every where undulated, and marked principally by three ranges of low hills, the intervening spaces being occupied by considerable tracts of level ground. Much of the scenery is interesting; and from the summit of Catlaw, the highest hill, elevated 2264 feet above the level of the sea, extensive and beautiful prospects may be obtained. These embrace the German Ocean from Montrose round to the Firth of Forth, part of the coast of Fife, the Bell-rock lighthouse, Berwick Law, some of the highest mountains in the Western Highlands, and, on the north, the loftiest eminences of the Grampians. The streams of Prosen, Carrity, and Melgum, all abounding in trout, enliven the lands in different directions; and the last, in its course through a deep, narrow, and winding channel, forms a series of beautiful waterfalls, called the Loups of Kenny. The burn of Crombie, after passing the village, falls into the Melgum; and in several places are copious springs, some of them supplying abundance of excellent water.

The soil is to a great extent alluvial, rich and deep, but in some parts very thin. It rests frequently on a subsoil much intermixed with the debris of the red sandstone rocks. In some places it is sandy, and in others moorish, loamy, or clayey. Husbandry has much improved within these few years; the farms are generally cultivated under the six-shift course; considerable portions of waste land have been reclaimed, and furrow-draining has been practised with great advantage. From 1200 to 1500 sheep are kept, chiefly the black-faced; and the cattle, which are excellent, are the Angusshire. The geological features of the parish are highly interesting, and afford a large field of observation to the scientific inquirer. The rocks lie chiefly in parallel ridges, each containing a distinct formation, and comprise conglomerate, sandstone, trap, and a dyke of serpentine, the last being especially worthy the attention of the geologist. A variety of other beds, and boulders of rocks, are to be met with, embracing almost every species; and quarries of sandstone are in operation. Peat-mosses are common; and marl, procured from the loch of Kinnordy, partly in this parish, has been used by the farmers with great benefit. The plantations are principally larch and Scotch fir, and are in a thriving condition, with the exception of some of the larches, which, after a growth of twenty or thirty years, rapidly decay. The mansion-house of Baldovie, pleasantly situated in the midst of fertile lands, derives considerable interest from its ornamental wood. That of Pearsie, also, from some points breaking suddenly on the view, has around it fine clusters of natural birch, oak, and alder. The annual value of real property in Kingoldrum is £3695.

The population of the parish, which is almost entirely agricultural, has been gradually diminishing during the present century, mainly through the abolition of small farms and of the croft system. About fifty cottages, besides several small hamlets, have wholly disappeared, the only collection of houses now entitled to the appellation of village being in the neighbourhood of the church. Peat and wood at present constitute the chief fuel; but Scotch and English coal, obtained from the railway depôts, about six miles distant, are coming much into use. The public road from Kirriemuir to Glenisla and Glenshee passes through the parish. The inhabitants dispose of their produce partly at Kirriemuir, the nearest market-town, and partly at Forfar, Dundee, and some of the places in the vicinity: many cattle fattened here are sent to London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of

the Crown. The minister's stipend is about £165, with a manse, a glebe of four acres of excellent land valued at £9 per annum, and a grass glebe of twelve acres and a half. Kingoldrum church is a small neat edifice, erected in 1840, and accommodating 240 persons with sittings. The living was originally a parsonage belonging to the abbey of Arbroath; but after the erection of the abbacy into a temporal lordship, the payment of the minister devolved on the titular of the tithes; and by the "decreet of provisions" dated in the year 1635, a considerable part of the stipend was charged upon abbey lands in the neighbourhood of Arbroath, from which it continues to be payable. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £28, including the value of six bolls and a half of oats, and receives £16 fees. There is a circulating library of religious books. Upon the top of the Catlaw hill is a large cairn of stones; but the chief relic of antiquity in the parish is the ruin of the castle of Balfour, built by Cardinal Beaton, and which has long been dismantled. On taking down the old church, among numerous stones with curious devices, two were found wrought into the building, marked with finely-carved crosses and hieroglyphics.

KINGOODIE, a village, in the parish of Longforgan, county of Perth, 1½ mile (E. by S.) from Longforgan; containing 263 inhabitants. This village, which is on the banks of the river Tay, is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the extensive quarries of freestone situated here, and which have been in operation for five or six centuries. The stone of these quarries is of a bluish colour, and exceedingly compact and durable, though consequently difficult to work; it is also susceptible of a very high polish. The tower of Dundee, which was built towards the close of the twelfth century, and at present exhibits no symptoms of decay, and Castle-Huntly, built in the fifteenth century, were both erected with stone from these quarries. Considerable quantities of it are raised for various buildings in the vicinity, and for exportation to Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee, where it has been used in the construction of docks, piers, and other works. The rock in some parts is more than seventy feet in depth; and immensely large blocks are obtained entire, some of them more than ten tons in weight. The lessees of the quarries have constructed a small harbour here for the boats employed, two of which are of thirty and one of fifty tons' burthen, the former almost confined to the navigation of the river, and the latter occupied in the conveyance of the stone to more distant ports. At this small port, lime and coal are landed from Sunderland for the supply of the neighbourhood, and grain and potatoes are shipped for the London market. Facility of intercourse is maintained with the other parts of the parish by good roads, kept in repair by statute labour; and from the high road by the coast to Aberdeen, a line branches off at Longforgan to the quarries of this place.

KINGSBARNS, a parish and village, in the district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife; containing 968 inhabitants, of whom 529 are in the village, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Crail, and 6 (S. E. by E.) from St. Andrew's. This place derived its name from its having been appropriated as a granary by the kings of Scotland, to whom it belonged as part of their private estate, during their residence at Falkland; and near the village are vestiges of an ancient building, said to have been a castle, though in all probability its strength and fortifications were intended only for the protection and security of the grain deposited there for the use of the royal household. The remains of this building, situated on the beach, and consisting only of the foundations, were removed by the tenant a few years since, and from their small extent, showed no indications of the edifice having ever been occupied either as a royal or baronial residence. The parish is situated on the coast, between the Firths of Forth and Tay, and is nearly equal in length and breadth, comprising about 3860 acres, of which 3650 are arable, 199 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rocky land along the shore. Its surface, sloping gradually to the sea, is tolerably even, attaining no considerable degree of elevation; the shore is low, and interspersed with rocks, that form somewhat of a barrier against the encroachment of the waves, which make considerable inroads. In the lower portion of the parish, towards the sea, the soil is rather light and sandy, and farther inland a deep black loam, in some parts inclining to clay: both, under proper management, are fertile and productive. A good system of husbandry is prevalent, and the crops are, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, beans, turnips, &c. The prevailing breed of cattle is the Fifeshire: the Tees-water breed was introduced by the late Earl of Kellie, but it has not been found so well adapted to the land, or so profitable to the farmer. About 150 head of cattle are on the average annually fattened for the market. Sheep are kept only for home use. The woods are chiefly forest-trees; but the plantations, mostly around the houses of the resident gentry, consist only of shrubberies and evergreens. The farm houses and offices are substantially built, and conveniently arranged; and considerable improvements have been made in draining and fencing the lands. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7849.

The substratum is generally limestone and freestone, interspersed in parts with boulders of granite. Coal appears to have been worked formerly in some places; and at present, where it occasionally crops up, it is quarried by the poorer classes; but from the quantity of water to be drained off, it would require a considerable effort and an extensive capital to render the coal-beds available to the supply of the parish. Lime is burnt on the lands of Cambo, for the use of the tenants; but no regular quarries of limestone have been opened, though both the quantity and quality of the stone would amply remunerate the expense of working it on a larger scale. Ironstone is found near the shore, and a few persons are employed in procuring it by digging; what is thus obtained is usually shipped to Newcastle, and exchanged for coal. The gentlemen's seats are Cambo and Pitmilly, both of them ancient mansions of handsome appearance. The village has been greatly improved within the last few years; the streets have been levelled, and many of its old houses have been taken down, and replaced by others of larger dimensions, with neat flower-gardens in the front. Its appearance is lively and cheerful, and the village has become a pleasant place of residence. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving with hand-looms at their own dwellings: the general articles manufactured are, linens for domestic use, dowlas, and Osnaburgs; about twenty looms are employed, and on an average 50,000 yards of the fabrics are produced an-

nually. A subscription library has been for some time established in the village; and a savings' bank has also been opened. There are fairs in July and October, but little business is transacted except the sale of pedlery. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Earl of Glasgow: the minister's stipend is £251. 18., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum. Kingsbarns church is a neat structure in the later English style, thoroughly repaired in 1811. The parochial school affords a liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34, with £30 fees, and a dwelling-house and garden. There is also a Sabbath evening school. In levelling the coast, several stone coffins containing human bones were found; and in one instance, some of the bones had the appearance of having been burnt.

KINGSTON, for a time a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of Govan, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, but chiefly in that part of the parish of Govan which is ecclesiastically annexed to the parish of Gorbals, in the suburbs of the city of Glasgow, county of Lanark; the whole containing 2882 inhabitants. This place stands on the south bank of the river Clyde, and to the west of Tradeston, to which it is an appendage. It consists of several well-formed streets; the houses are handsomely built, generally three or four stories in height, and attached to them are spacious courts and garden-grounds. The town is pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the Clyde, and of the port of Broomielaw on the opposite bank of the river. Its population are chiefly employed in the various manufactures connected with the city of Glasgow and vicinity; and there are several shops for the supply of the inhabitants with various articles of merchandise. The Glasgow and Paisley canal, and the Glasgow, Greenock, and Ayr railway, skirt the district on the north for nearly a mile. The former quoad sacra parish was separated in 1839, under act of the General Assembly. Kingston church was erected at an expense of £3000, raised by subscription, chiefly by the friends of the Rev. James Gibson, the first minister, as a public testimony of their esteem; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a light and well-proportioned spire 120 feet in height, and contains more than 1000 sittings. The incumbency is in the gift of the Subscribers. There is also a place of worship for members of the Free Church.

KINGSTON-PORT, a village, in the parish of Speymouth, county of Elgin, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Fochabers; containing 396 inhabitants. This village is seated at the mouth of the Spey, and, with the exception of a few houses, has been built within the last forty or fifty years. The original dwellings were mostly of wood, and were erected for the accommodation of the workmen of Messrs. Dodsworth and Osbourne, timber-merchants and ship-builders, by whom the place was named Kingston-Port, after Kingston-upon-Hull in the county of York. These gentlemen, having purchased the forest of Glenmore from the Duke of Gordon, about the year 1784, commenced building numerous vessels here, several of them of the burthen of 500, 600, and 700 tons; and various other builders, following their example, have since launched as many as 150 vessels at this place, of from thirty to 200 tons' burthen each. The trade in timber has latterly very much declined, the forest having been exhausted about five-and-thirty years ago; but the commerce of the port is still considerable. In a recent year 200 vessels sailed hence, of which one-fourth were loaded with grain, chiefly wheat and oats, for the southern parts of Scotland and for England; and in the same year were imported forty cargoes of Scotch coal, and twenty of English coal from Sunderland. The harbour suffered very severely from the memorable flood on the 4th of August, 1829; and as the channel is shifted by the occasional heavy action of the sea, and the gravelly nature of the soil renders it impracticable to obtain a secure foundation for a pier, the improvement of the port is difficult. The village of Garmouth closely adjoins Kingston.

KINGUSSIE, a parish, in the county of Inverness, ½ a mile (E. by N.) from Pitmain; containing, with part of the former quoad sacra parish of Insh, the villages of Kingussie and Newtonmore, and the hamlet of Ralia, 2047 inhabitants, of whom 460 are in the village of Kingussie. This place is of remote antiquity, and derives its name, in the Celtic language *Ceannghiubhsaiche*, from the situation of its ancient church at the head of a wood of firs, of which that term is significant. The whole of the lordship of Badenoch, in the centre of which this parish lies, originally belonged to the Cumyns, Earls of Badenoch and Buchan, of whom John, the first lord of Badenoch, laid claim to the throne of Scotland on the death of Alexander III. in 1285. As superior baron of the kingdom, he was summoned by Edward I. of England to attend him in his wars in Gascony. Upon his death, he was succeeded by his son, John, who, after a continued struggle to maintain the independence of his country, in which he obtained a victory over the English at Roslin, was compelled, subsequently to the battle of Stirling, to yield to the superior power of Edward. At the succession of Bruce to the crown of Scotland in 1306, the lord of Badenoch became a victim to the resentment of that king; and the lordship was included among the lands which Bruce erected into the earldom of Moray in 1314, and bestowed upon his nephew, Randolph. The earldom continued in the possession of that family till the year 1371, about which time it became the property of the Stuarts, of whom Robert, the first Stuart who ascended the throne of Scotland, conferred it on his son, Alexander, in whose favour he revived the title of lord of Badenoch. Alexander, who, from the ferocity of his character, was styled the Wolf of Badenoch, resided chiefly in the castle of Ruthven, in this parish, the ancient seat of the Cumyns, a strong fortress situated on the banks of the river Spey. Here, in perfect security, and presuming upon his connexion with the crown, he exercised despotic tyranny over his vassals, and spread terror and dismay throughout the adjacent districts. Upon his death, about the year 1394, the lordship descended to his son, who was the last of the Stuarts connected with the earldom of Moray, which subsequently passed to the first Earl of Huntly, upon whom the lordship of Badenoch was conferred by James II., in reward of his services at the battle of Brechin in 1452. The site of Ruthven Castle, the seat of the lords of Badenoch, was occupied by barracks erected soon after the rebellion in 1715, to keep the inhabitants in check; and in 1745, the garrison stationed here, with the exception of a serjeant and twelve privates who were left for the protection of the buildings, accompanied Sir John Cope on his march to the battle of Prestonpans.

During their absence the barracks were defended by this small party against a body of 200 insurgents; and in the following year, they sustained a violent assault for three days from 300 of the rebels, under Gordon of Glenbucket, to whom the force surrendered on terms of honourable capitulation. The barracks were soon afterwards burnt by the insurgents, and are now a heap of ruins.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the south by the Grampian hills, is about twenty-one miles in length from east to west, and nearly eighteen miles in breadth; but, from the extreme irregularity of its form, and the great inequality of the surface, it has been found impossible to ascertain its superficial extent with any degree of accuracy. Its surface is strikingly varied, and even the lowest grounds have an elevation of 850 feet above the level of the sea. In the northern portion, the mountains of Monadhliadh stretch for a considerable distance along the boundary; and from their base the lands gradually subside into an extensive vale, beyond which they as gradually ascend towards the Grampians on the south. The principal river is the *Spey*, which has its source in a small lake of that name in the parish of Laggan, and, winding in an eastern course through the open and fertile valley previously noticed, for more than seven miles, flows into Loch Insh at the eastern extremity of the parish, whence taking a more northern direction, it falls into the Moray Firth at Garmouth. The river *Truim* forms part of the western boundary of the parish; it has its source in the forest of Drumuachter, near the Grampians, and flowing northward, joins the Spey. The *Tromie*, which separates this parish from the district of Insh on the east, rises to the south of the parish, and running northward through the glen to which it gives name, falls into the Spey near Old Milton. The *Calder*, which has its source in the mountains to the north, and the *Gynag*, which issues from a small lake of that name, both take a southern course, and flow into the Spey. There are also numerous lakes, but few of them exceed a mile and a half in length and three-quarters of a mile in width. In Loch Gynag is a small island, on which may still be traced the vestiges of what is supposed to have been a castle: nothing, however, of its history is recorded. About six miles of Loch Ericht are likewise within the boundaries of the parish; but the shores are altogether destitute of beauty or variety, with the exception of a small portion near the southern extremity of the parish, where the banks are rather steep, and in some parts fringed with trees. Salmon, and char for some weeks in October, are found in the Spey; and trout and pike in the smaller rivers and lakes. The forest of Gaick, though almost destitute of wood, contains numerous herds of deer, and is much frequented by sportsmen.

In the meadows, and along the banks of the Spey and its tributaries, the SOIL is deep and fertile. The valley through which the Spey flows is especially rich, and in good cultivation, constituting almost the only arable land in the parish, the hills and uplands being generally heathy, adapted merely for pasture, and portioned out in sheep-walks. The crops are oats and barley, with other kinds of produce; but not more grain is raised than is sufficient for supplying the parish. In general the system of husbandry is improved, and a due rotation of crops is regularly observed; considerable portions of waste land have been reclaimed by draining and embanking, and the farm-buildings of the larger holders are substantial and commodious. The sheep reared are of the black-faced breed, with a few of the Cheviot on the lower lands; the cattle are all of the common Highland breed, with some of the Ayrshire kind for the dairy, and the greatest attention is paid to their improvement. Though formerly the face of the country was covered with wood, and a very large forest of fir reached almost to the village, there are but small remains of ancient timber. The plantations, chiefly of recent growth, consist of fir and larch, interspersed with mountain-ash and oak, for which the soil is well adapted. Alder, hazel, and birch appear to be indigenous, especially the last, with which the rising grounds on the south bank of the Spey are extensively covered. The prevailing rocks throughout the parish are quartz, felspar, and mica-slate: there are neither mines nor quarries in operation. Specimens of silver and lead ore have been found in the river Gynag, but in very small quantity; and some years since, silver ore was discovered and for a time worked at no great distance from the village. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4626.

The village of Kingussie stands on the north bank of the river Spey; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood, and there are several shops amply stored with various kinds of merchandise. A public library is supported by subscription, forming a collection of about 300 volumes on history and general literature. The post-office has a daily delivery, both from the north and south parts of the kingdom; and facility of communication is maintained by good roads, of which the great Highland road from Perth to Inverness passes for sixteen miles through the parish; and by bridges over the different rivers, kept in excellent repair. Fairs, chiefly for cattle and for hiring servants, are held in the village on the last Tuesday in May, the Friday in the week after the Falkirk tryst in September, and the Friday before the Falkirk tryst in October; and markets for cattle and for general business are held monthly, on Tuesday, from April to November. A building was erected in the village in 1806, which contains a neat court-room for the meetings of the magistrates for the district, and a small prison for the temporary confinement of offenders till their commitment to the county gaol. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Abernethy, synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £269. 18., with an allowance of £50 in lieu of a manse; and the glebe, which has been greatly improved by the incumbent, is valued at £50 per annum: patron, the Duke of Richmond. Kingussie church, which is situated on a wooded eminence in the village, was fully repaired a few years ago, and contains 900 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a good house, an allowance in lieu of garden, and fees averaging about £20. There are some slight remains of Druidical circles, and vestiges of a Roman camp: in clearing the ground near the latter, a Roman urn containing ashes, and a tripod, were found a few years since, and both are carefully preserved. There are also vestiges of an ancient building said to have been a priory, and a monastery once existed in the parish; but little of the history of either is known.

KINKELL, in the county of ABERDEEN.—See KEITH-HALL.

KINLOCH, a village, in the parish of COLLESSIE, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 5 miles (W.) from Cupar; containing 58 inhabitants. It is situated a little to the south of the road from Cupar to Auchtermuchty, and a short distance from the village of Collessie. Not many years since, it was the largest village in the parish, having nearly four times its present amount of population; a number of families, however, who resided here, removed to Monkton. The houses form a line, with an interval of twelve feet between every four. The lands around the village have latterly been much improved by draining.

KINLOCH, county of PERTH.—See LETHENDY.

KINLOCHBERVIE, in the county of SUTHERLAND.—See KEANLOCHBERVIE.

KINLOCH-LUICHART, a large quoad sacra parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY; consisting of parts of the parishes of Contin, Fodderty, and Urray; and containing, in 1841, 681 inhabitants. This district, which was disjoined for ecclesiastical purposes from the above-mentioned parishes, is wholly rural. Its greatest length is twenty-two, and greatest breadth seventeen miles. The population is all of the poor and working classes, and is thinly dispersed over this large extent, the land being chiefly let out as sheep-walks to tenants who do not themselves reside in the district. Ecclesiastically Kinloch-Luichart is in the presbytery of Dingwall, synod of Ross, and the patronage is vested in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £120, paid from the exchequer; and he has a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £3. The church was built in 1825-6, under the act for erecting additional churches in the Highlands; it is situated exactly nineteen miles west from Dingwall, and contains 310 sittings. There is a school in connexion with the Free Church, in which English and Gaelic reading, and writing and arithmetic, are taught.

KINLOCH-RANNOCH.—See RANNOCH.

KINLOCHSPELVE, for a time a quoad sacra district, in the parish of TOROSAY, district of MULL, county of ARGYLL; containing 453 inhabitants. This district is in the eastern part of the island of Mull, and comprises between 30,000 and 40,000 acres, of which not more than one-fortieth part is under tillage; between forty and fifty acres are under plantation; a considerable extent is natural wood, and the rest mostly sheep-walks. Two arms of the sea, called Loch Buy and Loch Spelve, may be said to divide the district into two nearly equal parts; and, with very moderate exceptions, the whole surface of the land is mountainous. In the northern division the mountains attain an elevation of about 2000 feet, and in the southern part they are 1200 feet in height: the prevailing rocks are trap and mica-slate, but there is also sandstone. During the spring months, cod and salmon, particularly the former, are taken in considerable quantity; Loch Buy abounds in fish of various kinds, and oysters are very abundant in Loch Spelve: the produce of the season is partly forwarded to Glasgow, and much of it to Oban. The sheep and black-cattle reared here are sent to the great markets of the south, principally the Dumbarton and Falkirk trysts. Lochbuy, the residence of the Maclaine family, is a splendid structure at the head of the loch, with two wings, and a handsome porch; the central portion has three stories. The mansion stands in a level plain of several hundred acres, from which the mountains rise to an immense height all around, except in front, where the sea approaches. At a small distance is the ancient tower of Lochbuy. The laird of Lochbuy has made extensive agricultural improvements; a considerable portion of land has been lately drained and ploughed, and other changes effected for the better. Ecclesiastically Kinlochspelve is in the presbytery of Mull, synod of Argyll, and the patronage is vested in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £120, with a manse and glebe. The church and manse are neat plain buildings, erected in 1828, and beautifully situated at the end of Loch Uisge, a romantic fresh-water lake between the two arms of the sea above-mentioned. The sacred edifice is seated for 360 persons. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £15, with about £8 fees.—See TOROSAY.

KINLOSS, a parish, in the county of ELGIN; containing, with the village or town of Findhorn, 1202 inhabitants, of whom 24 are in the hamlet of Kinloss, 2 miles (N. E.) from Forres. This place derives its name from the Celtic words *Ceann-loch*, signifying "the head of the bay," and descriptive of its situation on the border of Burgh-Head bay in the Moray Firth, by which it is washed on the north. A magnificent abbey was founded here by David I., in the year 1150, and its establishment was confirmed in 1174 by a papal bull; the abbots were mitred, and sat in parliament. It was richly endowed, and became the scene of many splendid banquets: King Edward I. resided here for the space of six weeks in the year 1303, and a part of his army remained in the neighbourhood for a still longer period. At the Reformation, Edward Bruce of Clackmannan was commendator; he was created Baron Kinloss in 1601, and his son Thomas became Earl of Elgin and Baron Bruce of Kinloss in 1633. By the latter the lands and feuduties were sold to Brodie of Lethen.

The PARISH was disjoined from Alves, Rafford, and Forres, and erected into a separate parish in the year 1657. It is nearly four miles long, of about the same breadth, and comprises 5065 acres, of which 2850 are cultivated, 1765 undivided common, 250 under plantations, and the remainder waste. The coast extends about four miles, and is flat, except in parts where sand-banks have been formed by repeated drifts. On the west is Findhorn loch, a capacious and secure natural harbour, formed by the expansion of the river of the same name, and communicating by a narrow strait with the Firth: at the mouth is a bar, a sandy ridge which shifts with heavy floods and strong easterly winds, but the nature and soundings of which are so well known to the pilots that an accident is of very rare occurrence. In general the site of the parish is low, being not more than ten or twelve feet above the sea at high water. Near the southern boundary, however, the surface rises considerably, and affords an extensive view, embracing the plantations of Grangehall, the ruins of the ancient abbey, the church, and several fertile and well-cultivated tracts interspersed with farm-houses, and in the distance, on the north, the town of Findhorn with its shipping. The sea is supposed to have made great encroachments on this coast, the bar at the entrance of the harbour being partly formed of land once in tillage,

and the present town being the third of the same name, owing to inundations. The burn of Kinloss, which, flowing from east to west, falls into the bay of Findhorn a little below the church, divides the parish into two nearly equal parts.

The SOIL exhibits several varieties; but they are all sandy, clayey, or gravelly modifications of the rich loamy earth that generally prevails: the proportion of moss is inconsiderable. The ordinary subsoil of the whole is sand or gravel. All kinds of white and green crops are raised, of good quality, amounting in annual value to nearly £12,000; and the produce in dairy-cows and fat-cattle, sheep, swine, and horses is also considerable. The six-shift course of husbandry, with every improved usage, is followed; and much attention is paid to the breed of the various kinds of stock. Among the most conspicuous advances are the reclaiming of large tracts of waste ground; draining and inclosing; and the erection of neat and commodious farm houses and offices. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3925. Grangehall is a spacious and handsome modern residence of quadrangular form; it is ornamented with thriving plantations of Scotch fir, larch, birch, and oak. The mansion of Seapark is also a modern building; it has been of late greatly improved, and the grounds beautified with many young trees. A considerable part of the population are engaged in fisheries, and reside at the burgh and sea-port town of Findhorn, in the northern portion of the parish. There is a daily post; and a turnpike-road runs between Findhorn and Forres, which at the bridge of Kinloss has a branch eastward to Burgh-Head and Elgin. Grain, sheep, cattle, and swine are sent for sale to Aberdeen, Glasgow, and London, and salmon also to the last place; herrings are exported to Ireland, the continent, and the West Indies. Fairs for sheep, cattle, and horses are held at Findhorn on the second Wednesday, O. S., in the months of March, July, and October.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Forres, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of the Earl of Moray, and Mr. Brodie of Lethen, alternately: the minister's stipend is £240, with a manse, and a glebe of between four and five acres, valued at £5 per annum. Kinloss church was built in 1765, and thoroughly repaired in 1830. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship and a school in the parish. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches: the master has a salary of £34, with a small house, and £10 fees; also an allowance from the Dick bequest. There is a flourishing friendly society; and a savings' bank, in connexion with that in Forres, has been lately established. The chief relic of antiquity is the ruin of the abbey, which, till it became dilapidated, was used as the parish church. In the year 1652, the walls were broken down, and the stones sold to Cromwell's soldiers, for the erection of the citadel of Inverness. Since that period, depredations have been made upon the materials at different times; and all that now remains of this once imposing structure is the east gable, for the preservation of which a buttress of mason-work has been raised by the liberality of a resident gentleman.—See FINDHORN.

KINNAIRD, a parish, in the county of PERTH; containing, with the hamlets of Craigdallie, Flawcraig, Nethermains, and Pitmiddie, 458 inhabitants, of whom 90 are in the hamlet of Kinnaird, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Errol. The name is derived from a compound word of Celtic origin, signifying "high end or head", and is descriptive either of the elevated site of the village, or of the high ground at the end of the estate of Kinnaird, on which stands an ancient castle. Very little is known concerning the early history of the place; but it is recorded that it belonged originally to the noble family of Kinnaird, whose present seat is Rossie, in the neighbouring parish of Inchture. In the reign of King William, in 1170, Randolph Rufus obtained from that prince the lands of Kinnaird, from which he took his surname, and which continued in his family till the time of Charles I. The PARISH is nearly three miles long and two broad, and contains above 3000 acres. It is situated half way between Perth and Dundee, and has a fine south-eastern exposure, looking down on the Carse of Gowrie, part of which is contained within its bounds. Kinnaird has the parish of Collace on the north-west, the parishes of Errol and Inchture on the south-east, Abernyte on the north-east, and Kilspindie on the south-west. Some of the higher grounds command extensive views, especially of the Highland mountains.

The land which is included in the Carse, though small in extent, is the richest part of the parish, the soil being a fertile black clayey earth. On the south side of the braes skirting the Carse, the land, though good, is inferior to the former, and chiefly a stringent binding earth; on the north side the soil is light and shallow, and covered for the most part with bent and heath, intermixed occasionally with natural pasture. About 1550 acres are under tillage; and 1500 are uncultivated, consisting principally of moor ground, pastured with Highland sheep in the winter, and at other times with oxen. Green crops are cultivated; but grain is the chief produce of the arable land, most of which is capable of yielding wheat, in general of very good quality. Live stock are but little attended to. The husbandry is excellent; and improvements, commenced here at an early period, have been ever since gradually advancing. The parish is entirely agricultural. Its annual value of real property amounts to £3195. The chief communication of the people is with Perth and Dundee, the great road between which places passes within half a mile; and there is a port on the Tay, about four miles off, from which much grain is shipped, and at which coal and lime are imported. The higher and lower parts of the parish have been connected by a new road, that forms a kind of thoroughfare between Strathmore and the Carse of Gowrie. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the minister is £184, with a commodious and substantial manse, lately built, and a good glebe of ten acres. Kinnaird church is large, built only a few years ago, and fitted up in a comfortable manner. There is a parochial school, the master of which has the maximum salary, with about £24 fees. The only relic of antiquity is the ruin of the ancient castle, erected in feudal times, with massive walls, and strong stone arches under the floors, and evidently intended as a place of defence as well as residence.

KINNAIRD, a village, in the parish of MOULIN, county of PERTH, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from the village of Moulin; containing 70 inhabitants. This small village, which is

beautifully situated on the banks of a tributary to the river Garry, has a pleasingly rural aspect, and is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and abounds with features of interest; and from the hills in the immediate vicinity is obtained a fine view of the valley of Glenbrierachan.

KINNAIRD, a village, in the parish of LARBERT, county of STIRLING, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Falkirk; containing 304 inhabitants. This village, which is situated in the south of the parish, has arisen on the lands of Sir Michael Bruce, Bart., whose seat is in the vicinity, from the quantity of coal underneath that estate; and is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the collieries, and in the works of the Carron Iron Company. The making of nails affords employment to a few of the inhabitants; and many of the females are engaged in tambouring muslin for the Glasgow manufacturers, at their own dwellings.

KINNEFF, a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bervie; containing, with the village of Catterline, 1029 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from its castle, founded, according to tradition, by Kenneth, one of the kings of Scotland, and of which there are still some vestiges near the church. In 1341, King David Bruce, returning from France with his queen and retinue, in order to avoid the English fleet, by which he was closely pursued, effected a landing on the shore of this parish. In gratitude for his escape, he afterwards built a chapel on the spot, of which, till within the last thirty or forty years, there were considerable remains; and in commemoration of the event, the cliff under which he landed is still called Craig-David. During the siege of Dunnottar Castle by the forces of Cromwell under General Lambert, the regalia, which had been for security deposited in that fortress, were, on the prospect of its inability to hold out much longer against its assailants, dexterously removed from it by Mrs. Grainger, wife of the minister of this parish, in conjunction with the lady of the lieutenant-governor, and concealed under the pulpit of the church here till the Restoration. In 1709 the parish of Catterline, which had previously formed part of this parish, was reannexed to Kinneff. The parish is of nearly triangular form, and extends more than five miles along the coast of the German Ocean. It comprises an area of 6408 acres; 4798 are arable, about fifty in woods and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. The surface is intersected by several ridges of elevated ground, and diversified with hills, of which the hill of Bruxie, towards the north-western boundary, has an elevation of 650 feet above the level of the sea. The coast is precipitously rocky along its entire extent, presenting a rampart of cliffs rising abruptly to the height of 180 feet, and in some parts indented with small bays, whose shores are covered with verdure almost to the margin of the sea, the whole forming a bold line of beautifully romantic scenery.

Near the coast the SOIL is a rich deep loam, celebrated for its abundant produce of grain; in the interior it is of inferior quality, and in some parts, but for the improvement it has received from persevering efforts, it would be absolutely sterile. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in an advanced state; the lands have been partially drained, and inclosed chiefly with fences of stone; the farm-houses are substantially built and well arranged. Considerable portions of waste have been brought into profitable cultivation. The moorlands afford good pasture for the cattle, which are chiefly of the polled Angus breed; and on many of the farms much attention is paid to the improvement of the stock. There are some quarries of freestone, from which stone of good quality is raised in quantities sufficient for the buildings within the parish; and along the coast, the rocks furnish excellent material for millstones. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6122. Fawside is a handsome modern cottage, pleasantly situated: there are also several ancient mansions, formerly the residences of proprietors, but now occupied merely as farm-houses. The village of Catterline is situated on the coast, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who employ two boats; the smaller village of Shieldhill employs only one boat. The fish taken consist of cod, ling, skate, haddock, and various kinds of shell-fish. A small harbour has been constructed at Catterline, *which see.* There are also some salmon-fisheries in the parish, of which, however, the aggregate rents do not exceed £15 per annum; and several of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving for the linen manufacturers in the neighbourhood. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads: the coast road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, and the great Strathmore road, pass here.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Fordoun, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £232. 3. 6., with a manse; and the glebes of Catterline and Kinneff are valued together at £28 per annum: patron, the Crown. Kinneff church, situated on the sea-shore, was built in 1738, and repaired in 1831; it is a neat structure, containing 424 sittings. There are some remains of the ancient church in which the regalia were preserved during the interregnum. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship; and there is a temporary place of worship at Catterline for Episcopalians. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a good house and garden, and the fees average about £25 per annum. A parochial library was established in 1838, under the direction of the Kirk Session. In 1841, Sir Joseph Straton bequeathed £100 for promoting education, and £100 for encouraging industry among the poor. There are remains of a house called the Temple, and at the base of St. John's Hill is a farm named the Chapel of Barras; from which is inferred the probability of there having been an establishment of the Knights Templars here. Of the castle of Kinneff, little more than the foundations are left. On the summit of a peninsular rock, not far from it, are the remains of an ancient work called the Castle of Cadden; on another rock are the remains of some buildings styled the Castle of Whistleberry; and at a small distance are other remains, designated Adam's Castle. In digging a grave in the church for Lady Ogilvie of Barras, an earthen pot was found, containing a great number of small coins of silver, bearing inscriptions of Edward of England and Alexander of Scotland, and supposed to have been buried during the possession of Kinneff Castle by an English garrison. Within a tumulus on St. John's Hill, which was opened about

five-and-thirty years since, was found a tomb of flat stones, containing rich black earth, with a mixture of half-burnt bones and charcoal, but no sepulchral urn. In 1831, near the site of the castle, some workmen employed by the late Rev. A. Stewart found a vase containing a number of brass rings of various dimensions, two of which were entire, and a spear-head of bronze; the vase was filled with strongly compacted black earth, in which the rings were embedded. Dr. John Arbuthnott, the intimate friend of Pope and Swift, and physician to Queen Anne, lived for some time in this parish, at Kingorny, the property of his father, who, on being deprived of the living of Arbuthnott, of which he was minister at the time of the Revolution, retired to this his patrimonial estate.

KINNELL, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Letham; containing 853 inhabitants. This place, whose name, in the Gaelic language, is descriptive of the situation of its church upon a gentle eminence, is of unknown antiquity: the church appears in the list of churches in the bishopric of St. Andrew's in 1242. The barony of Kinnell was granted by King Robert Bruce to his steady adherent, Sir Simon Fraser, in acknowledgment of his gallant conduct at the battle of Bannockburn; and Fraser, during the lifetime of his uncle, was styled the Knight of Kinnell. The lands are now divided into four portions, of which Bolshan is the property of Sir James Carnegie, Bart., Wester Braky of Lord Panmure, Easter Braky of the heirs of Colin Alison, Esq., and Rinmure of the representatives of the late John Laing, Esq. The PARISH comprises an area of 5000 acres, exclusive of a large portion of the ancient forest of Monthrewmont, and part of Rossy moor, an undivided common; 4400 acres are arable, about sixty woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. Its surface is gently undulated, and towards the east rises to a considerable elevation, forming the hill of Bolshan, and beyond it, the Wuddy-law, the highest point in the parish. The lower grounds are enlivened with the windings of the river Lunan, which flows for nearly two miles through the southern part of the parish, dividing it into two very unequal portions. The Gighty burn forms its eastern boundary, separating it from the parish of Inverkeillor; and afterwards runs into the Lunan.

The SOIL, though various, is not unfertile, and has been improved by judicious management; the crops are wheat, barley, oats, peas, turnips, and potatoes. The rotation system of husbandry is prevalent, and all the different improvements in agriculture have been adopted; considerable portions of moor have been brought under cultivation, and the lands have been drained and partially inclosed. The farm houses and offices, most of which have been rebuilt, are substantial and well arranged; and on the several farms are thirteen threshing-mills, one of which is driven by a steam-engine of eight-horse power. In this parish the timber is chiefly oak, ash, elm, plane, and birch; the plantations are Scotch firs, which seem to thrive best in the soil, with some larch and spruce firs. The cattle are of a good breed, to the improvement of which much attention is paid; and considerable numbers of sheep and swine are reared. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3878. There are no villages properly so called; but about eighty houses, scattered over a considerable piece of ground, are called the Muirside of Kinnell. The population is chiefly agricultural; but many persons are employed in the weaving of linen-sheeting and Osnaburghs, for which 125 looms are in operation. There are also several mills for the spinning of flax, which are usually driven by water, but have steam-engines for use when the supply of water is deficient. Communication with the neighbouring towns is afforded by the Aberdeen railway, which intersects the parish from north or north-east to south-west; and also by good roads, of which that from Montrose to Forfar passes for nearly four miles through the northern part of the parish. Markets are held at Glesterlaw, on the lands of Bolshan, on the last Wednesday in April, the fourth Wednesday in June, the third Wednesday in August, and the first Wednesday after the 12th of October; they are chiefly for the sale of cattle, and are well attended. The Eastern Forfarshire Agricultural Association hold their meetings at the same place, at Lammas, when there is a show of cattle and horses, as well as an exhibition of improvements in the construction of implements.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Arbroath, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £229. 10. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14 per annum; patron, the Crown. Kinnell church, almost entirely rebuilt in 1766, and repaired in 1836, is a plain and sombre structure, containing about 400 sittings. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £31, with a house and garden, and the fees average £15 per annum. There is also a school erected in the Muirside of Kinnell, by Sir James Carnegie, for the instruction of girls in reading, sewing, and knitting. A little to the south-west of the hill of Bolshan was the well-known castle of that name, long the residence of the Ogilvys, progenitors of the Earls of Airlie; and on the summit of the Wuddy-law was a large cairn or tumulus, forty-five yards in diameter, and four or five in height, in which, when the stones were removed for the filling of drains, small urns were found, containing a fat, blackish earth. Besides this great cairn, others have been discovered in the parish; and frequently, also, earthen vessels containing bones and other memorials of the dead, where no cairns have been formed over them. In 1842, a large earthen vessel was exposed to view by the plough, on the top of a small hillock, in the North Muirside. Its depth was about sixteen inches, and its diameter at the mouth about twelve; it was inverted, and the mouth rested upon a slate, or flat stone. The contents of the vessels were bones of a whitish colour, some of them five inches long; but they speedily crumbled into dust. A considerable number of silver pennies was found some time ago on the bank of the Lunan, between Hatton and Hatton-mill, together with a halfpenny of John Baliol; several of the coins were of the time of Edward I. of England.

KINNELLAR, a parish, in the district and county of ABERDEEN, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Kintore; containing 483 inhabitants. The remains of antiquity still visible show the Druids and the Danes to have been each connected with this parish. In the churchyard are several immense stones, some of them sunk in the earth, and others remaining above ground, pointing out the site of a Druidical temple; and in the western direction, on an extensive common covered with heath, are the

remains of numerous tumuli, the depositories of urns, skulls, ashes, and bones calcined on beds of hot clay. The common is supposed to have been the scene of some sanguinary conflict between the Scots and Danes, probably on occasion of the latter, in one of their frequent incursions, landing at the mouth of the river Don and encountering the former. A stone coffin was found a few years ago in *Cairn-a-Veil*, measuring about six feet long, constructed of six flags, and containing some black dust. On the hill of Achronie is *Cairn-Semblings*, seen to a considerable distance on the west and north, and near which is a large stone whereon Irvine, Laird of Drum, sat in order to make his will, when on his route to the battle of Harlaw, in which he fell.

The PARISH is rather more than four miles in length, but its breadth no where much exceeds two. It contains between 3000 and 4000 acres, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Fintray, from which it is separated by the river Don; on the south by the parish of Skene; on the east by the parishes of Dyce and Newhills; and on the west by Skene and Kintore. The surface throughout is a series of undulations, and the climate is bleak, the parish being almost without shelter from winds and storms. The soil is light and thin, and frequently rests upon a rough stony subsoil, requiring great labour and expense to reduce it to agricultural use: where, however, proper methods have been adopted, good crops are obtained. Almost the whole of the parish is arable, there being but a few acres occupied by wood, and only a small district of rocky moor. Oats, barley, and turnips are the crops chiefly raised, the last of which are much promoted in growth by the prevailing use of bone-dust manure. The rotation is usually the six-years' shift; and every farmer has a threshing-mill on his premises. There are but few sheep; the cattle are of the usual breed. Considerable improvements have taken place in husbandry within the last few years. Much land which was poor, and covered with heath and stones, has been with considerable expense brought into a state of profitable cultivation, well inclosed, and made to produce good crops of grain and turnips. The farm-houses, also, have been rendered comfortable and commodious. A spirit of emulation, leading to important practical results, has been excited by the institution about the year 1808 of prize-matches for ploughing, by a farmers' club in the neighbourhood; and much skill has been acquired in this branch of husbandry. The annual value of real property in Kinnellar is £2840.

A superior turnpike-road, from Aberdeen to Inverury, intersects the parish, and is traversed by the mail and three coaches every day to and from Aberdeen. The parish roads, however, are in bad repair, with the exception of one connected with a farm; and part of the road most used, leading to the church, is said to have been neglected for the last thirty years. The canal between Aberdeen and Inverury, constructed in 1797, passes through the parish at its northern extremity; but though of great advantage to those who reside in the upper districts, it is productive of little benefit to the larger portion of the inhabitants, who, being at some distance from the nearest station on the canal, find it more advantageous to convey their produce to Aberdeen by land-carriage. A passage-boat plies regularly; and several boats bring coal, lime, and manure from Aberdeen, and take back grain, wood, slate, and other commodities. Among the few mansions in the parish is that of Glasgoego, not now in very good repair, its former proprietor having built a new residence in its vicinity. On the bank of the Don is a commodious house belonging to William Tower, Esq., of Kinaldie; and on the property of Tartowie is a small but elegant house with improved grounds around it. In the hamlet of Blackburn are a post-office, an inn, and some houses inhabited by tradesmen and others. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Earl of Kintore. The stipend of the minister is £160, of which £62 are received from the exchequer; there is a manse, built in 1778, and the glebe consists of five acres of land, valued at £13. 15. per annum: the minister also has an allowance of £20 as grass-money, and a like sum as moss-money. Kinnellar church, a small building of plain style, erected in 1801, is in good repair, and contains 250 sittings: it stands on the north side of the Don, about a mile from the river. In the seventeenth century, Archbishop Sharp gave the patronage to the dean of the university of St. Andrew's, reserving to himself and his successors a veto upon any appointment; and the university held this privilege till 1761. There is a parochial school, where the usual branches of education are taught, with Latin and geometry if required. The master has a salary of £26, with a house and garden, and about £11 fees; also an allowance from Dick's bequest to the schoolmasters of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray.

KINNESSWOOD, a village, in the parish of PORTMOAK, county of KINROSS, 4 miles (E.) from Kinross; containing 479 inhabitants. It is situated in the western part of the parish, and on the east side of Loch Leven: the road from Kinross to Leslie passes through. A parchment manufactory, in which vellum is now made, has been carried on here for a considerable period; at present it employs but a few hands. The population chiefly consists of weavers. There is an annual fair in May, latterly very ill attended. Michael Bruce, the poet, remarkable for the beautiful effusions of his muse, collected after his death, which was caused by consumption, in his twenty-first year, was born in the village in 1746.

KINNETHMONT, a parish, in the district of ALFORD, county of ABERDEEN, 2 miles (N.) from Clatt; containing 1107 inhabitants. This place is thought by some to have taken its name, formerly Kennethmont, from the supposed circumstance of one of the *Kenneths*, kings of Scotland, having been interred in the churchyard, which is an eminence similar to a *mount*. Others, regarding the present orthography of Kinnethmont as more correct, derive the name from two Gaelic words signifying "head" and "moss", which express the proximity of the high ground of the church site to a mossy tract in the vicinity. The parish consists of Kinnethmont properly so called, and of the old parish of Christ's-Kirk, which has been annexed to it from time immemorial. It is situated at the western extremity of the fertile district of the Garioch. It is nearly oblong in figure; is six miles in length from east to west, and about three in breadth; and, with the exception of several hundreds of acres in plantations, and a few other tracts, is under tillage. The surface is pleasingly diversified with hills and vales, and enlivened by the Bogie, a good trout-stream, which runs along the western boundary, and

separates this parish from that of Rhynie. In some parts the ground is mossy, supplying the inhabitants with peat for fuel; but the prevailing soil is a light loamy earth, producing, when well cultivated, excellent crops. All kinds of crops are raised, under the operation of the rotation system: the farms in general vary from eighty to 100 acres, but there are many of much smaller extent. Houses built of stone and lime, and roofed with slate, are gradually displacing the old turf tenements; the scythe has entirely superseded the sickle in the cutting of corn, and on the larger estates threshing operations are performed by machinery. Much land has been trenched; several hundred acres of marshy ground have been drained, and moorland to a considerable extent has been also brought under tillage: large tracts formerly marshy now produce most luxuriant crops. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4578.

The mansion of Leith Hall is the seat of Sir Andrew Leith Hay, who served in the Peninsular war, a narrative of which he has published, with some smaller works. There is also the residence of Ward House, situated upon an estate greatly improved and beautified, during a period of twenty years, by the late proprietor, Mr. Gordon. A turnpike-road, finished a few years ago, runs through the parish from east to west, affording facilities of communication with Aberdeen, Huntly, Inverness, and other parts. The agricultural produce is sent to Inverury, eighteen miles distant, whence it is conveyed by canal to Aberdeen for sale; and on their return from Inverury the carts bring lime and coal. An annual cattle-fair is held in April, another in July, and a third in October. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Alford, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Sir Andrew Leith Hay: the minister's stipend is £195, with a manse, and a glebe of twelve acres, valued at £15 per annum. Kinnethmont church, a neat and commodious structure, was built in 1812, and is capable of accommodating 600 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches; the master receives a salary of £25. 13., with a house, about £10 fees, and an allowance from the Dick bequest. The remains of two Druidical temples are still visible; and a bag of silver coins has been found, with "Alexander I." engraved on one side of them. On the hill of Melshach is a chalybeate spring which has long been in much repute.

KINNETTLES, a parish, in the county of Forfar, 3 miles (S. W.) from Forfar; containing, with the village of Douglaston, and hamlet of Kirkton of Kinnettles, 437 inhabitants. This place appears to have derived its name, signifying in the Gaelic "the head of the bog", from the situation of its church near the extremity of a tract of marshy land, once the bed of a river. It is unconnected with any event of historical importance, though, from various relics which have at different times been discovered, it appears to have been inhabited at a remote period. The parish is about two miles in length and the same in breadth, and comprises 3708 acres, of which 2840 are arable and in good cultivation, about 120 woodland and plantations, and the remainder waste. Its surface is bisected by a hilly ridge of elliptical shape, which, by a very easy ascent, attains an elevation of about 350 feet above the level of the sea, dividing the parish into two valleys of nearly equal extent. This ridge forms a branch of the Sidlaw hills, and one portion is called the Brigton and the other the Kinnettles hill, from its being in the two estates into which the lands are principally divided. It is mostly in a high state of cultivation, and clothed near the top with rich plantations, forming a very interesting feature in the scenery; and from its summit, which is flat, are extensive and varied prospects over the surrounding country. The lands are watered by a beautiful rivulet called the Kerbit, which has its source in the parish of Carmylie, and winds through the parish with a tranquil current, giving motion to several mills, and falling into the river Dean; it abounds with trout of excellent quality, and is much frequented by anglers. There are also numerous copious springs, affording an abundant supply of water.

In this parish the soil is extremely various, consisting of rich dry loam in some parts, in others being of a more damp clayey character, in others sandy and gravelly, and in some places a rich improvable moss. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, a few acres of rye and peas, with turnips and potatoes. The system of agriculture is advanced: the rotation plan of husbandry is in general practice; the lands have been drained, and partially inclosed with stone dykes, &c.; and the farm houses and offices are substantially built and well arranged. On most of the farms threshing-mills have been erected; and all the more recent improvements in the construction of implements have been adopted. Dairy-farming is well managed, and all due attention is paid to the rearing of live stock. The milch-cows, about 100 in number, are the Ayrshire and the Angus: the cattle, generally of the Angus breed, average 500; and the sheep, which are of the Leicestershire and Cheviot breeds, with a few of the Linton, South-Down, and Merino, number 350. There are plantations of silver, spruce, Scotch, and larch firs, intermixed with oak, ash, plane, elm, beech, lime, birch, and other varieties. The substrata are chiefly whinstone, sandstone, and slate. Of these, the whinstone is of compact texture, varying in colour from a dark blue to a pale grey, and is extensively quarried both in the northern and southern districts of the parish; it is, however, very difficult to work, and is obtained only in blocks of small size, of very irregular form, and used chiefly for drains, and for repairing the roads. The sandstone is partly of a grey colour, and partly tinged with a reddish hue; it is quarried for building, and is raised in blocks of massive size. The slate, which is of a fine grey colour, is found chiefly on the banks of the Kerbit rivulet, but not to any great extent; it produces good slates for roofing, and flagstones of large dimensions and of excellent quality. Copper-ore, and also veins of lead, are embedded in the sandstone; manganese is found in the whinstone strata; and garnets, mica, quartz, and calc and lime-spar in the free-stone rocks. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4342.

The mansion-house of Kinnettles was built about half a century ago. Brigton is a spacious mansion, partly ancient, but principally of modern erection, having been greatly improved and enlarged by the late proprietor; and there are some other good houses in the parish, of which those erected within the last fifty years are built of stone, and roofed with slate. The village of Kirkton is small, but neatly built, and is mostly inhabited by

persons employed in the several handicraft trades requisite for supplying the wants of the inhabitants of the parish. The weaving of various kinds of cloth, chiefly Osnaburghs and brown sheetings, is pursued in different parts. Facility of communication with the neighbouring towns is afforded by the railway from Forfar to Perth, which intersects the northern part of the parish; the Strathmore turnpike-road passes for more than two miles through nearly the centre of the parish, and the road from Forfar to Dundee runs through the eastern portion of it. There are bridges over the Kerbit, one of which, at the village of Kirkton, is a suspension-bridge. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at about £12. 15. per annum. Kinnettles church, erected in 1812 at the expense of the heritors, is a neat edifice, adapted for a congregation of 400 persons. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with £40 fees, a house, and two bolls of meal annually in lieu of a garden. There is also a female school, the mistress of which has a house and garden, in addition to the fees. The poor receive the interest of a bequest of £50 by Mr. James Maxwell. The upper stone of a hand-mill for grinding corn was discovered by the plough, in a field, in the year 1833; it was rather more than two feet in diameter, was an inch and a half in thickness, and composed of mica schist, intermixed with portions of siliceous spar, and studded with small garnets. A small conical hill near the banks of the Kerbit, and which is still called the Kirk Hill, is supposed to have been the site of some religious foundation; but nothing certain of its history is known. There are several springs of chalybeate properties, and two springs strongly impregnated with copper. Colonel William Patterson, F.R.S., many years lieut.-governor of New South Wales, was born in this parish in 1755.

KINNOULL, a parish, in the county of PERTH; adjoining the town of Perth, from which it is separated by the river Tay; and containing, with the villages of Bridgend, Balbeggie, and Inchyra, 2879 inhabitants, of whom 920 are in the rural districts. This place, which is supposed to have derived its name, of Gaelic origin, from the extent and beauty of the prospects obtained from the high grounds, was at an early period the property of the family of Hay. Sir George Hay, lord chancellor of Scotland, was created Earl of Kinnoull by Charles I. in 1633; and his descendant, the present earl, is still the chief proprietor in the parish. Of the ancient castle of Kinnoull, the baronial residence of the Hays, some slight vestiges were remaining till within the last fifty years; but the site is now occupied as a garden belonging to one of the villas on the banks of the river Tay. The PARISH, which is bounded on the west by the Tay, is about twelve miles in extreme length, and nearly four miles in breadth, comprising in the rural districts an area of 3700 acres, of which 580 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder, with the exception of about twenty acres of undivided common, are arable, meadow, and pasture. Its surface is diversified with wooded hills of pleasing aspect, of which the hill of Kinnoull, rising from the bank of the Tay to the height of 632 feet, is justly celebrated for the romantic beauty of its scenery. The ascent on the south is precipitously steep and rocky; but on the north, a spiral road of gradual ascent has been formed to the summit, which is clothed with thriving plantations, and commands a most varied prospect embracing the city of Perth and the adjacent country. Not far from the top, which is divided into two points, is a hollow called the Windy Gowle, near which is a remarkable echo of nine distinct reverberations; and in a steep part of the acclivity is a cave, where Sir William Wallace is said to have concealed himself from his pursuers. About two miles distant from the hill of Kinnoull, and forming part of the same range, is the hill of Murray's Hall, nearly of equal elevation, and commanding also an extensive prospect abounding with interesting features. Near the church the Tay divides into two branches inclosing the island of Moncrieff, of which one-half is within this parish, and the other in the parish of Perth. The river abounds with salmon of excellent quality, and the fisheries belonging to the parish produce a rental of £1200 per annum.

The SOIL, comprehending every variety, is luxuriantly rich; and the lands are in the highest state of cultivation, under a system of husbandry combining all the most recent improvements. A very extensive nursery was formed on the east bank of the river Tay, by Mr. Dickson, in 1767, and affords employment to nearly eighty persons: from this establishment most of the plantations in the parish, which are in a highly flourishing condition, have been supplied. There is a smaller nursery at the extremity of Bridgend. The principal substrata are of the trap formation, with some veins of sandstone of a reddish-grey colour and of good quality for building, for which purpose it is extensively quarried. Agates of great beauty are found in the hill of Kinnoull, and many specimens of them are preserved in different museums. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8667. The mansion-houses are, Balthayock, an ancient castle of the Blair family, of which the more modern portion was built in 1578; Inchyra, of recent date, in the Grecian style of architecture; Murray's Hall, a handsome building; Barnhill, or Woodend, pleasantly seated on the Kinnoull branch of the Tay; and Bellwood, beautifully situated on the hill of Kinnoull, fronting the city of Perth. The village of Inchyra stands on the east bank of the Tay, in a detached portion of the parish, about six miles from the church; it has a convenient harbour, accessible to vessels of 100 tons, with a yard for building and repairing ships, from which two vessels of sixty tons have been launched within the last few years. Bridgend and Balbeggie are noticed under their respective heads. Facility of communication is afforded by the river; by the railway from Perth to Dundee; and by good roads, one of which is the turnpike-road from Perth to Dundee.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend averages £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Earl of Kinnoull. The present church, erected in 1826, after a design by Mr. Burn, at an expense of £4000, is a handsome structure in the later English style of architecture, containing more than 1000 sittings. In the aisle of the old church, which still remains as the burial-place of the Hay family, is preserved a monument to George, first Earl of Kinnoull, lord chancellor, who died in 1634,

and whose statue has the left hand resting on a table, on which are placed the great seal of Scotland and a human skull, but without any inscription. There is a place of worship at Balbeggie for members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is attended by about 140 children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £40 per annum. Murray's royal asylum for lunatics was founded by Mr. James Murray, with funds which he inherited from his mother, to whom they had been bequeathed by Mr. Hope, her son by a previous marriage. Mr. Hope, with his whole family, was lost in the wreck of the *Duchess of Gordon* East Indiaman, on his return from Madras in 1809. The buildings were erected on the acclivity of Kinnoull Hill, after a design by Mr. Burn, at a cost of £40,000; and the institution was incorporated by royal charter, and opened for the reception of patients, in 1827, being placed under the superintendence of twenty-five directors, of whom nine are *ex officio*, four are chosen for life, and twelve elected annually. The house is situated in the centre of a park of twelve acres, laid out in gardens, shrubberies, and walks, affording ample opportunities of recreation and amusement; and, under an excellent system of management, affords reception and relief to 140 patients. At Balthayock are the remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have belonged to the Knights Templars: the walls, which are about fifty feet in height, and inclose an area fifty-two feet in length and thirty-seven feet wide, are of massive thickness, and still entire. It is situated on the brink of a deep ravine of very romantic appearance.

KINROSS, a post-town and parish, in the county of Kinross, of which it is the capital, 15 miles (S.) from Perth, and 25 (N. N. W.) from Edinburgh; containing 2822 inhabitants, of whom 2062 are in the town, and 760 in the rural districts of the parish. This place, which derives its name, of Gaelic origin, from its situation at the head of a promontory extending into Loch Leven, is of very great antiquity. It was selected as a stronghold by the Pictish kings, of whom Congal, son of Dongart, founded a castle on an island in the lake, which subsequently became the occasional residence of several of the kings of Scotland. In 1257, Alexander III., after his return from Wark Castle, whither he had gone to have an interview with his father-in-law, Henry III. of England, resided at the Castle of Lochleven, where he was surprised, and, together with his queen, forcibly conveyed to Stirling. In the year 1301, and also in 1335, the castle was besieged by the English; but on both occasions the assailants were compelled to raise the siege, and to retire with considerable loss. In 1429, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, was confined here by James I., for some expression of disloyalty towards his sovereign; and in 1477, Patrick Graham, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, after having been for some time under restraint in a cell at Inchcolm, in pursuance of a sentence of deprivation pronounced by Pope Sextus and a college of cardinals, was imprisoned in Lochleven Castle till his death.

But this ancient fortress derives its chief celebrity from the imprisonment in it of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, who was placed within its dreary walls in 1567. A captive in the hands of the confederate nobles, she was sent from Edinburgh to the Castle of Lochleven, then belonging to William Douglas, one who had taken an active part against her; and in her journey thither she was treated with studied indignity, exposed to the gaze of the mob, miserably clad and mounted, and under the escort of men of the rudest bearing. The queen was now completely a prisoner, and her confinement was accompanied with circumstances of the greatest rigour; she was put under the charge of Lindsay and Ruthven, two noblemen familiar with blood, and of coarse and fierce manners. The lady of the castle, Margaret Erskine, daughter of Lord Erskine, had been mistress to the queen's father, James V., and was mother to the Earl of Murray. She had been afterwards married to Sir Robert Douglas; and their son, William, was, as already stated, proprietor of the Castle of Lochleven at this period. It was here that Mary made her celebrated resignation of the government in favour of her son, the infant James, and of the Earl of Murray. Feeling assured that her refusal to sign the necessary papers would endanger her life; listening to the insinuation of Robert Melvil, that any deed executed in captivity, and under fear of life, was invalid; and terrified by the stern demeanour of Lord Lindsay, she submitted to what she had at first passionately resisted. Without reading their contents, she, with a trembling hand, affixed her name to three instruments prepared by the confederates. By the first of these she was made to resign the government of the realm in favour of her son, and to give orders for his immediate coronation. By the second, the queen, in consequence of James' tender infancy, constituted Murray regent of the kingdom; and by the third she appointed the Earls of Lennox, Argyll, Atholl, and Morton, with others, regents until the return of Murray from France, with power to continue in that high office if he refused it. From the galling restraint thus imposed upon her in the castle, however, Mary at length, on the evening of the 2nd of May, 1568, found means to escape. George Douglas, younger brother of the proprietor of Lochleven, had enthusiastically devoted himself to her interest; and though dismissed from the castle on that account, he had contrived to secure the services of a page who waited on his mother, Lady Douglas, and by his assistance effectually achieved his purpose of releasing the queen. On the evening in question, the page, in placing a plate before the castellan, dropped his napkin over the keys of the castle, and carried them off unperceived: he hastened to Mary, and hurrying down to the outer gate, they threw themselves into a boat, first turning the locks they had found it necessary to open, and casting the keys into the lake, where, after the lapse of nearly two centuries and a half, they were discovered in the year 1806. Some friends of the rescued queen were lying in wait in the immediate vicinity, and with their aid she fled in the direction of Lanarkshire. In 1569, the Earl of Northumberland, who had incurred the displeasure of Elizabeth of England by the interest which he took in the fate of Mary, was imprisoned for three years in the castle, whence he was removed to England, and publicly executed for treason.

The Town, though the chief town of Kinross-shire, and the place where the sessions are held, and the business of the county transacted, is not distinguished by any features of importance. It is not even a royal burgh; and the market which was held here has been gradually discontinued, and is now entirely transferred to Milnathort, in the adjoining parish of Orwell. The streets

are lighted with gas; works for that purpose having been erected on a site nearly equidistant from Kinross and Milnathort, by a company of shareholders established for the accommodation of both places. A public library is supported by subscription, under the direction of a committee; and there is a reading and news room established in an appropriate building in a central part of the town; also a library maintained by the tradesmen and artisans, and three juvenile libraries in connexion with Sabbath schools. The manufacture of cutlery, formerly carried on here to a very considerable extent, has been altogether discontinued. The chief manufactures at present are those of ginghams, checks, and pullicates, for the houses of Glasgow; and also, and of still more recent introduction, tartan shawls, plaids, and other articles of similar character, by some companies settled in the town. There is likewise a manufactory for damasks. The post-office has a daily delivery; and a branch of the British Linen Company has been established. Facility of intercourse with the neighbouring places is afforded by excellent roads, of which the great north road passes through the town; and there are not less than thirteen bridges of stone over the various streams that intersect the parish. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in March, the 1st of June, the last Wednesday in July, and the 18th of October, all O. S.; they are for cattle, agricultural produce, and various articles of merchandise. The government is vested in a president, treasurer, and clerk, assisted by a committee of eight or ten persons; they are annually chosen by the inhabitants, at a general meeting held for that purpose, and the police and all other regulations are conducted by them, the expenses being defrayed by subscription. The county-hall is a handsome edifice, erected in 1826, at a cost of £2000, of which £750 were granted by government, and the remainder raised by voluntary contribution, and assessment of the heritors of the county. It contains a spacious hall for the courts, and the apartments requisite for conducting the public business. Attached to it is the gaol, comprising three wards for debtors, two cells for criminals, and a guard-room.

The PARISH is about four miles in length from east to west, is bounded on the east by Loch Leven, and comprises 7062 acres, of which 6608 are arable, 271 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. Its surface, though generally elevated, is flat, in no part rising into hills. The chief river is the Leven, which issues from the lake of that name, and has been rendered more copious and powerful in its stream by a contraction of the expanse of the lake. There are numerous springs of excellent water; and the scenery, in many parts romantic, is enriched by thriving plantations. Loch Leven, the principal object of attraction, as well from its natural beauty as from the historical events with which it is associated, was, previously to the contraction of its surface by draining, fifteen miles in circumference, and in its present state may be estimated at about twelve miles. It is studded with islands, the chief of which are, the island of St. Serf in the parish of Portmoak, and the Castle island in this parish, the latter so called from the erection of the ancient castle. The Castle isle, situated near the north-western extremity of the lake, is five acres in extent. Lochleven Castle, which is defended by an outer rampart of stone, inclosing a spacious quadrangular area, consists chiefly of a lofty square tower at the north-west angle of the inclosure, and a round tower of smaller dimensions at the south-east. The building is without a roof, and at present is a mere ruin; some portions of what is supposed to have been the chapel are still remaining, and under the square tower is a dungeon. The whole area within the rampart is about 600 feet in circumference. The island is planted with trees, some of which are of great age; and the surface affords good pasturage. Loch Leven abounds with trout and various kinds of fish, but not in such variety as before its contraction; the season commences in January, and ends in September, and the fish chiefly taken are trout, pike, perch, and eels, two boats and four men being employed. The fishery is let at a rent of £204; and the produce is sent to the markets of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Manchester, at which last place it is in great demand.

In general the SOIL is fertile and productive; the crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is improved; the lands have been well drained and inclosed; the farm houses and offices are substantial and commodious; and on most of the farms threshing-machines have been erected, one of which is impelled by steam. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of live stock, and much improvement has been made under the auspices of the various agricultural societies established in the vicinity, several of which hold their cattle-shows in the town. There are about 350 cows, and a nearly equal number of calves, with 650 head of young cattle; the number of sheep is 400, and of horses 300. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,102. The plantations are larch, Scotch and spruce firs, intermixed in some parts with different kinds of forest-trees; they are judiciously managed, and in a thriving condition. In this parish the substrata are, sandstone, which is found in two varieties, the old red formation and the carboniferous; whinstone; and limestone. The whinstone, which is very compact, is quarried for the roads, being well adapted for that purpose. Coal is supposed to exist, and it has been in contemplation to explore it; but an abundant supply of that mineral is procured from works not more than five miles distant, and at a very moderate cost. There are three extensive mills in the parish, all of them formerly for grain; but two have been converted into mills for spinning and carding, connected with the manufactories of tartan plaids. Kinross House, the seat of Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart., a spacious mansion erected by Sir William Bruce, architect to Charles II., was originally intended as a residence for James, Duke of York; it is finely situated, and was once surrounded by some very ancient and stately timber.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of Sir Graham Montgomery: the minister's stipend is £184. 16. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £35 per annum. The present church, a handsome edifice in the later style of English architecture, was erected in 1832, at an expense of £1537, towards which the Rev. Geo. D. C. Buchanan contributed about £300: it is situated on an eminence nearly in the centre of the parish. The tower of the old church is still standing, by itself, in the town. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords a liberal education, and is well

attended; the master has a salary of £34, with £55 fees, and a house and garden. A savings' bank, established in 1837, contributes to diminish the number of applicants for parochial relief; and there are four friendly societies, and a ladies' society for the distribution of oatmeal to necessitous females. The sum of £8. 6. 8. is annually given to twelve poor persons, in lieu of the foundation of an almshouse which was projected by Sir William Bruce; and the poor have also the interest of a bequest of £100 by George Graham, Esq., of Kinross. About a mile from the town is a small cairn; and there were formerly others, in one of which, when removed, was found a coffin, rudely formed of upright stones with a slab resting on them, and inclosing several human bones, and some ashes apparently of burnt wood. On the lands of Coldon have been discovered about 400 silver coins, chiefly of Edward I. and Edward II. of England, and a few of the reigns of Alexander III. and John Baliol. At West Green, in 1829, there was found, deeply embedded in the earth, an ancient seal of pure gold, of singular workmanship; it has the arms of Scotland on the dexter side of the shield, impaled with those of England on the sinister, and is supposed to have been the private signet of James IV. On the lands of Lathro several graves have been discovered by the plough, containing some human bodies and a skull: near the spot is an eminence called the Gallows Know, which renders it probable that these may have been the skeletons of malefactors, executed here prior to the abolition of heritable jurisdictions. Dr. John Thomson, professor of general pathology in the university of Edinburgh, was a native of this parish.

KINROSSIE, a village, in the parish of COLLACE, county of PERTH, 1¼ mile (W.) from Collace; containing 157 inhabitants. It stands in the western part of the parish, on the road from Collace to Cargill, and is built on an eminence not far distant from the church. Formerly two considerable annual fairs were held here, of which the ancient cross is now the only memorial, the business in cattle and small wares having been transferred to Burreltown and other places in the neighbourhood. A part of the population is engaged in loom manufactures, which have latterly much increased in the parish.

KINROSS-SHIRE, an inland county, in the south-east of Scotland, bounded on the north-west by the Ochils, which separate it from Strathearn, in the county of Perth; and on the east by the Lomond hills, on the south-east and south by the Benarty range, and on the south by the Cleish hills, which divide it from the county of Fife. It lies between 56° 9′ and 56° 18′ (N. Lat.), and 3° 14′ and 3° 35′ (W. Long.), and is about eleven miles in length and nine miles in extreme breadth; comprising an area of seventy square miles, or 44,800 acres; 1928 houses, of which 1812 are inhabited; and containing a population of 8763, of whom 4195 are males and 4568 females. Prior to the year 1426, the greater portion of the county was part of that of Fife; and for a considerable time after its separation, it contained only the parishes of Kinross, Orwell, and Portmoak; but in 1685 were added the parishes of Cleish and Tulliebole, and some small portions of the county of Perth. It remained, however, notwithstanding this accession of territory, under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Fifeshire till the year 1807, when, conjointly with Clackmannan, it was erected into a sheriffdom. Before the abolition of episcopacy the county was included within the archdiocese of St. Andrew's; it is at present in the synod of Fife, and presbyteries of Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, &c. For civil purposes it is under the superintendence of a sheriff-substitute, who resides at Kinross, the county-town, where all the courts are held; it contains the populous village of Milnathort, and a few hamlets. The shires of Kinross and Clackmannan unite in sending a member to parliament.

The SURFACE, though hilly towards the boundaries, is generally level in the interior, and is divided into several extensive plains. Of these the chief are, Blair-Adam, between the Benarty and Cleish hills, through which the great north road passes; a wide level opening towards the Crook of Devon, on the road to Stirling; and another between the Ochil and Lomond hills, to the north-east, leading towards Cupar of Fife. The principal river is the Leven, which issues from Loch Leven, and flows through a narrow valley into the Firth of Forth at the Fifeshire town of Leven. Several rivulets rise in various parts, and flow into Loch Leven, the only lake in the county. This noble sheet of water, which has an elevation of nearly 360 feet above the level of the sea, is of oval form, and twelve miles in circumference, covering about 4000 acres, and abounding in trout, pike, perch, and eels. There are some small islands in it, one of which, near the shore at Kinross, is five acres in extent, and contains the remains of the castle in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was detained a prisoner, and which is supposed to have been originally founded by Congal, King of the Picts, in the fifth century, and subsequently enlarged. Another island, called St. Serf's, from the foundation of a priory dedicated to St. Serf, or Servanus, at a very ancient period, is 100 acres in extent, and affords pasturage to a number of cattle and sheep. An act of parliament was obtained within the last few years, for partly draining this lake, which has been carried into effect, at an expense of £40,000; and about 1000 acres have been recovered from it; but the soil, contrary to expectation, is poor and sterile, and not likely to afford any equivalent remuneration. Before this diminution of its size, the lake was fifteen miles in circumference.

About four-fifths of the land are in profitable cultivation, and divided into farms varying from 50 to 300 acres in extent; the soil is partly light and dry, partly a rich loamy clay, and partly moor. The system of agriculture is greatly improved; the lands have been well drained and inclosed; and excellent crops of oats and barley are produced, and, in the best soils, fine crops of wheat. The pastures on the low lands are principally for cattle; and considerable numbers of sheep are fed upon the Cleish and Ochil hills. Above 3000 acres are in woodland and plantations, of which latter the most important are those on the lands of Blair-Adam, 1300 acres in extent, consisting of oak, ash, larch, elm, spruce, and silver and Scotch firs; all, except the Scotch firs, in a thriving condition. The minerals are not extensive. Coal is found in the south, but it is not wrought; freestone of excellent quality is quarried in the parish of Cleish, and whinstone is every where abundant. Red sandstone prevails in the district to the north of Kinross, and limestone may be obtained in abundance on the Lomond hills. The manufacture of cutlery, which was

formerly carried on to a great extent, has been discontinued; and the only branches now pursued are, the weaving of cotton for the manufacturers of Glasgow, and the manufacture of tartan shawls and plaids, for which there are some large establishments at Kinross and Milnathort. Facility of communication is afforded by excellent roads in every direction. The annual value of the real property in the county is £44,010, of which £38,892 are for lands, £4375 for houses, £210 for fisheries, £93 for mines, £29 for quarries, and the remainder for other descriptions of real property not comprised in the foregoing items.

KINTAIL, a parish, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, 10 miles (E. S. E.) from Lochalsh; containing, with the village of Dornie and Bundalloch, 1168 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from a Gaelic term, signifying "the head of two seas", and descriptive of its situation on a point of land where two seas meet. Nothing is known concerning its history earlier than the period of Alexander III., who presented to Colin Fitzgerald, the founder of the noble family of Mackenzie, the castle of Donan in the village of Dornie, now a ruin, for his eminent services in the royal cause, both by sea and land, at the battle of Largs. The family derive their crest of a burning mount from the lofty and famous mountain here, called Tulloch-ard, upon the top of which, in ancient times, a barrel of burning tar was exhibited as a signal for the rendezvous of the vassals of the Mackenzies, on the commencement of hostilities. The parish, which is situated on the west coast of Rossshire, is about eighteen or twenty miles long, and five or six broad; it is surrounded by hills in almost every direction, and is altogether one of the most mountainous and wild districts in the country. The northern division, called *Glenelchaig*, is separated from the southern and western parts by a lofty and almost inaccessible ridge; and a length of about ten miles only of the extent of ground in the parish is inhabited: this portion is contained between the north-east end of *Loch Loing* and the south-east end of *Loch Duich*, two maritime lochs. On all sides the approaches are majestic and commanding. The mountains of *Ben-Ulay*, *Glasbhein*, *Soccach*, and *Maam-an-Tuirc*, in the parish, abound with romantic scenery; and their vicinity is plentifully enriched with every variety of valley, wood, and water. *Tulloch-ard*, however, situated on the north side of Loch Duich, and embracing an extensive view of the Western Isles, is the most celebrated mountainous elevation, both for its towering appearance and for its history in legendary song. The pass of *Bealach*, a few feet only in breadth, and inclosed by lofty and precipitous rocks, the whole encompassed with lonely glens and wild mountain woods, is a spot which has always interested the admirer of wild and lonely scenery. There are many good springs, and a few inland lakes, the chief of which are *Loch-a-Bhealich* and *Loch Glassletter*, abounding with fine trout, and famous for angling. The waterfall of *Glomach*, situated in a sequestered valley about seven miles from Shealhouse, is highly celebrated. At this place a stream is precipitated from an elevation of 350 feet, and, obstructed in its descent by the projection of a rugged crag, throws forth a volume of beautiful spray, of unusual dimensions: the fall is surrounded on all sides with mountainous and barren scenery. The chief rivers are the *Loing*, which separates Kintail from Lochalsh; the *Croe*, which divides it from Glensheil; and the *Elchaig*: the Croe runs into Loch Duich, and the two others into Loch Loing.

This parish is almost entirely pastoral. The larger farms are held by the proprietors of the parish, two or three in number; and the most improved system of husbandry is adopted on these lands. Great attention is paid to the breeding of sheep; and by crossing the old stock with the Cheviots, it has of late years been much improved, the sheep now fetching excellent prices at the markets in the south, particularly that of Falkirk, to which they are chiefly sent. There are several small but thriving plantations, consisting of Scotch firs, spruce, larch, oak, ash, birch, and elm. The rocky strata are composed chiefly of gneiss, distinguished frequently by a variety of veins; there are also considerable beds of granite and sienite. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3017. Dornie and Bundalloch form one village, situated on the north-east shore of Loch Loing; it is inhabited principally by fishermen, and is very thickly peopled. The bays worth notice are those of Dornie, Corfhouse, and Inverinate. A parliamentary road from the western coast to Inverness runs through the parish, and is in very excellent condition; while more distant communication is afforded with this neighbourhood by the Glasgow and Skye steam-boats, by which all necessaries are obtained. There are fisheries for salmon established on Loch Duich and the river Croe; they are let to strangers, who send the fish to the London market. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochcarron, synod of Glenelg, and the patronage is in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £177, with a good manse, built in 1831, and a glebe of the annual value of £40. Kintail church, which is inconveniently situated at a great distance from the body of the parishioners, is capable of accommodating about 300 persons: it was repaired about 1820, when two small galleries were erected; but is at present in a dilapidated state, and too small for the population. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship. There are two catechists in the parish; and a parochial school is maintained, where the usual branches of education are taught, the master having a salary of £27, with a house, and an allowance in lieu of garden. Two other schools are supported by the Gaelic Society. The chief relic of antiquity is the ruin of Ellandonan Castle, near the village of Dornie, surrounded by beautiful scenery; it is supposed to have been built about the time of Alexander III.

KINTESSACK, a village, in the parish of Dyke, county of Elgin, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Forres; containing 122 inhabitants. It is a small village, lying a short distance from the shore of the Moray Firth. Until within these few years there was a good school here, but it was given up for want of sufficient support; there is, however, a small female school.

KINTORE, a royal burgh and a parish, in the district of Garioch, and county of Aberdeen, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Inverury, and 12 (N. W. by W.) from Aberdeen; containing, with the village of Port-Elphinstone, 1299 inhabitants. The name of Kintore signifies in Gaelic "the head of the forest". The place was formerly remarkable for its castle, said to have been built by Robert Bruce for a hunting-seat, and which was the occasional residence of several of the Scottish kings,

who enjoyed the pleasures of the chase in the royal forest adjacent. This castle, called the Castle of Hall Forest, was granted, with surrounding lands which are supposed to have extended from the west part of the parish to Dyce church, a distance of five or six miles, to Robert de Keith, great marischal of Scotland, by Bruce, after the battle of Inverury, or, as is more generally supposed, after that of Bannockburn, for eminent services rendered to the king. Upon this, it became the seat of the family; the son of Robert de Keith was created Earl of Kintore, and it continued to be inhabited so late as the seventeenth century by the same family, who hold the property at the present time. The castle appears to have been of considerable strength, and its vicinity was the scene of various conflicts: here Bruce is said to have completed the destruction of the army of Edward I., after the defeat of Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, near Inverury.

The town of KINTORE, situated on the bank of the river Don, was once of some consequence, being the place of meeting of the great northern road by Aberdeen, and the roads leading to some of the principal passes of the Grampian mountains. It is, however, at present of small dimensions, and the houses and buildings are not of sufficient importance to merit particular notice; the village of Port-Elphinstone having become the main point of interest and traffic, chiefly on account of its situation at the head of the Aberdeenshire canal. The burgh contains several good shops for necessary commodities; but through the facilities of intercourse with Aberdeen, many articles are procured from that place. There are a subscription library and a savings' bank; and the post-office established in the town is the oldest in the district of Garioch. A branch of the northern road from Aberdeen to Inverness extends westward, and at last joins the Alford turnpike-road; and the royal mail and several other coaches pass and repass daily: there is likewise a depôt at the town, on the Aberdeenshire canal. In 1846 an act of parliament was passed authorizing the construction of a railway, nearly sixteen miles in length, from Kintore to Alford. The northern part of the parish, as well as Port-Elphinstone, has Inverury as its post-town. Monthly markets are held, chiefly for the sale of cattle.

Kintore was erected into a ROYAL BURGH by a charter of King James IV., dated February 4th, 1506, and is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and nine councillors. The old council, with the magistrates, choose the new magistrates; then the old council, with the new magistrates, choose the new council: there is no restriction with respect to re-election, and the present resident chief magistrate has consequently been in office some time. The burgh has neither property nor debt; its only revenue consists of feu-duty paid by the Earl of Kintore, amounting to £9. 6. Scots, and of £1. 13. 4. sterling, paid annually by the family of Craigievar to the poor of Kintore, as a fine for the murder within the burgh of one of the family of Gordon of Craigmile. The magistrates have no power of taxing the inhabitants; the cess and burgh charges, amounting to £5. 2. per annum, are paid by Lord Kintore. Nor have they for many years been in the practice of exercising jurisdiction, either civil or criminal, except in confining a disorderly person for the night. Peace is maintained by a town-serjeant and one or two special constables, and Lord Kintore provides a gaol and town-house. This burgh is classed with the Elgin district of burghs in returning a member to parliament.

The PARISH, including the lands of Creechy and Thainston, which were detached from the parish of Kinkell, and annexed to it in 1760, is about six miles and a half in length from the southern to the northern extremity, and at its greatest breadth measures a little more than three miles. It comprises 8430 acres, of which 3408 are under cultivation, 2478 waste or permanent pasture, 652 waste, but capable of cultivation, and 1892 occupied by wood. The surface is uneven, and in many places rugged; but there is no high land except the hill of Thainston, which rises about 280 feet above the level of the sea, and by its beautifully-wooded scenery, in connexion with the smoothly-gliding stream of the Don, invests the locality with a lively and interesting appearance. The lands rising from the town, which is situated in the vale of the Don, are alluvial and rich, occasionally interspersed with hollows of mossy soil. The level and cultivated parts not immediately on the river side consist of a light sandy earth, or drained moss. On the higher grounds the soil is so thin in many places that the substratum is scarcely covered. Considerable portions of peat-moss have been reclaimed, and the remainder supplies fuel. Grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips are raised; and their aggregate annual value, with the revenue from pasturage, hay, and the cuttings of woods and plantations, amounts to above £10,000. The cattle are chiefly of the Aberdeenshire breed, and much care is taken in selecting those of good shape, and without horns. Formerly large flocks of sheep, numbering upwards of 2000, were pastured on the moors; but very few are now kept, extensive plantations having been since formed. The most improved system of husbandry is followed; large tracts of waste land have been reclaimed and cultivated, and embankments have been raised against the inundations of the river Don. Furrow-draining has been successfully practised; and during the last thirty years more than 300 acres have been trenched, drained, and inclosed by the tenants, under the encouragement of the proprietor. The annual value of real property in Kintore is £4525.

The rock in the parish, as in most of the neighbouring parts, consists of granite, which exists in large masses forming the substratum, and is also found in blocks upon the surface, thus rendering the improvement of some of the waste grounds a work of great labour. Part of the wood is ancient; but a large proportion is plantation, chiefly of larch, Scotch, and spruce firs, about 250 acres of which, for some years past, have been annually planted by Lord Kintore. The mansion of Thainston is an elegant modern structure, beautifully situated in a well-wooded tract, and commanding fine and extensive views. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Kintore: the minister's stipend is £184, with a manse, and a glebe of eight acres, valued at £23 per annum. Kintore church, situated in the town, was built in 1819, and contains accommodation for 700 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin, Greek, geography, and the usual branches of education; the master has a salary of £30, with about £30 fees. A legacy was lately left by Mr. John Buchan, of Aberdeen,

a native of Kintore, for the promotion of education, the will directing £200 to be put to interest, to form an endowment for a school to be founded in the western extremity of the parish. A charitable bequest of £9 per annum, called Davidson's, is confined to the poor of the burgh. The only relic of antiquity worthy of notice is the ruin of the castle, situated about a mile westward of the Aberdeen road; it is a rectangular structure, containing two lofty arched apartments, one over the other, and forms an impressive object from several points of observation. Arthur Johnston, the poet, celebrated for his elegant Latinity, was a pupil in the parochial school of Kintore; and Sir Andrew Mitchell, ambassador to Prussia in the reign of Frederick the Great, possessed the estate of Thainston, where he often resided.

KINTULLOCH, a village, in the parish of DUNBARNY, county of PERTH, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Perth; containing 119 inhabitants. This place takes its name from a Gaelic term signifying "the top of a gentle rising ground or green eminence," on account of its contiguity to a slope near a brook. The lands were granted, under William the Lion, to Hugh Say, an Englishman, whose estate, having descended to Arabella his sister, passed in part from her by gift, after the death of her husband Reginald de Warrene, to the monks of Scone in 1249; and finally, after frequently changing proprietors, came into the possession of Mr. Grant of Kilgraston. The village is situated half a mile south-west of the church, and is chiefly inhabited by cottars, whose tenements are remarkable for the cleanliness of the interior, and for the tasteful manner in which the fronts are ornamented with roses and evergreens. At one extremity of this pleasing spot, is a splendid gateway leading to Kilgraston. There is a school, the master of which has a free house and garden, allowed by the Grant family.

KIPPEN, a parish, partly in the county of PERTH, but chiefly in the county of STIRLING; containing, with the greater portion of the former quoad sacra parish of Bucklyvie, the village of Kippen, and the hamlets of Arnprior, Cauldhame, Kepp, and Shirgarton, 1922 inhabitants, of whom 397 are in the village of Kippen, 10 miles (W.) from Stirling. This place derives its name, in the Gaelic language signifying "a promontory", from the situation of the village at the extremity of an eminence which terminates near Boquhan, in the eastern portion of the parish. Few events of historical importance are recorded in connexion with the place, though, from the names of several localities, indicating ancient fortresses, of which there are now scarcely any vestiges remaining, it appears to have been the scene of frequent hostilities between the different clans in the vicinity. In the reign of James V., a dispute arose between the inhabitants of the baronies of Arnprior and Glentirran, respecting the course of the stream issuing from Loch Leggan, which dispute terminated in a sanguinary battle near the loch, when many persons on each side were killed. Upon this occasion, the king, who at that time resided in the castle of Stirling, ordered the stream to be diverted into the channel it at present occupies, and, depriving both parties of their claim, erected on its banks a mill, which still retains the appellation of the Royal Mill.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the river Forth, and is about eight miles in extreme length, varying from two to four miles in breadth, and comprising rather more than 10,000 acres, of which 5300 are arable, 600 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. The surface of the parish, which contains two portions of the county of Perth, stretching from north to south, and detaching nearly one-third of Kippen from the county of Stirling, is pleasingly diversified with rising grounds of moderate elevation. Along the shore of the Forth extends a level tract of carse land in a state of the richest cultivation, from which the ground rises towards the south by a partly abrupt, but generally gradual, ascent for more than a mile, beyond which it again subsides by a gentle declivity. From the higher grounds is obtained an extensive and varied prospect over the surrounding country, embracing the whole of the carse, Stirling Castle, the rocks of Craigforth and the Abbey Craig, the braes of Monteith, and the range of the Grampians from the Ochil hills to Ben-Lomond. The river Forth is here of inconsiderable width, and the stream greatly discoloured by the floating moss, which has also injured the fishery, previously very lucrative. Several rivulets flow through the glens that intersect the parish, and most of them abound with trout of good quality. The burn of Broich, issuing from Loch Leggan, runs along the beautiful glen of Broich, and afterwards, in its course to the Forth, serves chiefly to float off the moss in the plain below. The burn of Boquhan, which is the boundary line between this parish and Gargunnock, has its rise in the rock of Ballochleam, and in its descent has made for itself a channel through the substratum of red sandstone, which it has excavated into caverns of singular form: flowing along the richly-wooded glen of Boquhan, it falls into the Forth at the bridge of Frew. Some smaller rivulets, in their way through their respective glens, exhibit picturesque cascades; and on the moor of Kippen is Loch Leggan, a fine sheet of water about a mile in circumference, whose shores are well wooded, and which is the only lake in the parish.

For some breadth from the shore of the Forth the SOIL is light and fertile, and in the carse between it and the higher grounds a deep rich clay; on the acclivities, a loam alternated with sand and gravel; and towards the summit, of lighter and less productive quality. There are also considerable tracts of moss, with which, indeed, the whole carse appears to have been formerly overspread. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips; the system of husbandry is in a highly-improved state. The lands have been drained, and are generally well inclosed; and much moss has been reclaimed and brought into cultivation: the farm-houses are substantial and commodious, and on most of the farms are threshing-mills. Dairy-farming is well managed; the cows are usually of the Ayrshire breed. Considerable attention is paid to live stock, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. There are about sixty or seventy acres of ancient woods remaining. The plantations, which are extensive, are chiefly larch and Scotch fir on the higher lands, and on the lower comprise oak, ash, and elm, which are all in a thriving state. In the glens are also large tracts of coppice-wood, and a great part of the moor has recently been planted. The principal substrata are red sandstone, and limestone; and coal is supposed to exist, though some attempts to explore it have not been attended with success. The

sandstone is extensively quarried on the moor; it is soft when taken from the quarry, but hardens on exposure to the air, and is of excellent quality for building, for which purpose large quantities are sent to a considerable distance. The limestone is found chiefly in the southern district of the parish, and is also of good quality; but from the want of coal, which is to be obtained only from a great distance, it is but little wrought for burning into lime. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8775. The seats are, Garden, a handsome modern mansion, to which additions have been made; and Broich House, also a modern residence, beautifully situated. In the grounds of the latter is an extraordinary yew-tree; it is of great age and size, and does not appear to have been ever lopped or pollarded. An engraving of this fine tree is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1850.

The village of Kippen has a pleasingly-rural appearance. A public library is supported by subscription, and there is a library of religious books for gratuitous circulation; a post-office is established under that of Stirling, and has a daily delivery. Fairs for cattle are held on the first Wednesday in January, the second Wednesday in April, the 26th of May, the 23rd of October, and the first, second, and third Wednesdays in December. Facility of communication is maintained by the road from Stirling to Dumbarton, which passes for seven miles through the parish; by a turnpike-road from the village to Glasgow, which intersects the parish for three miles in a south-west direction; and by bridges over the Forth, in excellent repair. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Dunblane, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend averages £260, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum; patrons, the family of Galbraith of Blackhouse. Kippen church, erected in 1825, is a handsome structure in the later English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower, and contains about 800 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. A church in connexion with the Establishment was built in 1835 at Bucklyvie, where is also a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Church. There are two parochial schools, one at Kippen, the master of which has a salary of £27. 15. 6., with a house and garden, and fees amounting on the average to £20; and the other at Claymires, in Bucklyvie, the master of which, in addition to the fees, has a salary of £5. 11., with a house and garden. The late Rev. James Miller of Edinburgh, who was a native of this parish, bequeathed, in trust to the Kirk Session of Kippen, property for the foundation of a bursary of £24 in each of the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, for young men prosecuting their studies with a view to the ministry in the Established Church of Scotland. The Kirk Session of Kippen are the patrons, and the election is directed to be made on Mr. Miller's father's gravestone in Kippen churchyard. There are no remains of the ancient castle of Arnfinlay, or of the Tower of Garden, formerly in the parish; and of several small heights called Keirs, supposed to have been originally Pictish or Celtic fortresses, and on which are still vestiges of military works, nothing of the history is distinctly known.

KIRK, a hamlet, in the parish of LUNDIE and FOWLIS, county of FORFAR, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Dundee; containing 75 inhabitants. The population of this small place is entirely agricultural.

KIRKALDY, county of FIFE.—See KIRKCALDY.

KIRKANDREWS, a small village, in the parish of BORGUE, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 2 miles (W.) from Borgue; containing 47 inhabitants. It is seated on the south-east shore of Wigtown bay, into which opens a bay of its own name, about a mile north-west of Boreness Point. This village was formerly of greater extent and importance than it is at present, and was noted for the periodical celebration of horse and foot races, to which numbers were attracted from all quarters. The ruins of its ancient church have a beautifully-picturesque and romantic appearance.

KIRKBEAN, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 12 miles (S.) from Dumfries; containing, with the villages of Carsethorn, Preston-Mill, and Saturness, 891 inhabitants, of whom 91 are in the village of Kirkbean. This parish, the name of which, in the Gaelic language, is descriptive of the situation of its church at the foot of a mountain, is bounded on the east and south by the Solway Firth, and is about six miles in length and three in average breadth, comprising nearly 11,000 acres, of which 5000 are arable, and the remainder hill pasture, plantation, moorland, and waste. Its surface is mountainous and rugged, especially towards the west, where are lofty ridges of hills terminating to the north in the height of Criffel, which has an elevation of 1900 feet above the sea. From Criffel the land slopes gradually towards the shore, is tolerably level, and in a high state of cultivation. The hill commands from its summit very extensive and varied prospects, embracing views of Annan, Carlisle, Dumfries, Castle-Douglas, and the Isle of Man; and in favourable weather the mountains of North Wales, and the north coast of Ireland, may be dimly seen. In general the coast is low and sandy, but interspersed with rocky precipices of considerable elevation, in one of which, near Arbigland House, is a naturally-formed arch of romantic appearance; the principal bay is that of Carse, and the most prominent headlands are Borron Point and Saturness.

The SOIL in some parts is light and sandy, in others of greater depth and fertility; and a considerable tract of land, recovered from the sea by an embankment constructed by the Oswald family, has been brought into profitable cultivation. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips; the rotation system of husbandry is practised, and bone-dust and guano have been introduced as manure. Much improvement has been, and continues to be, made by draining the lands, which are also well inclosed; many of the farms are extensive, and the farm houses and offices are substantial, and kept in good repair. The hill pastures support a number of sheep of the Cheviot breed, and attention is paid to the rearing of live stock generally; the cattle are of the native breed, with the exception of the cows on the two dairy-farms, which are Ayrshire. There is little ancient wood, and the plantations are far from being extensive. The substrata are chiefly white granite, of which most of the rocks are composed, limestone, and sandstone of a very coarse kind: the limestone, though of inferior quality, is well adapted for building. Indications of coal have been observed, but not holding out sufficient inducement to operations. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5758. Arbigland House, the

seat of Mr. Hamilton Craik, is a handsome mansion, situated near the coast, in a tastefully-embellished demesne: Cavens is also a handsome residence, belonging to Mr. Oswald. The village of Kirkbean stands on the estuary of the Nith, in a beautifully-rural valley, and consists of pleasing cottages kept in the neatest order, and surrounded by thriving plantations. At Saturness, on the coast, are several small cottages, which, during the season, are inhabited by respectable families for the purpose of sea-bathing; and at Preston Farm there was formerly a burgh of regality, of which the ancient cross is still remaining. At Carsethorn, also a bathing-village, steam-packets touch twice a week, in their passage from Dumfries to Whitehaven and Liverpool; and vessels anchor safely in its bay when they cannot proceed to Dumfries. Preston-Mill contains a population of 76. There is a mail-coach daily, except Sunday, to and from Dumfries; and facility of communication generally is afforded by the turnpike-road that passes through the parish to that town.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend averages about £190, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. Kirkbean church is a commodious and handsome structure, erected in the year 1776, with a tower crowned by a dome, erected by subscription in 1835; it is beautifully situated in the vale, and is adorned with clumps of plantation on little knolls surrounding it. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship on the south-western verge of the parish. The parochial school affords instruction to about seventy children; and the master has a salary of two chalders of meal, with a house and garden, and the interest of a bequest of £608. 4., producing £24. 6. 6., for which sum he teaches thirty poor children gratuitously: the fees average £28 per annum. There is also a school about three miles distant from the former; the master receives the interest of a bequest of £400 by Messrs. Marshall, of Glasgow, to which £100 have been added by the present minister, the Rev. Thomas Grierson. The poor have the interest of various bequests amounting in the aggregate to £350. At Wreaths, and also at Cavens, are some remains of castellated buildings, of which the latter was the property, and occasionally the residence, of the Regent Morton; and at Borron Point are vestiges of an ancient moat and ditch called Mc Culloch's Castle, the history of which is unknown. Among the natives of the parish of Kirkbean have been, Admiral John Campbell, who accompanied Commodore Anson in his voyage of circumnavigation, born here in 1719, while his father was minister of the parish; and the late Dr. Edward Milligan, distinguished as a lecturer on medical science in Edinburgh, who died in 1833, at the age of 47. Dr. Milligan was a striking example of what can be achieved by a decided determination to literary and scientific pursuits, in the face of much discouragement and difficulty. For a considerable time he followed the humble occupation of shoemaking; but proceeding to college, his abilities soon appeared, and as a lecturer he guided the studies of others with the most complete success, continuing his labours even during the blindness that preceded his last illness. John Paul, better known as the notorious Paul Jones, and whose father was gardener at Arbigland, was also a native.

KIRKCALDY, a royal burgh, a sea-port, and a parish, in the district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, 14 miles (E. by N.) from Dunfermline, and 14 (N. by E.) from Edinburgh; the parish containing 5275 inhabitants, of whom 4785 are in the burgh. This place derives its name from an ancient church founded here by the Culdees, and annexed in the reign of David I. to the monastery of Dunfermline, into which that monarch had introduced an establishment of Benedictine monks from Canterbury. The origin of the town is very obscure, neither is there any authentic history of its early progress. It is supposed, however, that its proximity to the sea, and the abundance of fuel in the vicinity, induced numbers to settle here at a remote period, for the cultivation of commerce and manufactures. The first notice of the town occurs in a charter of David II., erecting it into a burgh of regality in favour of the abbot of Dunfermline and his successors, in whose possession it remained for more than a century. In 1450, it was granted by the commendator and convent to the bailies and community of the burgh, together with the harbour, the burgage acres, and common pastures, with the tolls, customs, and other privileges pertaining to it, to be held by them for ever. This tenure, however, was subsequently altered; and instead of being a burgh of the lordship of Dunfermline, the town was constituted a royal burgh, and invested with all the immunities enjoyed by royal burghs in their fullest extent: the original charter being lost, the date of this change cannot be precisely ascertained. Under these rights the town continued to flourish, and in 1622 it contributed 1030 merks towards the relief of the French Protestants. It had, about this time, not less than 100 vessels belonging to the port, and had attained a degree of importance which placed it next in rank in the county after St. Andrew's. The privileges of the burgh were confirmed and extended by charter of Charles I., who created it *de novo* a royal burgh and free port; and the government, which had been previously exercised by two bailies and a treasurer, was vested in a provost, who was also admiral of the port, two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and council.

Burgh Seal.

During the commotions in this reign the inhabitants embraced the cause of the parliament, and zealously subscribed the Covenant. Many of them joined the army of the Covenanters; and at the battle of Kilsyth, in which that army was defeated with great slaughter by the Marquess of Montrose, a very large number of the men of Kirkcaldy are said to have been killed. In the progress of events the town suffered repeated injuries, and during the interregnum continued to languish and decline. According to the burgh records, from the commencement of the civil war to the restoration of Charles II., as many as ninety-four vessels belonging to the port were captured by the enemy or lost at sea; and in 1682 the town was reduced to such distress, that an application was made to the convention of royal burghs to take its poverty into consideration, and administer to its relief. At the time of the Revolution, the inhabitants,

in the zeal of their attachment to the cause of William III., apprehended the chancellor of Scotland, the Earl of Perth, and, after detaining him for some time in custody under a guard of 300 men, delivered him to the Earl of Mar at Alloa. William, in return for their loyalty, granted the inhabitants a diminution of their annual assessment; and the town, with the trade of the port, now began to revive, and continued to prosper till the Union, when, in common with all the other sea-ports on the coast of Fife, it fell into decay. It then and afterwards suffered so much that its shipping, in 1760, was reduced to one coasting-sloop of sixty tons' burthen, and two ferry-boats of thirty tons each. From this time, however, the trade began to increase; and though it was much impeded by the disputes with America, it continued to advance, and at the conclusion of the war there were twelve vessels belonging to the place, which is now one of the most flourishing sea-ports in Fifeshire.

The TOWN is situated on the north side of the Firth of Forth, upon a narrow strip of level land at the base of a ridge of rising ground, and extends for a mile and a half along the shore, consisting principally of one street formerly composed of old ill-built houses with outside stairs. A number of the old houses still remain, but there are now hardly any outside stairs to be seen. Towards the centre of the line, the street expands for some distance into greater width, containing numerous modern well-built houses of handsome appearance, and a few good inns. Considerable improvements have been for some time in progress; and the town has been enlarged by the formation of several streets diverging from the main line towards the sands on the south, and others built on the acclivities of the hills towards the north. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas by a company who have erected works for that purpose; the inhabitants are also amply supplied with water. Many of the ancient houses have been taken down, and rebuilt in a better style; and the town generally is in a state of progressive improvement. A subscription library is well supported, and contains a collection of more than 4000 volumes; a mechanics' library has also been established, consisting of 1500 volumes; and there are two circulating libraries, comprising together nearly 3000. An institution has been formed within the last few years, in which lectures on literary and scientific subjects are regularly delivered during the winter months. Two public reading and news rooms are supported by subscription, which are well supplied with newspapers and periodical publications; and a weekly journal is published in the town. An agricultural association has also been founded; it holds meetings twice in the year, and awards premiums for samples of seed, the finest specimens of live stock, and the best crops of every description raised in the district.

The chief MANUFACTURES carried on are those of the various kinds of coarse linen, consisting of checks, striped holland, dowlas, ticking, sail cloths, and other articles, in which great improvements were some time since made by Mr. James Fergus, who adapted the manufacture of ticking, which had previously been made here for the manufacturers of Glasgow only, to the use of the English markets, and introduced the making of checks of cotton and linen mixed, drills, and ducks. The gross value of the linens manufactured in Kirkcaldy is now estimated at £80,000 per annum, and, including the linen goods made in the several suburban places in adjoining parishes, £200,000 per annum; affording occupation to a large number of weavers, exclusively of hand-looms in private dwellings. Connected with the factories are extensive bleaching-grounds and dye-houses. There are several mills for the spinning of flax, in which about 6000 spindles of yarn are produced daily, and from which quantities are exported to France and other parts of the continent to the value of £60,000 annually; these mills are driven by steam-engines of twenty-horse power, and give employment to considerable numbers of females. The manufacture of steam-engines and the various kinds of machinery for the use of the mills, for which there are three establishments in the town, engages about 200 men. The manufacture of salt, formerly very extensive, is still carried on, upon a limited scale; there are also two tanneries, two breweries, a distillery, and several collieries in the parish.

The trade of the PORT consists chiefly in the exportation of yarn and various manufactured goods, coal, and agricultural produce; and in the importation of flax, timber, and other merchandise. The foreign trade is with North and South America, the Mediterranean, France, the Baltic, Norway, Denmark, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, and Germany; about ninety vessels from foreign parts annually visiting the port. The coasting-trade is also considerable. The number of vessels registered in 1842 as belonging to the port was ninety-one, of the aggregate burthen of 8911 tons, and employing about 800 seamen. Two vessels are engaged in the whale-fishery, which was formerly much more extensive. Smacks sail regularly from Kirkcaldy to London, and trading-vessels to Leith and Glasgow. The jurisdiction of the port extends over fifty-two miles of coast, from Aberdour, in the Firth of Forth, to the upper part of the bay of St. Andrew's; including the sub-port of Anstruther and various other creeks. Kirkcaldy harbour, which is under the direction of trustees appointed under act of parliament in 1829, is situated at the eastern extremity of the town, and is inclosed by two stone piers at the east and west ends. Though capacious, it is very inadequate for the trade of the port, being accessible to vessels of any considerable burthen only at spring tides. An act was passed in 1849, for enlarging and improving the harbour, for regulating the petty customs of the burgh, and for other purposes. Attempts are consequently now in progress for its improvement, by the extension of the eastern pier under the superintendence of Mr. Leslie, civil engineer, of Dundee; the cost is estimated at £10,000, and further improvements are in contemplation, which, when carried into effect, will render it safe and convenient, at an expense of £40,000. The shore dues, from which the corporation derive their chief revenue, amounted in 1842 to £1715. The custom-house establishment consists of a collector, comptroller, land-surveyor, three land-waiters, and fourteen tides-men; the amount of duties paid in 1842 was £4766.

There are branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial Bank, the National Bank of Scotland, and the Union Bank of Scotland, the buildings for which add much to the appearance of the town. The post-office has two deliveries daily; and in addition to the facilities of communication by roads, Kirkcaldy has a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway.

The market, which is on Saturday, is amply supplied with corn, and is attended by dealers from all parts; the average quantity of grain sold is about 35,000 quarters, of which 10,000 only are disposed of by sample, and the remainder in the stock market. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on the third Friday in February, the third Friday in July, and the first Friday in October. The government of the BURGH, since the passing of the Municipal Reform act in the reign of William IV., has been vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and a council of twenty-one members, including the five magistrates. The council of twenty-one are elected by the constituency at large, seven being chosen every year; and the provost, who is *ex officio* a justice of the peace for the county, and the other magistrates, are elected by the councillors from among themselves. There are seven incorporated trades, the smiths, wrights and masons, weavers, shoemakers, tailors, bakers, and fleshers, all of which, except the weavers, possess exclusive privileges of trading. Courts are held for the adjudication of civil causes to any amount; in criminal cases the magistrates' jurisdiction is limited to misdemeanors. The town-hall and gaol form one building in the High-street, surmounted with a spire: the hall, in which the courts are held and the public business transacted, is spacious and handsomely fitted up, and contains a portrait of Walter Fergus, Esq., of Strathore. The gaol is under excellent regulations: proper attention is paid to the health and comfort of the prisoners, who are profitably employed, and the management is well adapted for their reformation. The whole buildings, which are in the Norman style of architecture, were erected at a cost of £5000. Kirkcaldy is associated with Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, in returning a member to the house of commons: its parliamentary boundary is much more extensive than the municipal, and embraces a population of not less than 15,000.

The PARISH formerly included the chief part of that of Abbotshall, which was separated from it in the year 1650; but it is now of very inconsiderable extent. It is only two miles and a half in length, and scarcely one mile in breadth; and comprises little more, besides the town site, than the burgh acres, and the common lands once belonging to the town, not exceeding in the whole 1050 acres, of which 160 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable. Near the town the soil is rich and fertile, from the abundance of manure; in other parts, less productive. The surface rises from the shore of the Firth (a level sandy beach) towards the north into a bold ridge, which has an elevation of 300 feet above the sea: the only stream is the Eastburn, which, after receiving some tributaries in a course of less than three miles, flows into the Firth at the extremity of the parish, bordering upon that of Dysart. The substrata are principally sandstone, slate, and coal, which last occurs in several seams varying from nine inches to three and a half feet in thickness; one mine is in operation, and the coal is raised from a depth of forty-six fathoms. Iron-ore is found in the coal district, in globular masses; but the price obtained does not remunerate the trouble of working it. The annual value of real property in the parish is £18,239. Dunnikier House, the seat of James Townsend Oswald, Esq., a handsome mansion erected about 1790, is beautifully situated in a richly-wooded demesne.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, synod of Fife. The minister's stipend averages about £200, with a manse and glebe valued together at about £50 per annum; patron, the Crown. The parish church, situated upon rising ground in the High-street, is a handsome structure in the later English style, erected in 1807, on the site of the ancient building, which had fallen into a state of dilapidation. A portion of the old tower is attached to the west end, and detracts greatly from the appearance of the church; but its removal, and the erection of a tower or spire of corresponding style, are in contemplation. The interior is well arranged, and contains 1480 sittings. A church to which a quoad sacra district was for a time annexed containing a population of 1977 persons, was erected near the east end of the town, at an expense of £2000; it is called East Port Church, and has 840 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, members of the United Presbyterian Church, Episcopalians, Independents, Bereans, the Synod of United Original Seceders, and Scottish Baptists. A Burgh school is supported by the corporation and by the fees, and is under the superintendence of a rector, to whom they pay £50, and an assistant, who has a salary of £40; it is attended by 170 children, who are instructed in the classics and in the various branches of a commercial education. The fees produce about £50 per annum to each master; but neither has a dwelling-house. Schools have been erected in Kirkcaldy proper, Pathhead, Abbotshall, and Kinghorn, and teachers appointed, under an endowment by Robert Philp, Esq., who, in 1828, bequeathed £74,000 for the education and clothing of 400 of the most needy children of the district. To each of the children, on leaving school, are allowed from £7 to £10, according to merit, to enable them to acquire a trade, or to introduce them into creditable employment. The master of the Kirkcaldy school, under this trust, has £100 per annum; and a mistress to teach the girls to sew has a salary of £15. There are numerous other schools, partly endowed, and partly supported by the fees; and the number of children attending them is about 700. Mr. John Thomson, in 1810, bequeathed £780, of which he appropriated one-half of the proceeds to the payment of school fees for poor children, and one-half to the relief of the aged. An institution for the benefit of old and disabled mariners belonging to the port, and for their widows and orphans, was established about the year 1590, to the support of which the masters and crews of the various vessels long contributed a percentage of their pay. This institution is called the "Prime Gilt-Box of Kirkcaldy," and has funds amounting to about £2500. There are also a ladies' benevolent society, a clothing society, and a fund for supplying the poor with coal. In 1828, the gallery on the north side of the church, which was densely crowded to hear the Rev. Edward Irving of London, fell down; and many lives were lost. Dr. Adam Smith, author of *The Wealth of Nations*, and one of the most illustrious men, as a writer, to whom Scotland has given birth, was born at Kirkcaldy in 1723. After an absence of many years, which were occupied in literary pursuits, and, for some time, in discharging his professional duties in the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow, he returned to Kirkcaldy, where he composed his celebrated

work. He died in 1789; and it is not a little remarkable that, to this day, no monument to his memory has been erected in his native town.

KIRKCOLM, a parish, in the county of WIGTOWN, 6 miles (N. by W.)from Stranraer; containing 1793 inhabitants, of whom 391 are in the village of Stewartown. The word Kirkcolm is evidently corrupted by usage from *Kirk-Columba*, a name at first applied to the church (which was dedicated to St. Columba), and afterwards used as a proper name for the parish. The place is of great antiquity, the original church having been built at, or shortly after, the time when the saint flourished to whom it is dedicated. It is doubtful whether St. Columba was of Irish or Scottish origin; but he was in high repute in Scotland in the sixth century. He fixed his residence in the isle of Icolmkill, or "the chapel of Columba," and spent his whole life in endeavouring to convert the natives to Christianity, and in sending out missionaries into the western parts of Scotland for the same purpose. The remains of Corswall Castle, said by Sympson, who wrote in 1684, to be then a heap of ruins; an ancient church dedicated to St. Bride; and the chapel of the Virgin, called Kilmore, also testify to the great antiquity of the parish.

KIRKCOLM is about five miles and a half in length and four miles in breadth. It forms a small peninsula, being bounded on the north and west by the sea, on the east by the bay of Loch Ryan, and on the south by the parish of Leswalt. The surface, in its general appearance, is irregular, sloping gently towards the west. From Portmore bay northward, then westward round Corswall point, and southward along the Irish Channel, the scenery is varied by the bold rocky elevations of the coast. There is a considerable stream, turning the mill of Corswall; and near the middle of the parish is Loch Connel, about a mile in circumference. Springs of good fresh water are found in every direction. In the interior the soil is a productive loam; but near the coast, which encompasses the larger extent of the parish, it is poor, and so thin as scarcely in many parts to cover the rock. The number of acres under cultivation is between 10,000 and 11,000; there are upwards of 1200 acres in waste and pasture, and between 100 and 200 planted. The present crops of wheat, oats, and barley on lands covered fifty years back with whins and heath, show the great progress of the parish in an agricultural point of view; but the climate is bleak and rainy, and not favourable to the highest improvement of the soil. With few exceptions, the farm-houses are substantial and comfortable dwellings. Galloway cattle, an excellent native breed, are kept; but the Ayrshire cow is preferred on the dairy-farms, on the management of which much care is bestowed. In this parish the subsoil is gravelly and rocky. The rocks are of the greywacke transition class, and there are considerable quantities of red sandstone, as well as greywacke-slate, clay-slate, and pure clay. Quartz and granite are also sometimes found. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6267. Corswall House, occupying an elevated position on the margin of Loch Ryan, in the midst of spreading plantations, is seen from a distance as a pleasing object. The only village is Stewartown, where the young women, as in most other parts of the parish, are chiefly employed in embroidering muslin webs. Little traffic is carried on; but the basin called the Wig, on the coast of Loch Ryan, is a convenient and safe retreat, and two or three vessels, of less than forty tons' burthen, belong to Kirkcolm. Corswall lighthouse, finished in 1816, and occupying a rocky projection on the western side of the parish, is a noble and commanding structure; it is built of whinstone, and has a revolving light on the top of the tower, which is eighty-six feet high, and embraces a very extensive view, comprehending a large part of the Irish coast.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Stranraer, synod of Galloway; patrons, the Earl of Stair, and James Carrick Moore, Esq., of Corswall. The stipend of the minister is £216, with a good manse, and a glebe of ten acres valued at £15 per annum. Kirkcolm church is a commodious and substantial edifice, accommodating 650 persons; it was built in 1824, and is in good repair. There is a parochial school, in which reading and writing, English grammar, arithmetic, and book-keeping, with mensuration, navigation, and Latin, are taught; the master has a house and garden, a salary of £27, and about £18 in fees. Among the relics of antiquity are the ruins of Corswall Castle, distant about a mile from the sea, in the northern part of the parish: a cannon seven feet long, a gold ring, some coins, and a silver plate with an inscription, were found here some years since. About a mile from this castle are the foundations of the ancient church dedicated to St. Bride; and on the southern part of the coast of Loch Ryan are the ruins of a wall belonging to the chapel of Kilmorie. A stone from this chapel was placed over the west door of the old church of Kirkcolm when it was repaired in 1719, and left in the churchyard when the church was taken down in 1821. It is a rude specimen of ancient sculpture, so much worn by time that the figures can scarcely be traced with any accuracy. One side appears to bear a shield, with an animal sculptured on it, and, on the top of the shield, a large cross; the other side is distinguished by a figure having the arms extended on a cross, with another figure beneath. The stone is of grey whinstone.

KIRKCONNEL, a parish and village, in the county of DUMFRIES, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Sanquhar; containing 1130 inhabitants, of whom 500 are in the village. St. Connel, to whom the church was dedicated, appears to have given the name to this parish. The church at one time belonged to the monks of Holywood, who received the tithes, establishing a vicarage for the due performance of divine service. At the Reformation the revenues were held by Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, on the payment of £20 Scots yearly to the monks; but after that event, the patronage and tithes, with other property of the abbey, were vested in the crown, and granted by it to John Murray of Lochmaben. In the reign of Charles II. the patronage was transferred to the Duke of Queensberry; and upon the death of the last duke, William, it came, with the title, into the noble family of Scott, to whom nearly the whole of this parish, with very extensive property in the neighbouring districts, now belongs. The PARISH is about fifteen miles in length and eight in breadth, and contains upwards of 26,000 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the parish of Crawfordjohn, in the county of Lanark; on the north-west and west by New Cumnock and Auchinleck, in the county of Ayr; and on the south-east and south-west by the parish of Sanquhar. The

surface throughout is irregular and hilly. The ground gradually rises for some distance on each side of the river Nith, which intersects the parish from west to east; after which it forms a continued range of hills, of considerable elevation, distant from the river on each side about two or three miles, and affording good sheep pasture. Beyond these hills, to the north and south, the land consists of peat-moss covered with heath and grass, or cold and swampy land, intersected with narrow valleys and deep ravines.

The SOIL under cultivation is in some parts a light gravelly mould; in other places it is a loam or clay, and sometimes a mixture of moss and clay. Occasionally there is a deep rich earth, especially upon the holm lands near the river. About 6300 acres are arable; about 19,100 are hill pasture, 542 low pasture, and 178 occupied by wood: both grain and green crops of all kinds are raised, but barley and wheat are sown in but small quantities, on account of the great distance of a regular market. The sheep, of which 11,000 or 12,000 are kept, are chiefly of the native black-faced breed, as being the most hardy, and the best suited to the bleak exposure of hill pasturage: about 7000 lambs are annually reared, 5000 of which are sent to market. The cows, which are principally kept for the dairy, are of the Ayrshire or Cunninghame breed. Improvements in every branch of agriculture have been extensively carried on, chiefly by the noble proprietor of the parish; and the annual value of real property in Kirkconnel now amounts to £5647. Limestone and ironstone are found in this district; but it is chiefly celebrated for its coal, which is of the best quality, and was extensively wrought until the mining operations were transferred to the neighbouring parish of Sanquhar, for more general convenience. There is an iron-plating forge upon a small scale, employing eight or ten men. A great public road runs through the upper district, upon which the Glasgow and Carlisle coach used to pass and repass daily: the parish roads are in good repair, but bridges are much wanted on the great road. The village is principally inhabited by labourers. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Penpont, synod of Dumfries; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. The stipend averages hardly £200, with a good manse and convenient offices, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum. Kirkconnel church, a plain structure bearing the date 1729, has been enlarged and repaired within the present century, and is in very good condition. There is a parochial school, in which English, writing, and arithmetic are taught; the master has the minimum salary, with a house, and about £34 fees. On the farm of Rigg are two mineral springs, useful in stomachic complaints; but owing to the want of accommodation they are not much frequented: the waters, however, are often sent to distant parts of the country. There are some small remains of antiquity. John Hyslop, author of the *Cameronian's Dream*, was a native of the parish; and the late venerable and highly-esteemed George Jardine, Esq., professor of logic in the university of Glasgow, was in early life, for a short time, parochial schoolmaster of Kirkconnel: he bequeathed the sum of £50 for the benefit of the schoolmaster, directing the capital to be laid out on the most advantageous terms, and the interest to be paid to the master for ever.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a royal burgh and a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, of which it is the capital, 28 miles (S.W. by W.) from Dumfries, and 100 (S. W.) from Edinburgh; containing 3526 inhabitants, of whom 2692 are in the burgh. This place is supposed to have derived its name, originally *Kirk-Cuthbert*, from the dedication of its ancient church to the Northumbrian saint of that name; and a cemetery about a quarter of a mile eastward of the town still retains the appellation of St. Cuthbert's churchyard. Prior to the time of the Romans, this part of the country contained a chain of forts belonging to the *Selgovae*, of which *Caerbantorigum*, the principal border garrison of that people, and situated here, was taken by Agricola about the year 82. His successors retained possession of the district for nearly three centuries, and here formed the Roman station *Benutium*. During the minority of MALCOLM IV., son of David I., Fergus, lord of Galloway, whose baronial castle was situated on an island in Loch Fergus, near the town, threw off his allegiance to the Scottish crown, and exercised a kind of sovereignty as an independent prince. Malcolm twice invaded Galloway with a view to reduce him to obedience, without success; but having greatly increased his army, he again attacked him in his dominions, and obtained a triumphant victory. Fergus resigned the lordship of Galloway in 1160, and retiring into the abbey of Holyrood, upon which he had bestowed the churches and lands of Dunrod and Galtway, within the present parish of Kirkcudbright, died in the following year. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry I. of England, and was ancestor of the families of Bruce and Baliol. Fergus was succeeded in the lordship by his two sons, Uchtred and Gilbert, between whom, according to the Celtic law, his dominions were equally divided: the former, who gave the church of Kirk-Cuthbert to the monks of Holyrood, resided in the castle of Loch Fergus; but in 1174 he was attacked there, and inhumanly murdered, by his brother Gilbert. The last of the male line of the ancient lords was Allan, who died in his castle of Kirkcudbright, and was interred in the abbey of Dundrennan, founded by Fergus, his great-grandfather.

Burgh Seal.

During the competition for the crown of Scotland between Bruce and Baliol, the castle of Kirkcudbright was delivered, by mandate of Edward I. of England, who had been appointed umpire, to Baliol, to whom he awarded the crown. The next event of importance relates to Wallace, who, subsequently to his defeat at the battle of Falkirk, sailed from this town for France, accompanied by Maclellan of Bombie, and fifty of his adherents; and soon after, Edward, with his queen and court, remained for ten days in the castle of Kirkcudbright, whence he shipped large quantities of grain to England and Ireland, to be ground for the supply of his army. Some time afterwards, Edward Bruce, having subdued Galloway for his brother, received the lordship in acknowledgment of his services, together with the castle of Kirkcudbright and the whole of Baliol's for-

feited possessions: the lordship passed subsequently by intermarriage to the family of Douglas. In the reign of JAMES II., a sanguinary battle took place near the town, which ended in the total defeat of the retainers of Sir John Herries, who, assisted by Maclellan of Bombie, had invaded the territories of Douglas to recover compensation for robberies committed by the dependents of that powerful chieftain. Sir John was made prisoner, and executed; and the conquerors, having obtained admittance into the castle of Raeberry, the residence of the Bombie family, seized the chieftain, whom they carried off to Threave Castle, and beheaded. The king, about three years after this event, visited Kirkcudbright, while making preparations for the siege of Threave Castle, the last stronghold of the Douglases. In this siege he was assisted by the inhabitants; and for the service so rendered he conferred upon the town, which had been previously a burgh of regality, all the privileges of a royal burgh, by charter dated at Perth the 26th of October, 1455. After the battle of Towton in 1461, the town afforded an asylum to Henry VI. of England and his queen, who resided here till their departure for Edinburgh; and on the 16th April, 1462, the queen, with a convoy of four Scottish ships, sailed from this port to Bretagne, leaving Henry with a small retinue, who returned to England in 1463.

JAMES IV., in one of his pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Ninian at Whithorn, visited the town, in 1501. In 1507, it was nearly destroyed by the Earl of Derby, who, at the head of a large body of Manxmen, made a descent on the shores of Galloway. James again visited the town in 1508, and was hospitably received by the burgesses, to whom he granted the castle of Kirkcudbright, and the lands appertaining to it, which had reverted to the crown on the forfeiture of the Douglases. In 1513, many of the inhabitants, under the command of Sir William Maclellan of Bombie, attended James to the battle of Flodden, and fell with their leader on the field. In the year 1523, the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, landed here from Brest, and was joyfully received. During the minority of Mary, Queen of Scots, the town was summoned by the English forces who had gained possession of Dumfries to acknowledge the authority of Edward VI. This summons, however, the inhabitants refused to obey; and having barred their gates, and carefully secured their dykes, Maclellan of Bombie, at the head of a party of his retainers, attacked the assailants, who, having made some unavailing efforts, retired to Dumfries. After the battle of Langside, Mary, accompanied by Lord Herries and his followers, retreated into Galloway, and remained for three days there, previously to proceeding to England: she does not appear, however, to have visited the town of Kirkcudbright. James VI. visited the town while in pursuit of Lord Maxwell, who had arrived here from Spain to arm his followers in aid of the Spanish descent; and the king presented to the corporation a miniature silver musket, to be given as a prize to the most successful competitor in shooting at the target, in order to induce improvement in the use of fire-arms. Charles I., on his visit to Scotland, conferred upon Sir Robert Maclellan of Bombie the title of Lord Kirkcudbright, and granted to the burgh a new charter, vesting the government in a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and thirteen councillors; which charter is still partially in force.

The TOWN anciently consisted only of one irregular street leading down to the harbour, and was encompassed by a wall and fosse, of which there are still some vestiges remaining. It has been greatly extended and improved, and, being surrounded by a tract of richly-wooded country, has a pleasing aspect. The place now consists of several well-formed streets, intersecting each other at right angles; the principal are High-street, Castle-street, and St. Cuthbert's and Union streets, the two former leading to the river Dee, which bounds the town on the west side. The houses, most of which are modern, are neatly built; and among them are many handsome residences of opulent families, contributing greatly to the appearance of the town. The streets are lighted with gas, from works established by a company in 1838; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water from springs about half a mile distant, conveyed by pipes laid down in 1763. A public library, founded in 1777, is still supported by subscription, containing a small collection of volumes; and there are two circulating libraries still remaining, but nearly superseded by the publication of cheap periodicals. A public reading and news room, also, is supplied with Scottish and English newspapers. Although formerly celebrated for its extensive manufactures of gloves, boots and shoes, soap, candles, and leather, the town has at present very little trade; and the only manufactures now carried on are, that of hosiery, and the weaving of cotton, upon a limited scale.

As a SEA-PORT, the town derives a moderate traffic from the importation of coal and other commodities for the supply of the district. There are two harbours, both commodious and safe. The one at the town, formed by the river Dee, which is here about 500 feet wide, has a depth of thirty feet at spring, and of from twenty to twenty-five feet at neap, tides; and below it is a ford across the river, which at some particular times has only a depth of a foot and a half of water. Vessels frequently deliver their cargoes on the beach, and take in their lading in a dock which is partly of wood and partly of stone. The other harbour is at Torr's or Manxman's lake, about two miles and a half from the mouth of the river, where almost any number of vessels may ride in safety: in front of the entrance, however, is a bar, over which ordinary vessels cannot pass till half-flood, when there is a depth of ten or twelve feet water on it. A lighthouse on the island of Little Ross, the lantern of which exhibits a revolving light visible at a great distance, forms a guide to the entrance; and by keeping this and two towers in a right line, strange vessels may safely enter the haven. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is twenty-six, of the aggregate burthen of 922 tons; and according to the custom-house returns, fifty-four vessels, of 2069 tons in the aggregate, entered the harbour, and the creeks of Kirkcudbright, in a recent year. The chief imports are coal and lime from Cumberland, and groceries, haberdashery, iron, lead, slates and freestone, bone-dust, guano, and various wares, from Liverpool and other ports; there is no foreign trade, and seldom more than one cargo of wood is annually imported. The exports are corn, meal, potatoes, turnips, beans, black-cattle, sheep, wool, salmon, and grass-seeds; the amount of wool shipped in 1842 was 7480 stone, and in the same year were exported 721 head of black-cattle and 12,000

sheep. A little above the harbour is a ferry across the river for horses and carriages, for which a convenient flat-bottomed boat has been constructed.

The river Dee abounds with excellent salmon, of which there are three fisheries. One of these, belonging to Alexander Murray, Esq., produced some short time since a rental of £700 per annum; another, the property of the Earl of Selkirk, £150 a year; and the third, belonging to the burgh, a rental of £80. Considerable quantities, also, of cod and other fish are taken off the coasts. A market is held weekly, on Friday, but it is not much frequented; and a market for provisions every Tuesday. Fairs, chiefly for hiring servants, are held on the last Friday in March and in September; and for general business on the 12th of August, if on Friday, otherwise on the Friday following. There are branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Western Bank established in the town; also a branch of the National-Security Savings' Bank. The post-office here has two deliveries daily. Facility of communication is afforded by roads kept in excellent order, and there are two bridges over the Dee between Kirkcudbright and Tongland, one of them, which is still in good repair, erected about the year 1730 at an expense of about £400, and the other, of one arch 110 feet in span, erected in 1808 at an expense of £7350. In 1847 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a branch of about twenty-seven miles, to Kirkcudbright, of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway. Two steamers sail weekly to Liverpool in summer, and every fortnight during the winter.

Ancient Seal.

The BURGH is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and a council of thirteen members, chosen under the provisions of the Municipal Reform act; and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries, which are nearly identical, comprise the whole of the royalty. There are six incorporated trades, the squaremen, tailors, clothiers, hammermen and glovers, shoemakers, and weavers; the fees of admission as members vary from £1 to £1. 10. for sons and apprentices of freemen, and from £3 to £6 for strangers. In 1848-9 the revenues of the corporation, arising from lands, the fishery, ferry, and harbour dues, were £1249. The magistrates exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction; but as the seat of the sheriff's court is within the burgh, very few cases of the former kind are brought under their consideration, and the latter kind of jurisdiction is almost confined to petty cases of misdemeanor. Kirkcudbright is associated with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The county-hall and gaol, erected in 1816, at an expense of £5000, form a handsome range of building in the castellated style, with a lofty tower; the hall and court-room are elegantly decorated, and the gaol is under excellent regulation. On the opposite side of the High-street are the old gaol and court-house, a curious building, near which is the ancient market-cross, with a pair of jougs for the punishment of delinquents, and the date 1054. The number of the burgh constituency is about ninety.

The PARISH includes the ancient parishes of Galtway and Dunrod, which were annexed to the ancient parish of Kirkcudbright about the latter half of the seventeenth century. It is bounded on the south by the Solway Firth, and is about eight miles in length and three and a half in breadth, comprising an area of 15,000 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 500 meadow and pasture, 500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hilly moor, affording tolerable pasturage for sheep and cattle. The surface is diversified; on the shores of the Dee it is tolerably level, but in some other parts rises by continued undulations to a height of 400 feet above the level of the sea. The river, after having united with the streams of the Deugh and the Ken, forms a boundary of the parish, and joins the Firth at Kirkcudbright bay; it flows through a romantic tract of country, between banks of rugged and precipitous rocks clothed with wood, and makes some picturesque cascades. The Dee is navigable for ships of any burthen to Kirkcudbright, and to the lower bridge of Tongland for vessels of 200 tons. There are several burns in the parish, in which are found abundance of yellow trout, and, towards the end of autumn, sea-trout and herling; and near the farms of Culdoch and Jordieland is a lake abounding with trout equal to those of Loch Leven.

In this parish the SOIL is principally a clay loam, alternated with moss; in some parts of a dry and gravelly quality, and in others of unrivalled fertility. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is improved; the lands have been well drained and inclosed, and the farm-buildings are in general substantially built. The cattle are mostly of the Galloway breed, and are reared in considerable numbers, as are also the sheep, which are generally of the Leicestershire breed. The substrata of the parish are chiefly greywacke, porphyry, and trap; and near the shore are found boulders of granite and greenstone. There is but little indigenous wood: the plantations are usually oak, ash, elm, beech, plane, Spanish chesnut, and larch, spruce, Scotch and silver fir; they are well managed and in a thriving state, and on some of the lands are various other varieties, including walnut, birch, alder, maple, laburnum, poplar, and willow. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,541. St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, is beautifully situated a mile southward of the town, on what was formerly an island, but is now a peninsula projecting into the bay of Kirkcudbright. It was the site of a priory founded by Fergus, lord of Galloway, for Augustine monks, and dedicated to St. Mary. There are still remaining some portions of the ancient priory, incorporated in the present noble mansion, which is embosomed in a demesne enriched with stately timber, and commanding some highly-interesting and diversified prospects. The houses of Balmae, Janefield, St. Cuthbert's Cottage, and Fludha, are handsome residences finely situated.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £281. 10., with an allowance of £50 in lieu of manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum; patron, the Crown. Kirkcudbright church, which is one of the most elegant ecclesiastical structures in the country, was erected in 1838, at an expense of £7000, towards which the Earl of Selkirk

contributed more than £4000; the interior is well arranged, and contains 1500 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. An academy here is under three masters, all appointed by the corporation, who pay to one master a salary of £60, and to each of the others £50, in addition to the fees. The course of instruction includes the classics, mathematics, and the whole routine of a commercial education; and the average number of scholars is 200. The buildings, which were erected in 1815, on a site given by the Earl of Selkirk, were completed at an expense of £1129, and contain three large class-rooms, a library, and other apartments: in front is a piazza, for the use of the pupils in unfavourable weather. Two parochial schools are maintained, the masters of which have a salary of £25. 13. each, with a house and garden. There are also a school for females, the mistress of which receives £20 per annum from the funds of the burgh; and a school, the master of which has £10 per annum paid jointly by the burgh and by the Countess of Selkirk; with various other schools partly endowed; and a Sabbath school under the superintendence of the minister, in which are about 300 children. Loch Fergus has been drained, and nothing is now left of the original castle of the lords of Galloway; but there are some remains of that of Kirkcudbright, also a fortress of the lords. The castle at Bombie, from which the Maclellans took their title, is now a heap of ruins: the Maclellans had a second castle at Raeberry, situated on a precipitous rock overhanging the Solway Firth, but the site and fosse alone remain. There are numerous vestiges of British forts. A Roman vase was lately discovered at Castledykes; and near Drummore Castle was found, about the commencement of the last century, a plate of pure gold, valued at £20.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Stewartry of, a county, in the south of Scotland, bounded on the north and north-east by the county of Dumfries; on the north and north-west by the county of Ayr; on the south and south-east by the Solway Firth; and on the south-west by the county and bay of Wigtown. It lies between 54° 43′ and 55° 19′ (N. Lat.), and 3° 33′ and 4° 34′ (W. Long.), and is forty-eight miles in length, from east to west, and thirty miles in extreme breadth; comprising an area of about 882 square miles, or 564,480 acres; 8485 houses, of which 8162 are inhabited; and containing a population of 41,119, of whom 18,856 are males and 22,263 females. This district, which, from its ancient tenure, is called a stewartry, though for all purposes a county, occupies the eastern portion of the ancient province of Galloway. Prior to the Roman invasion of Britain, it was principally inhabited by the British tribe of the *Novantes*. The Romans, on their invasion of the island, erected several stations in the district of Galloway, and constructed various roads; but though they maintained something like a settlement in this part of the country, which they included in their province of *Valentia*, they were not able completely to reduce the original inhabitants under their dominion. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, the county, owing to its proximity to the Isle of Man and the Irish coast, became the resort of numerous settlers from those parts, who, intermingling with the natives, formed a distinct people, subject to the government of a chieftain that exercised a kind of subordinate sovereignty under the kings of Northumbria, or kings of Scotland, to whom they paid a nominal allegiance. Upon the death of Allan, Lord of Galloway, in the thirteenth century, the country was distracted by the continual struggles of the various competitors for its government, and fell under the power of Alexander II., King of Scotland. On the subsequent marriage of Devorgilla, one of Allan's daughters, with the ancestor of Baliol, King of Scotland, it became the patrimonial property of that family. During the contest between Baliol and Bruce for the crown, the province was the frequent scene of hostilities; and from the attachment of the inhabitants to the cause of Baliol, it suffered severely. Ultimately it became the property of the Douglas family, on whose attainder it escheated to the crown, and was divided by James II. among several proprietors.

The stewartry of Kirkcudbright was for some time included in the county of Dumfries, and was under the jurisdiction of the same sheriff; but every vestige of that connexion was lost prior to the time of Charles I., since which period it has to all intents formed a distinct and independent county, though still retaining its ancient appellation. Previously to the abolition of episcopacy, the district was part of the diocese of Galloway; it is now mostly included in the synod of Galloway, and comprises the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and parts of others, and twenty-eight parishes. For civil purposes it is under the jurisdiction of a sheriff, or stewart, by whom a stewart-substitute is appointed. Kirkcudbright, which is the chief town, and New Galloway, are royal burghs in the stewartry; it also contains the towns of New-Galloway, Maxwelltown, Castle-Douglas, Creetown, and Gatehouse of Fleet, and some inconsiderable hamlets. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., the stewartry returns one member to the imperial parliament; the number of qualified voters is 1260. Of the lands, about one-third are arable, and the remainder principally mountain pasture, moorland, and waste. The surface is strikingly varied, and towards the coast is diversified with numerous hills of moderate height, generally of bleak and rugged aspect, and interspersed with masses of projecting rock. In other parts are mountains of lofty elevation, the principal of which are, the Criffel, rising 1900 feet above the level of the sea, and the Cairnsmore and Cairnharrow, nearly of equal height. The mountainous district is intersected with valleys of great fertility, and in a high state of cultivation. Many of the hills are easy of ascent, and afford rich pasturage for cattle and sheep; and some, which are of more moderate elevation, are cultivated to their summit. The rivers are the Dee, the Ken, the Cree, and the Urr. Of these, the river *Dee* has its source in the western part of the stewartry, on the confines of Ayrshire, and flowing south-eastward, pursues an irregular course for about forty miles; it forms in its progress some picturesque cascades, becomes navigable at Tongland for vessels of 200 tons' burthen, and falls into the bay of Kirkcudbright. The *Ken* rises in the north-west part of the stewartry, and after a south-eastern course of several miles, expands into the loch to which it gives name, and shortly forms a confluence with the Dee. The river *Cree* has its source on the confines of Ayrshire, and flowing south-eastward, forms a boundary between the stewartry and Wigtownshire; it runs past Newton-Stewart, on the east, and falls into the

creek at the head of Wigtown bay. This river abounds with smelts; and, for several miles in the latter part of its course through a district abounding with romantic scenery, is navigable for small vessels. The *Urr* has its source in the lake of that name, on the northern boundary of the stewartry, and after a course of nearly thirty miles through a pleasant and richly-wooded strath, falls into the Solway Firth nearly opposite to the island of Hestan. There are various less important streams, some of which are navigable for small craft; the chief are the Fleet, the Tarf, the Deugh, and the Cluden. Numerous lakes also adorn the county, but few of them are of sufficient extent to require particular notice; the principal is Loch Ken, measuring nearly five miles in length and about half a mile in breadth.

The whole of the district appears to have been at a very early period in a forward state of cultivation; and during the war of the Scots with Edward I. of England, it furnished the chief supplies of grain for the subsistence of the English army after the conquest of Galloway. In the subsequent periods of intestine strife, however, it fell into a state of neglect, in which it remained till the commencement of the eighteenth century, since which time it has been gradually improving. The soil is generally a brown loam of small depth, alternated with sand, and resting usually on a bed of gravel or rock. In some parts a clayey loam is prevalent; in others are large quantities of flow-moss of considerable depth, which are supposed to be convertible into a rich soil, a very wide tract of such land having been rendered productive within the last thirty or forty years. The crops raised in the stewartry are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, turnips, and other crops; the farms on the arable lands vary from 150 to 500 acres in extent, and those on the moors from 4000 to 5000 acres. The rotation plan of husbandry is adopted; the lands have been drained, and inclosed principally with stone fences, called Galloway dykes. The farm-buildings are not inferior to those in most other parts of Scotland. In this county the cattle, of which more than 60,000 head are pastured, are of the Galloway breed; and great attention is paid to their improvement. The sheep, of which upwards of 200,000 are fed on the moorland and other farms, are of the black-faced breed, with many of English breeds. Great numbers of swine are also reared, and they form a valuable stock; the horses are more than 6000 in number, and, though not pure Galloways, are much esteemed.

There are no remains of the ancient forests with which the district formerly abounded, except a few trees on the banks of some of the streams; but considerable plantations have been formed on the demesnes of the various proprietors and in other parts, adding greatly to the appearance of the country. The minerals, on account of the scarcity of coal, have not been rendered available to any profitable extent; copper is wrought near Gatehouse of Fleet by an English company, and lead-mines were at one time in operation in the parish of Minnigaff. Iron-ore is found in abundance, but, from the want of coal, is of little value; the limestone and coal used here are brought from Cumberland. Indications of coal, and also of limestone, have been perceived on the lands of Arbigland, in the parish of Kirkbean; but no mines have as yet been opened. The manufacture of linen, cotton, and woollen goods is carried on to a considerable extent in the towns and villages: the principal trade, however, of this district, which is almost entirely pastoral or agricultural, is the large export of cattle, sheep, and grain, for which the facility of steam navigation affords ample opportunity. The salmon-fisheries at the mouths of the various rivers are highly productive, and the Solway Firth abounds with fish of every kind; but little benefit is derived from this source, and comparatively few fishermen's cottages are to be found upon the shores. In general the coast is precipitous, with intervals of low shelving sands; and the navigation is for the most part dangerous, though some of the bays afford safe anchorage. Kirkcudbright harbour is easy of access, and affords secure shelter from all winds; it has a considerable depth at high water. About two miles from the small island of Little Ross, at the mouth of Kirkcudbright harbour, and on which a lighthouse has been erected, is a fine bay called Manxman's lake, where 100 vessels of large burthen can ride in safety. Communication with Liverpool is maintained by steamers, which sail regularly from the port. The annual value of the real property in the county is £193,801, of which £182,926 are for lands, £9444 for houses, £1204 for fisheries, and £227 for quarries.

KIRKDEN, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 5 miles (E. by S.) from the town of Forfar; containing, with the village of Friockheim, 1483 inhabitants. This place, which was anciently called Idvie from the glebe lands being in the barony of Idvies, derives its present name from the position of its church in a deep and narrow valley. It appears to have been the scene of a sanguinary conflict with the Danes in the reign of Malcolm II.; and near the spot are the remains of an obelisk erected by that monarch in commemoration of their defeat, not far from which, in a tumulus raised over the slain, have been found several urns containing ashes. In the adjoining plain, also, numerous stone coffins ranged side by side, and each containing an entire skeleton, were discovered towards the close of the last century. The PARISH is about seven miles in length from east to west, and of very irregular form, varying from less than a quarter of a mile to two miles in breadth, and comprising an area of 4514 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 1300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface is boldly undulated, and towards the south rises to a considerable acclivity, forming part of the termination of the Sidlaw hills, and commanding an extensive and richly-varied prospect over the surrounding country, with the vale of Strathmore and the passes of the Grampian hills. The small river Vinny flows for more than four miles along the northern border of the parish, and entering the parish is joined by the Lunan, the streams together forming the Lunan Water: in rainy weather the Vinny frequently inundates the lower lands. Both these streams abound with excellent trout, and in the latter pike are also sometimes found, and occasionally a few salmon.

The SOIL is mostly a friable clay, but has been greatly improved by a mixture of marl found in the lakes in the vicinity, and by good cultivation has been rendered generally fertile. The crops are, grain of all kinds, with potatoes and turnips; and considerable attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, and to the improvement of live stock: the breed of cattle is principally the polled or Angusshire kind. The lands are inclosed chiefly with stone fences. Within the last few

years, a very large portion of ground has been reclaimed from absolute sterility, and brought into profitable cultivation, by draining. The farm-buildings are in good condition, and on most of the farms threshing-mills have been erected. In this parish the plantations consist of oak, ash, elm, plane, and beech, with larch, spruce, and occasionally silver firs to nurse: they are carefully thinned. The substratum is partly sandstone, of durable texture and of a greyish colour; and in the southern part, trap rock, which is a continuation of the Sidlaw hills, is prevalent. Freestone of good quality is found; and there are two excellent quarries, which, when in operation, employ a considerable number of men. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4012. Gardyne Castle is a spacious baronial structure of venerable aspect, beautifully situated on the steep acclivity of a deep and picturesque dell watered by a streamlet; the demesne attached to it is richly planted, and laid out with great taste. Middleton is a handsome modern mansion, seated in a wooded plain, near the banks of the Vinny. Pitmuies is also a modern mansion, situated in grounds tastefully embellished.

There are two villages; one called Cot-town of Gardyne, consisting of a few scattered cottages inhabited by about eighty persons; and the other called Friockheim, which has arisen in consequence of the increase of the linen manufacture, and contains about 900 inhabitants. The people of both are chiefly employed in the weaving of Osnaburghs by hand-looms, and in mills for spinning flax, of which there are three within the parish. Facility of intercourse with the neighbouring districts is afforded by numerous roads; the Arbroath and Forfar road passes for nearly three miles through the parish, and the Arbroath and Forfar railway likewise intersects it. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes Kirkden is within the limits of the presbytery of Arbroath, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £150, of which sum nearly one-half is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £13 per annum: patron, the Crown. The parish church, erected in 1825, on the site of the former, is a neat and commodious structure, containing 525 sittings; and a church has been built in the village of Friockheim. The members of the Free Church have also a place of worship. Kirkden parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 10., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £12 per annum. A school at Friockheim is supported by subscription. A parochial library was established in 1827, by James Douglas, Esq., of Cavers, who presented a collection of seventy-two volumes, chiefly on religious subjects; and the number has been greatly augmented by James Mudie, Esq., of Pitmuies. There is a weak chalybeate spring at the extremity of the parish, in considerable repute; also a pretty strong chalybeate spring on the glebe, beside the manse. On the lands of Idvies and the estate of Gardyne are conical mounds called respectively Bractullo and Gallows Hill, supposed to have been anciently places for the trial and execution of criminals; they are both planted with trees. Upon the farm of Bractullo were found some stone coffins containing human bones, with strings of beads apparently of charred wood.

KIRKFIELD, for a time an ecclesiastical district, attached to the parish of GORBALS, within the jurisdiction of GLASGOW, county of LANARK; containing 2835 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the south bank of the river Clyde, is inhabited principally by persons employed in factories connected with the city of Glasgow. The district or parish, which was of moderate extent, was separated for quoad sacra purposes, under act of the General Assembly passed in 1834: it was in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend was £150, without either glebe or manse, and was paid from the seat rents by the proprietors of the church, who were patrons. Kirkfield church, originally the parish church of Gorbals, and subsequently a chapel of ease, was purchased by the proprietors in 1813, at a cost of £1200, and contains 1023 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and of the United Presbyterian Church. In a civil point of view, Kirkfield is in the parish of Govan; but ecclesiastically, in the parish of Gorbals.

KIRKFIELD-BANK, a village, in the parish of LESMAHAGOW, Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Lanark; containing 1023 inhabitants. This place is situated in the eastern extremity of the parish, and on the west side of the river Clyde, which flows at a short distance from it, and is crossed by a bridge of three arches. The population is chiefly employed in hand-loom weaving for the manufacturers of the district; and in the neighbourhood is a distillery. In the village is a school, to the master of which the heritors make a small annual allowance.

KIRKGUNZEON, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 9 miles (S. W.) from Dumfries; containing, with the village of Gateside, 638 inhabitants, of whom 40 are in the village of Kirkgunzeon. This place is supposed to have derived its name, anciently *Kirkwynon*, from the dedication of its church to St. Wynnin; and this opinion is corroborated by the name of a spring near it, which still retains the appellation of St. Wynnin's well. In the reign of David Bruce, the church and lands belonged to the abbey of Holm-Cultram, in Cumberland; but in 1369, the abbot, having sided with the English against that monarch, was dispossessed of his property in Scotland. The abbey lands were then conferred by the king upon Sir John Herries of Terregles, from whose family they passed to the Maxwells of Nithsdale, whose descendant, Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, of Terregles, Esq., is now the principal proprietor in Kirkgunzeon. The PARISH is about five miles in length, and nearly three in average breadth, comprising an area of 7600 acres, of which 5000 are arable, meadow, and pasture, 400 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor and waste. Its surface is irregularly broken into hills of moderate elevation, abounding with grouse and black game. The lower grounds are intersected by a nameless river, which has its source in two lakes in the parish of Newabbey, and, flowing through the centre of this parish, after a course of nine miles, falls into the Urr, about a mile below the village of Dalbeattie. The river abounds with trout, and, in the deeper parts, with perch and pike; and during the spawning season some very large trout, of excellent quality, and weighing from four to six pounds, are taken at the outlets of the lakes in which the stream has its source. Partridges and hares are to be seen in abundance, and there are also pheasants, but in much smaller numbers.

Along the banks of the river the ground is level, and in various other places also flat, and well adapted for the plough; the soil on these lands is rich and fertile, but of lighter quality in the upland districts. The crops are barley, oats, and a small quantity of wheat, with potatoes and turnips. The system of agriculture is improved: the farm-houses are substantial and well built, chiefly of granite, and roofed with slate; the lands are well inclosed, and the fences kept in good repair; and all the more recent improvements in husbandry are generally practised. The cattle, of which considerable numbers are pastured on the hills, are mostly of the Galloway breed; and Highland bullocks are bought in at Falkirk, at the end of harvest, and during the winter fattened for the markets. Comparatively few sheep are reared; and on two farms only are shepherds kept to tend the flocks. The plantations have been greatly extended within the last few years, and are in a thriving state. Granite, of which the rocks are principally composed, and whinstone, are quarried. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4084. The village is very inconsiderable, consisting only of a few houses around the church. There is a post-office at Dalbeattie, about four miles from the village, which has a daily delivery; and facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Dumfries to Kirkcudbright.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 6., of which nearly one-half is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum: patron, Mr. Maxwell of Terregles. Kirkgunzeon church, situated in the centre of the parish, was erected in 1790, and is a plain neat structure containing 224 sittings. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £15 per annum. A small school is held at the lower end of the parish, for which a building was erected by the farmers, at their own expense; and in addition to the fees, £4 are allowed out of the parochial salary, to the master, who lives by turns with the parents of his pupils. There are still the remains of two ancient houses, formerly seats of the Herries family, and both of which appear to have been places of strength; parts are left also of the tower of Drumcoltran. On the farm of Glaisters was a large cairn, the stones of which have been removed for building dykes, and in which were found many urns containing human ashes that crumbled into dust on exposure to the air. A beautiful gold coin of James V., in good preservation, was found some years since on the lands of Lochend; and within the last few years there was discovered in the glebe a silver medal, supposed to have been struck on the dispersion of the Spanish Armada.

KIRKHILL, a village, in the parish of Penicuick, county of Edinburgh, ½ a mile (N. E. by E.) from Penicuick; containing 315 inhabitants. It is situated on the west bank of the North Esk river, on which are considerable mills for the manufacture of paper. The population is chiefly engaged in these mills, and in weaving.

KIRKHILL, a parish, in the county of Inverness, 6 miles (W.) from Inverness; containing 1829 inhabitants. This place, which consists of the two united parishes of Wardlaw and Farnua, derives its name from the situation of its church on a hill; its Gaelic name refers to the dedication of its church to the Virgin Mary. The parish is bounded on the north by the Beauly loch and the Firth of Moray, and on the north-west by the river Beauly. It is about eight miles in length, varying from one mile to three miles in breadth, and diversified with hills, of which those in the south-eastern portion of the parish rise to a considerable elevation, and are mostly covered with heath, affording scanty pasture for sheep and cattle. The river, which skirts the parish for nearly three miles, is navigable for vessels of sixty tons to the village of Beauly, in the parish of Kilmorack, and abounds with salmon, and trout of various kinds. Herrings are taken in moderate quantities during the season in the Beauly loch; and on the shore, at Fopachy and Wester Lovat, are landing-places where vessels deliver cargoes of lime and coal for the supply of the parish.

In the valleys, and along the Firth, the soil is a strong clay, and on the rising grounds a rich loam. The crops are wheat, barley, and oats, with potatoes and turnips; the system of husbandry is improved, and the lands are generally in a state of profitable cultivation. Considerable portions of moor have been rendered fertile by draining; the farms in the parish are partly inclosed, and the buildings are mostly substantial and commodious. There are some natural woods, chiefly of alder and birch, the former of which is predominant; and extensive plantations have been formed, consisting of the various kinds of forest and ornamental trees, all of them in a thriving state. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6807. The mansions are Moniack Castle, Newton, Lentran, Auchnagairn, Fingask, Reelick, and Bunchrew, the last distinguished as the birthplace of President Forbes of Culloden. The village, or Kirktown, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Beauly river; and facility of communication is afforded by the road to Inverness, which passes through the whole length of the parish. Ecclesiastically Kirkhill is within the limits of the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend averages £260, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, Hercules Scott, Esq. The church, originally erected in 1220, on Wardlaw or St. Mary's Hill, was taken down, and rebuilt near the former site, in 1791, and is in good repair. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Kirkhill parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average from £15 to £20 per annum. There is also a school supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. On the summit of Wardlaw Hill, and on the site of the old church, is a chapel, the burial-place of the Fraser family, and which contains elegant monuments to Thomas and Simon Fraser, Lords Lovat.

KIRKHILL, a village, in the parish of Cambuslang, Middle ward of the county of Lanark; containing 216 inhabitants. This is one of thirteen villages in the parish, and is among the largest. It has about forty-three families, of whom thirty-two are engaged in the manufactures of the district, chiefly hand-loom weaving for Glasgow houses.

KIRKIBBOST, an isle, in the parish of North Uist, county of Inverness; containing 25 inhabitants. This isle lies on the south of Uist, and west of the island of Balishear; and is about a mile in length, but of no great

breadth, and insulated only at high water. It is composed of fine sand; and being exposed to the westerly gales, a large tract has been blown away, and the sea now covers fields which produced good crops of barley and other grain. The suppression of sand-drift has, however, been effectually secured here, as in other parts of the parish, by sloping the sand-banks, and covering them with sward from neighbouring places; and bent is also employed for this purpose.

KIRKIBOLL, a village, in the parish of TONGUE, county of SUTHERLAND, ½ a mile (W.) from Tongue; containing 92 inhabitants. This is a pretty village, situated on a bay of its own name, which opens into the Kyle of Tongue: it contains the manse, and a commodious inn; and at a short distance is Tongue House.

KIRKINNER, a parish, in the county of WIGTOWN; containing, with the hamlets of Marchfarm and Slohabert, 1769 inhabitants, of whom 229 are in the village of Kirkinner, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Wigtown. This place, which is of remote antiquity, derives its name from the virgin saint Kinneir, by whom its ancient church is said to have been consecrated, and who suffered martyrdom at Cologne in the year 450. The church of Kirkinner was granted by Edward Bruce, Lord of Galloway, to the priory of Whithorn; and on its resignation by the brethren of that establishment to James V., in 1503, in exchange for the church of Kirkandrews, it was attached to the chapel royal of Stirling. Subsequently it formed the benefice of the sub-dean of the chapel. The original parish included also the district now forming the parish of Kirkowan, after the separation of which, the ancient parish of Longcastle was united to Kirkinner on the decay of its church, which fell into ruins in 1630. The early history of the place is not distinguished by any other events of importance. Baldoon Castle, for nearly two centuries the seat of the Dunbar family, and which furnished Sir Walter Scott with incidents for his tale of the *Bride of Lammermoor*, passed, by marriage with the heiress, to the Hamiltons, and then to the Douglases, with whom it remained till 1793, when the estate was purchased from the Earl of Selkirk by the Earl of Galloway.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by the bay of Wigtown, along which it extends for about three miles; and on the north by the river Bladenoch. It comprises 15,000 acres, of which 13,500 are arable, 300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture, moor, and moss. Along the shore of the bay the surface is perfectly level, but in most other parts is diversified with gentle undulations, and hills of moderate height, sometimes covered with verdure, or crowned with plantations, which add much to the beauty of the scenery. The bay is here from seven to eight miles in width at high water, but retires, at the ebb of the tide, to a considerable distance from the shore, leaving a level tract of sand more than a mile in breadth. The river Bladenoch has its source near the borders of Ayrshire, and flows in a winding course into Wigtown bay; it abounds with salmon, trout, and sperlings, and is navigable for nearly two miles from its mouth. The other streams in the parish are the Malzie and the Mildriggen; the former joins the Bladenoch soon after that river enters the parish, on the west, and the latter flows north-eastward through the grounds of Barnbarroch and Baldoon park, into the Bladenoch near its influx into the bay. At the south-western extremity of the parish is the lake of Dowalton, or Longcastle, a sheet of water about two miles in length and a mile and a half in breadth, the larger portion of which is in the parish of Sorby. Pike and perch are found in this lake; and on the Kirkinner side, at a small distance from the shore, are two small islands, one of them thirty acres in extent. There are numerous springs of excellent water in various parts of the parish, and also some springs strongly impregnated with iron; the principal of these latter is a spring on the lands of Barnbarroch, formerly much resorted to by invalids.

The prevailing SOIL is of a gravelly nature; on the low lands of Baldoon are some large alluvial tracts. In other parts are patches of moss; but the lands generally have been greatly enriched by the use of shell-marl for manure, of which abundant supplies are obtained from the shores of the bay. The crops are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the various grasses; the system of husbandry is in an improved state, and a due rotation of crops is carefully observed. The lands have been drained, and inclosed partly with fences of thorn and partly with stone dykes; the farm houses and offices are substantial and well arranged, and many of them of superior order. The cattle reared are usually of the Galloway breed, and great attention is paid to their improvement; large numbers are fattened for the Liverpool market, and shipped at Wigtown. Few sheep are bred; but many of the Highland kind, purchased at the Falkirk tryst, are fed on turnips during the winter and spring, and afterwards sent by sea to Whitehaven and Liverpool, where they find a ready sale. The plantations in the district consist of firs, with various other sorts of trees for which the soil is adapted; they are under careful management, and in a thriving state, especially the beech, ash, plane, and Huntingdon willow, many of which have attained a luxuriant growth. In this parish the prevailing rocks are of the transition kind, and boulders of granite are found in some places; but stone of good quality for building is very scarce, and there are not any mines or quarries. The annual value of real property in Kirkinner is £10,997. Barnbarroch House, the seat of R. Vans Agnew, Esq., is a stately modern mansion, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, in an extensive and richly-planted demesne. The village stands on the road to Wigtown; a few of the inhabitants are employed in weaving linen by hand-looms at their own dwellings. A post-office is established here, with a daily delivery; and facility of communication is maintained by good roads that intersect the parish, and by bridges over the various streams, of which that across the river Bladenoch is a substantial structure. At Baldoon is a small harbour, for the accommodation of vessels bringing supplies of coal and other articles required in the district, and for the shipment of grain, cattle, and other agricultural produce.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Wigtown, synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £230, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patrons, the Agnew family of Sheuchan and Barnbarroch. Kirkinner church, erected in 1828, and since enlarged by the erection of two side galleries, is a handsome and substantial structure containing 800 sittings, and is situated at a small distance eastward of the village. The parochial school

is well conducted, and attended by about 100 children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £30 per annum. The school-house is a spacious building near the church, and contains a small library for the use of the scholars. At Cairnfield was a Druidical circle, the stones of which have long been removed; and in a cairn near the site, which has also been taken down and the stones used for building fences, were found, inclosed in a coffin of rudely-formed slabs, some human bones partly consumed by fire. There are vestiges of two circular camps, whose history is unknown; and not far from Loch Dowalton are some remains of the ancient church of Longcastle. Numerous ancient coins have been found at different times on the farm of Barness. Of the family of Vaux, formerly proprietors of Barnbarroch, Alexander was consecrated Bishop of Galloway in 1426, and in 1429 was appointed by James I. one of the conservators of peace on the Scottish borders; his cousin, George Vaux, was Bishop of Galloway in the reign of James III. Sir Patrick Vaux, the last distinguished member of the family, was made a lord of session by James VI., and was subsequently sent by that monarch as ambassador to the court of Denmark.

KIRKINTILLOCH, a burgh of barony and a parish, in the county of DUMBARTON, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Glasgow, and 40 (W.) from Edinburgh; containing 8880 inhabitants, of whom 6698 are in the burgh. This place, during the time of the Romans, formed part of the province of *Valentia*; and vestiges of three forts on the line of the Roman wall, which passed through the whole length of the parish, may be still distinctly traced. The barony was granted by charter of William the Lion to William Cumyn, lord of Lenzie and Cumbernauld; and the town, under the appellation of Wester Lenzie, was, by charter of the same monarch, erected into a burgh of barony in 1184. The ancient castle of the Cumyns, of which no vestiges are now remaining, appears to have been of great strength in the beginning of the fourteenth century, when, on the forfeiture of John Cumyn, it was bestowed together with the barony, by Robert Bruce, upon Sir Robert de Fleming, in reward of his eminent services during the struggles in which Bruce had been engaged with England, in asserting his right of succession to the Scottish throne. The present name of the town, Kirkintilloch, supposed to be a corruption of *Caer-pen-tulach*, signifying in the Gaelic language "the termination of a promontory," is minutely descriptive of the situation of the place at the extremity of a ridge extending from the south of the parish into a plain on the banks of the river Kelvin. In 1745, the Highland army of the Pretender passed through the town, upon which occasion a shot from a barn killed one of their men, and the inhabitants, being unable to deliver the offender into their custody, were subjected to a heavy fine. The people suffered severely from the Asiatic cholera, in 1832, when thirty-six fatal cases occurred; this was the first place visited by that epidemic in the west of Scotland, and the alarm which it occasioned was great. Since that time no event of importance has taken place.

The TOWN is situated on the banks of the river Luggie, near its influx into the Kelvin, and consists of numerous irregularly-formed streets, diverging from each other in various directions; the houses are of indifferent appearance, and built without any regard to uniformity. The streets are lighted with gas from works established by a company of shareholders, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A public library is supported by subscription, forming a collection of useful volumes; and there are other libraries in the parish. The environs abound with pleasing scenery, enlivened by gentlemen's seats, the grounds of which are enriched with thriving plantations. From the abundance of coal and ironstone in the immediate vicinity, and the facilities of water carriage, the place has become a seat of manufacture, and has greatly increased in population. The cotton-manufacture is pursued to a very considerable extent, chiefly for exportation to India; the articles are flowered-muslins, gauzes, and similar fabrics, the production of which affords occupation to about 2000 hand-loom weavers, most of them resident in the town. The printing of calico is also carried on, giving employment to 120 persons; about twenty persons are engaged in the manufacture of silk hats, and there are an iron-foundry and a distillery. The market is on Saturday, but is not numerously attended: fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the second Tuesday in May, the last Thursday in July, and the 21st of October. Facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, which passes through the town, and by numerous good roads that intersect the parish in various directions; by the Forth and Clyde canal, which runs for several miles along the northern border of the parish; by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which passes through the southern part of the parish, and has a branch through the town to Campsie; and also by the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, which has its northern terminus in the town, and connects the rich coal districts in the parishes of Old and New Monkland with the Forth and Clyde canal. The charter of William the Lion was confirmed by Malcolm Fleming, who in 1525 granted to the burgesses the lands of the burgh; a gift ratified by his successors the Earls of Wigtown. The government is vested in two bailies, a treasurer, and twelve councillors, assisted by a town-clerk. These officers are annually elected by the burgesses, twenty-two in number, who derive their qualification from the feudal tenure of one of the twenty-two portions, called Newland Mailings, into which the rural district of the burgh is divided: the tenure of the lands whereon the town is built affords no right to vote in the election of the officers. The magistrates are invested with all the jurisdiction of royal burghs, which in civil cases they exercise to an unlimited amount, but in criminal cases only as to petty offences; the town-clerk acts as assessor, and courts are held as occasion may require. The court-house, to which a prison is attached, is a substantial building with a spire; it is situated at the market-cross, and was erected in 1814.

This parish and that of Cumbernauld were originally one, under the appellation of Lenzie, and continued as such till 1659, when, a church being built for the accommodation of the eastern portion at Cumbernauld, the ancient chapel of the Virgin Mary became the church of the western portion, which constitutes the present parish of Kirkintilloch. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Kelvin, and is nearly six miles in length, and about three miles and a half in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 10,670 acres, of which

4000 are arable, 300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface, though undulated, is no where broken into hills of precipitous elevation. The principal river is the Kelvin: its tributary, the Luggie, intersects the southern portion of the lands, and afterwards flows into the Kelvin on the north-west of the town: both these streams abound with trout. At Gartshore is a lake called the Bord loch, about four acres in extent. Around the town the soil is a light black loam of considerable depth; in the southern portion of the parish, a strong clay: other parts are peat-moss. The crops consist of wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips, and there is much land cultivated as gardens and orchards: the system of husbandry is improved; the lands have been partly drained and inclosed, and some large tracts of moss and waste have been reclaimed. Considerable numbers of cattle are reared in the pastures, of various breeds; on the dairy-farms the cows are all of the Ayrshire. The plantations, which are principally on the Gartshore estate, are for the most part larch, spruce and Scotch firs. In this parish the substrata are chiefly coal, limestone, and ironstone. Coal is wrought extensively on the Barr hill, the property of Mr. Gartshore, at Stron, and at Shirva; and limestone at Orchardstown: whinstone and greenstone, also, are quarried for the roads. The annual value of real property in the parish is £18,071. The mansion-houses are, Gartshore, for many centuries the seat of the ancient family of Gartshore; Oxgang, Shirva, Unthank, Garngaber, Broomhill, Bellefield, Woodhead, Luggiebank, Duntiblae, Merkland, and Meiklehill.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Glasgow, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is about £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, J. Fleming, Esq. The parish church, formerly the chapel of St. Mary, was erected in 1644, and, though repaired within the last few years, is still inconvenient; it contains sittings for 800 persons. St. David's church, to which a district containing a population of 3414 was for a time annexed as a quoad sacra parish, was erected in 1837, at an expense of £2300, raised by subscription; it is a neat substantial structure with about 1000 sittings. The minister, who was appointed by the managers and subscribers, derived his stipend chiefly from the seat-rents. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, the Synod of United Original Seceders, and Wesleyans. The parochial school is attended by about 120 children; the master has a salary of £34, with an allowance of £8 in lieu of house and garden, and the fees average £30 per annum. There are also a subscription school, and another for which a handsome building was erected by a lady of the Gartshore family; the masters receive salaries of £12 and £4 respectively, in addition to the fees. The wall of Antonine may be traced for nearly six miles through the parish. The three Roman forts already noticed were at Barr hill, Auchendavie, and near the west end of the town, respectively. On clearing the ground near them were found stones with various inscriptions, on one of which was inscribed *Legio Secunda Augusta fecit*; and a wedge of lead was discovered, weighing eleven stone, on which is stamped, in Roman characters, the date "C.C.L.XX".

KIRKLAND, a hamlet, in the parish of GLENCAIRN, county of DUMFRIES; containing 71 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture.

KIRKLAND, a village, in that part of the parish of WEMYSS which was included in the quoad sacra parish of METHILL, county of FIFE, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from Leven; containing 534 inhabitants. This village, which is pleasantly situated, and neatly built, is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the weaving of linen, a very extensive factory having been established here by Messrs. Neilson and Company. The articles manufactured are canvass, sheeting, dowlas, ducks, &c., in the production of which, and in the spinning of yarn, the dressing of flax, and other branches, nearly 500 persons of the village and neighbourhood are constantly employed. In these extensive works, about 1000 tons of flax and hemp are annually consumed; nearly 300,000 spindles are at work, and the average yearly amount of wages paid exceeds £12,000. The buildings are spacious, substantial, and handsome: the interior is wholly lighted with gas, and the most approved machinery has been introduced. An act was passed in 1846 for the construction of a railway to be called the East of Fife railway, with a branch of a quarter of a mile to the Kirkland works. There is a school in the village, to the master of which the proprietors of the factory give a salary of £30 per annum, for the instruction of the children of their establishment.

KIRKLAND OF TINWALD, a village, in the parish of TINWALD, county of DUMFRIES, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Dumfries; containing 116 inhabitants. It lies in the southern part of the parish, and a short distance east of the road from Dumfries to Moffat. The village consists for the most part of thatched dwellings, several of them at present in a state of decay.

KIRKLANE, a village, in the parish of KINCARDINE IN MONTEITH, county of PERTH; containing 310 inhabitants.

KIRKLISTON, a parish, partly in the county of EDINBURGH, but chiefly in that of LINLITHGOW; containing, with the villages of Newbridge, Niddry, and Winchburgh, about 2450 inhabitants, of whom about 450 are in the village of Kirkliston, 2½ miles (S.) from South Queensferry. This parish, of which about one-fourth lies in the county of Edinburgh, and three-fourths in that of Linlithgow, was formerly called Temple-Liston, an appellation partly acquired from the Knights Templars, who obtained the chief lands in the twelth century. The ancient name of Liston is supposed to have been derived from some considerable family that resided here, or from the Celtic term *lioston*, signifying "an inclosure on the side of a river", and exactly answering to the locality. Authentic information relating to the history of Kirkliston reaches back to the year 995, when a battle was fought between Kenneth, natural brother, and commander of the army, of Malcolm II., King of Scotland, and Constantine, the usurper of the crown. The monument here, called the *Cat-stane*, is said to have been erected in memory of this battle, in which both the generals were slain. In 1298, Edward I. of England, when marching to engage the Scots at Falkirk, rested for some time with his army close to the village of Kirkliston; and the field in which the king's tent was pitched is still shown, immediately to the south-west of the village, on the property of Newliston. Upon the

dissolution of the fraternity of Knights Templars, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem became owners of their large estates in this district, which they held till the Reformation, when the whole were converted into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir James Sandilands, the chief of the order of St. John. At an early period, a bishop of St. Andrew's obtained possession of the church, with the village, mill, and some contiguous lands called the *Mains*, or demesne, and kirk-lands of Kirkliston. Afterwards the bishops acquired a regal jurisdiction over their estates on the southern side of the Forth, and made Liston the seat of authority, where the hall in which their bailie held his courts was standing so late as the year 1700. On the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1748, the Earl of Hopetoun claimed £1500 for the regality of St. Andrew's south of the Forth. The estate of Newliston, in 1543, fell to the family of Dundas of Craigton, who enjoyed it till the Revolution, when it came to the Dalrymples, by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Dundas, with the second Viscount of Stair, who in 1703 was created Earl of Stair and Lord Newliston.

The PARISH is five miles and a half in length from east to west, and four miles and a half in breadth from north to south, containing an area of 7722 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the parish of Dalmeny; on the north and north-west by that of Abercorn; on the west and south-west by the several parishes of Uphall, Mid-Calder, Ecclesmachen, and a detached portion of Dalmeny, named Auldcathie; on the south by Kirknewton and Ratho; and on the east by Corstorphine and Cramond. A detached part of the parish, called Liston-Shiels, lying on the slope of the Pentland hills, is included for ecclesiastical purposes in the parish of Kirknewton. The river Almond, rising in Lanarkshire, and entering Kirkliston parish at the south-western point, winds for about four miles and a half to the village of Kirkliston, and afterwards runs towards the north-east for a mile and a half; it then passes into the parish of Cramond, and at length falls into the Firth of Forth at the village of that name. The SOIL varies throughout from a strong clay to a rich dark mould, in different admixtures and proportions. On the banks of the river, and on the neighbouring haughs, it consists of alluvial deposits, forming in some places a fertile loam, capable, with good husbandry, of producing the best crops. By far the larger part of the ground is under tillage; the wood, plantations, and permanent pasture bearing but a small proportion to the arable tracts. On the estates of Newliston, Clifton Hall, Carlowrie, and Foxhall, and the lands of Niddry and Humbie, a considerable quantity of ancient timber may be seen; and in different parts are young clumps of beech, ash, elm, and fir: with these exceptions, and exclusive of the lawns belonging to the mansions of the gentry, the whole of the lands are cultivated. All kinds of grain, with potatoes, turnips, and the several grasses, are produced. Few parishes have made such rapid improvements in agriculture within the last half century as this, the face of the district having been completely changed by the consolidation of small farms, by the introduction of extended leases, by inclosures, superior drainage, and manuring, with the rotation system modified to suit every peculiarity of soil. The cattle are generally a cross between the Teeswater and Ayrshire breeds, but Ayrshire cows are preferred for the dairy; the sheep are the black-faced, Cheviots, and Leicesters. Few sheep and cattle, however, are kept here, as the ground is turned to better account. The rocks in the parish are chiefly sandstone, limestone, and trap, and ironstone and shale are found in large quantities: coal is supposed to exist, but none has yet been discovered. On the farm of Humbie is a quarry which produces a beautiful and durable stone, suited to a superior class of buildings. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £3966. Newliston, the residence of the Hog family, is a large and elegant house, built at the close of the last century: it stands in the midst of extensive pleasure-grounds and plantations, disposed in a somewhat original style. Clifton Hall, a very ancient mansion, is the seat of Sir Alexander Maitland Gibson, Bart., a family of considerable antiquity; and Carlowrie also an ancient mansion, is the residence of the Falconers.

The principal villages are Kirkliston and Winchburgh in the county of Linlithgow, and Newbridge in the county of Edinburgh. At the western extremity of the village of Kirkliston is a distillery, established about thirty years ago; but with the exception of the hands here employed, and those engaged in domestic trades, the whole population are occupied in agriculture. A fair is held at Kirkliston on the last Tuesday in July, and one at the village of Winchburgh on the first Friday in the month of June, at neither of which, however, is any business transacted. There is a post-office that receives and despatches letters once a day. Three turnpike-roads run through the parish, viz., the road from Edinburgh to Stirling, and to Glasgow by Falkirk, which passes through the village; the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Bathgate; and the road from Queensferry to the last-mentioned road. The Union canal also intersects the parish, and is conveyed over the river Almond by an aqueduct. There are two good bridges, likewise, over the Almond, one of which is on the line of the Stirling road, and the other on the middle or Bathgate road to Glasgow. The railroad between Edinburgh and Glasgow crosses the Almond, near the village of Kirkliston, by a splendid stone viaduct, forming one of the most extensive works of the kind: this viaduct is 720 yards in length, twenty-eight feet in width, and fifty feet above the level of the water, resting upon thirty-six segmental arches, each of seventy-five feet span, with piers seven feet in thickness; the whole presenting a very noble appearance. At Winchburgh the railway passes through a tunnel 330 yards in length, twenty-six feet in breadth, and twenty-two in height, the second in extent of the five on the line. The Bathgate railway crosses the river Almond between the aqueduct of the Union canal and the viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and the patronage is vested in the Crown. The stipend of the minister averages about £300, and he has also £5. 11. 7., feu-duties of Hallyards, an annual gift from the crown; with a manse, built in 1692, and repaired and enlarged in 1808, and again in 1838, and a glebe of seven acres of land valued at £30 per annum. Kirkliston church was thoroughly repaired in 1822; it will accommodate 700 persons, and has a fine-toned bell, which is rung every morning at five in summer and six in winter, and every evening at eight o'clock. This an-

cient structure is supposed to have been built in the twelfth century. The members of the Free Church of Scotland have a place of worship. There is a parochial school, at which the usual branches of education are taught; the master has the maximum salary, with the fees, and a house and garden. In 1798 a friendly society was established, the benefit of which to the sick members and the widows of members has been very considerable. Among the antiquities of Kirkliston, one of the chief is the monument erected to perpetuate the battle between Kenneth and Constantine, already noticed. At Clifton, under an old cot-house, there was found, some time since, an earthen money-box containing between 300 and 400 silver coins of England and Scotland; and near this spot was discovered a gold coin, about fifteen feet under the ground, with the inscription *Robertus II., Rex Scotorum.* In the south-western part of the parish, on the Hopetoun estate, is an ancient baronial residence named Il-Liston, supposed to have been a hunting-seat of James II., James IV., and other kings. About two miles west of the village of Kirkliston stands Niddry Castle, a fine ruin, formerly possessed by the Earls of Wintoun, and where Queen Mary is said to have slept when on her flight from Lochleven Castle to join her supporters at Hamilton, in the year 1568. Andrew Dalzel, professor of Greek in the university of Edinburgh, was a native of this parish; and the celebrated John, second Earl of Stair, who succeeded to the estate of Newliston in 1725, has left behind him lasting memorials of his skill, spirit, and perseverance, in the agricultural improvements introduced here under his immediate auspices. Indeed, the superior state of husbandry attained in this district may be fairly traced to the efforts of this distinguished nobleman. There are several springs in the parish impregnated with lime, iron, and magnesia.

KIRKMABRECK, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Wigtown; containing, with the burgh of Creetown, 1854 inhabitants, of whom 870 are in the rural districts of the parish. This place derived its name from the situation of its ancient church in a brake, at that time overgrown with thorns and brambles. The lands were part of the possessions of the abbey of Dundrennan and the priory of Whithorn, but, after the Reformation, were granted by the crown to different families, and at present are divided among fourteen proprietors. The PARISH, which includes the greater portion of the ancient parish of Kirkdale, is bounded on the west by the river Cree, and on the south-west by Wigtown bay, and is about nine miles in length and five miles and a half in breadth. The number of acres is not accurately known; about 5000 may be arable, 900 meadow, 1000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. In some parts the surface is mountainous, and in others diversified with hills of only moderate elevation, and fertile valleys. The principal mountains are the Clints of Drumore, Craig, Pibble, Cairnharrow, and Larg, varying from 800 to 1000 feet in height. A portion of Cairnsmore, which has an elevation of 2222 feet above the level of the sea, is also within the parish. The coast, which is about six miles in length, is in general flat and sandy; but the shores of Kirkdale are bold and precipitous, and the rocks perforated with numerous caverns and fissures, some of which are identified with scenes described by Sir Walter Scott in the novel of *Guy Mannering.* The river Cree has its source in Loch Moan, near the spot where the counties of Ayr and Wigtown unite with Kirkcudbrightshire, and flows into Wigtown bay, from which it is navigable for small vessels up to Carty.

Along the banks of the river, and in the valleys, the SOIL is rich; but on the hills, and in other parts, it is of lighter quality, interspersed with tracts of moss. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes; the system of agriculture is in a state of progressive improvement, and the lands in many parts have been rendered fertile by the use of bone-dust and guano as manure. In Kirkdale the farm-buildings are generally substantial and well arranged, but in other parts of the parish many of them are of very inferior order: the lands are inclosed with stone dykes. Much attention is paid to the improvement of live stock: the cattle, of which large numbers are pastured, are of the pure Galloway breed, with some cows of the Ayrshire breed for the dairy. The sheep are mostly the black-faced, and of small size, with some of the Cheviot and Leicestershire breeds; of the first description about 7000, and of the others 800, are reared in the pastures. There are considerable remains of ancient wood: the plantations are of oak, ash, hazel, alder, beech, sycamore, chesnut, elm, and firs, for all of which the soil is well adapted. In this parish the substrata are clay-slate, greywacke, and granite, of which last the rocks are principally composed. Lead-ore has been discovered in several parts, and pure specimens of galena have been found; a copper-mine was formerly wrought, but it has been abandoned. There are some extensive quarries of granite, opened by the trustees of the Liverpool Docks about 1830, and in which, in 1834, not less than 450 men were engaged; they are still in operation, but on a smaller scale, employing about 160 persons. The stone, which is raised in large blocks, and split into any required form or dimensions, is of excellent quality and in high repute. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5889. Kirkdale House, a splendid mansion of polished granite, in the Grecian style of architecture, after a plan by Mr. Adam, is finely situated in a demesne tastefully embellished, and abounding with picturesque and romantic scenery. Barholm House is a handsome residence of chaste design, pleasingly situated in grounds the approaches to which are well laid out. Cassencarrie is an ancient mansion, with a tower of interesting character; and Hill House is a substantial building, fronted with polished granite, and commanding some good views of the adjacent country. The burgh and port of Creetown is noticed under its own head.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is about £240, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patrons, the Crown and John Mc Culloch, Esq., of Barholm. The church, erected in 1834, at an expense of £2000, is a very handsome structure in the later English style; it is near the burgh of Creetown, and contains 800 sittings. The ruins of the ancient churches of Kirkmabreck and Kirkdale are yet remaining in their respective churchyards, which are still used as places of burial; and in the latter is the vault of the Hannay family, built of granite. There is a place of worship in Creetown for members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is attended by about 100 children; the

master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £30. A second school is supported by the fees, and by the heritors, who allow the master a free house and garden, and a salary of £10 per annum; and a school of industry, in which thirty girls are taught free, is under the patronage of Miss Hannay and the Rev. John Muir, the minister. There are several chalybeate springs in the parish; one of them, at Pibble, is strongly impregnated. Remains of Druidical circles are found in different places; and in 1778, while removing some stones from a tumulus, were discovered a coffin containing a skeleton of gigantic size, an urn inclosing ashes, and an earthen vessel for holding water. In 1809 was found a coffin of rude form, containing a skeleton of large size, the arm of which had been nearly separated from the shoulder by a stone axe: the blade was still remaining in the wound. Cairn-Holy is traditionally said to have been raised over the remains of a bishop of Whithorn, who was slain in a battle with the English on Glenquicken Moor in 1150, and buried here. Dr. Thomas Brown, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, was born in this parish, of which his father was minister, in 1778; he died in 1820, and was buried in the churchyard of Kirkmabreck.

KIRKMAHOE, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 2 miles (N.) from Dumfries; containing, with the villages of Dalswinton, Duncow, and Kirkton, 1568 inhabitants. The appellation of this parish is of doubtful origin; but it is supposed to have been derived from the position of its church in a hollow place, or near a river: the church is situated in a fine valley, and there are evident traces of the river Nith having at some time run close by the church. The place is of considerable antiquity. According to ancient records, the monks of Arbroath obtained from David II. a grant of "the church of Kirkmaho, in the diocese of Glasgow", the patronage of which, however, appears to have been retained by the Stewarts, who had succeeded the Cumin family in the barony of Dalswinton. In 1429 the rectory was constituted a prebend of the bishopric, with the consent of Marion Stewart, the heiress of Dalswinton; of Sir John Forrester, her second husband; and of William Stewart, her son and heir; and the Stewart family long continued to be patrons of this prebend. At the Reformation, the rectory of Kirkmahoe was held by John Stewart, second son of the patron, Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies. In the seventeenth century, the patronage passed, with the barony of Dalswinton, from the Stewarts, Earls of Galloway, to the Earl of Queensberry, in whose family it remained until the death of the last Duke of Queensberry in the year 1810, when it came to the Duke of Buccleuch.

The lands were portioned in ancient times into the four large estates of Dalswinton, Duncow or Duncol, Milnhead or Millhead, and Carnsalloch, with which most of the historical memorials of the parish are interwoven. The estate of *Dalswinton*, or "the dale of Swinton", was first possessed by the Cumins: in 1250, Sir John Cumin held this manor as well as that of Duncol, and gave the monks the liberty of a free passage through the lands of the two manors to their granges in the west. On the accession of Bruce, Dalswinton was granted to Walter Stewart, third son of Sir John Stewart of Jedworth; and it remained in the family till 1680, when, with some exceptions, the barony was disposed of to the Earl of Queensberry. The estate afterwards came to the Maxwells, by whom it was sold at the latter end of the last century to the late Patrick Miller, Esq. It contains 5132 acres, and comprehends about one-third part of the parish. The barony of *Duncow* was forfeited by the Cumins, like that of Dalswinton, on the accession of Bruce; and was given to Robert Boyd. In 1550, Robert, Lord Maxwell, was returned as owner of it in right of his father, of the same name and title; and it continued in the family until about sixty or seventy years ago, when it was sold to various persons. It was in this village that James V. spent the night before he paid the angry visit, recorded by historians, to Sir John Charteris of Amisfield: the site of the cottage where the king slept, near the Chapel hill, was pointed out by a large stone which remained there till about half a century ago. The estate of *Millhead* was possessed in 1700 by Bertha, wife of Robert Brown of Bishopton, and heiress of Homer Maxwell of Kilbean, from which family it passed about 1810 to Frederick Maxwell, Esq.: it contains 1061 acres. *Carnsalloch* in 1550 belonged to Robert, Lord Maxwell, whose family held it till 1750, when it was sold to Alexander Johnston, Esq.

The PARISH is seven miles and a half long, and its extreme breadth is five miles and a half. It contains about 15,000 acres, and is bounded on the north by Closeburn parish, on the north-east and east by Kirkmichael and by Tinwald, on the south and south-east by Dumfries, on the west by Holywood, and on the north-west by Dunscore. The northern and eastern parts are hilly, the land ascending gradually till it terminates in heights, some of which are between 600 and 800 feet above the level of the sea: the hills of Wardlaw and Auchengeith rise to 770 feet, and have a declivity southward. The loftier grounds are covered with heath and coarse grass, affording pasture fit only for sheep. In the vicinity of Tinwald, also, are some undulations interspersed with low-lying tracts of morass, and which, when not kept in tillage, are soon overspread with furze and broom. The river Nith runs along the western boundary of the parish, and intersects it at one corner. There are also several small streams or burns, which abound in trout, and are in many parts distinguished by romantic scenery: the Duncow burn forms three waterfalls, one of which, in rainy seasons, has a striking and imposing appearance.

The SOIL on the high grounds consists in numerous places of deep moss, beneath which is a gravelly earth, resting upon a red till or slaty rock. On the sloping grounds it is gravelly, with a considerable mixture of sand, and small round stones; and on the low or holm land the soil is alluvial, mixed with clay. In every direction is a profusion of pebbles, of different sizes, rounded and polished by continued attrition, and many of them variegated with beautiful lines and colours. This is altogether an agricultural and pastoral parish, and the capabilities of the soil are for the most part developed. Grain of all kinds is grown, with the usual green crops. The sheep are of the Cheviot breed, crossed with the Leicester; numerous lambs are reared on the hilly grounds, and on most of the farms the calves are disposed of to the Dumfries butchers when about six weeks old. The husbandry in the district is of the most approved kind; the land is subject to good surface

drainage, and is secured, where necessary, by strong embankments; the farm-houses are comfortable dwellings, and suited to the character and circumstances of the highly-respectable tenants who occupy them. Much has been done in the way of reclaiming land; and plantations are to be seen in many places. It was in this parish that an inestimable addition was first made, in 1786-7, to the agricultural products of Britain, by the late Patrick Miller, Esq., of Dalswinton, who, in that year, introduced the Swedish turnip into Scotland. From two ounces of seed, a great part of the now extensive culture of this valuable esculent may be said to have sprung; for, as soon as Mr. Miller had obtained, from the original plants on his own estate, a sufficiency of seed for his neighbours, and his friends in the Lothians and elsewhere, it was sown by them with avidity; and in a short time, extensive breadths of land were laid out in its successful cultivation. Large importations of the seed, it is true, were subsequently made by the British seed-merchants, to supply the increasing demand for it; yet prodigious quantities of the turnip are now raised in both countries, and in Ireland, from the proceeds of the stock sown at Dalswinton. In this parish the rocks consist chiefly of sandstone, frequently impregnated with red iron-ore: white marl has been found in the southern parts; and red soft sand, mixed with gravel and stones, is in some places abundant. The annual value of real property in Kirkmahoe is £9357.

The principal mansions are Dalswinton and Carnsalloch, both of which are modern; and the different estates are ornamented with fine specimens of stately timber, consisting of ash-trees, elm, chesnut, and rows of beech. There are five villages, of which Duncow, the largest, has a manufactory for coarse woollen-cloths, worked by water and steam: the village of Dalswinton is of recent origin. The road from Dumfries to Closeburn runs for nearly six miles through the parish, which is also intersected by the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The stipend of the minister is £238, with a manse, built in 1799, and a glebe of eight acres of good land valued at £14 per annum. The church, erected in 1822, is a well-built structure, rendered picturesque by the foliage in the churchyard and its vicinity. At Carnsalloch is a mausoleum or family sepulchral chapel, in the pointed style, recently erected by the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston; it is of very handsome design, the windows filled with stained glass, the floor paved with encaustic tiles, and all the details are of an artistic character. There was a meeting-house at Quarrelwood, belonging to the Cameronians; but it has been converted into a poor-house. Three schools are maintained, each of which is partially supported by a parochial allowance. The master of the school at the village of Duncow receives a salary of £25. 13. 3.; the salary of the master at Dalswinton is £17; and £8 are given for the support of a third school at Lakehead, a remote corner of the parish. At each of the schools all the usual branches of education are taught; and instruction is occasionally afforded in the classics and mathematics. The total amount of fees received by the three masters is £80. About £500 have been bequeathed to the poor; and the sum of £5 per annum was left by Mrs. Allan of Newlands, for the gratuitous instruction of fatherless children at the parish schools. In digging for the foundation of the church, some inconsiderable relics were met with. It may be stated, in relation to this parish, that the application of steam-power to the navigation of vessels was first successfully illustrated at Dalswinton, in 1788, by Mr. Miller, of whom mention has been already made. It is also deserving of record, that the introduction, in 1790, of the modern threshing-machine into this district, was effected under the auspices of Mr. Miller, who first used it on his own farm of Sandbed, in the presence of a number of the agricultural class, whom he had invited to witness its operation, with a view to manifest its efficiency and encourage its adoption. Bishop Corrie, of Madras, was a native of the parish; as was also the late Allan Cunningham.—See DALSWINTON.

KIRKMAIDEN, a parish, in the county of WIGTOWN, 16 miles (S. by E.) from Stranraer; containing, with the villages of Drumore and Port-Logan, 2202 inhabitants, of whom 1700 are in the rural districts of the parish. This place, which occupies the southern extremity of Scotland, derives its name from the dedication of its ancient church to St. Medan, to whom some other churches in this part of the country were also dedicated; and the name, originally Kirk-Medan, after undergoing various modifications at different periods, has since the Reformation invariably retained its present form. From the names of some localities in the parish, it would appear that other churches were founded here at an early period; and slight vestiges of the cemeteries may still be traced. The principal churches on record are those of Kirkbride, Kilstay, Kildonnan, Kirkleish, and Kirkdrain; and upon the shore of Maryport bay was an ancient chapel in honour of the Virgin Mary, the ruins of which were standing in 1680. The promontory called the Mull of Galloway, at the southern extremity of the parish, is said to have been the last retreat of the ancient Picts, who, no longer able to withstand the assaults of their victorious enemies, here leaped from the rocks, and perished in the sea.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by the bay of Luce, and on the south and west by the Irish Sea. It is about ten miles in length from north to south, and varies from a mile and a half to nearly four miles in breadth, comprising an area of 13,000 acres, of which 4000 are arable, 6000 meadow and pasture, 300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor and waste. The form is very irregular, and the surface greatly diversified. In some parts the ground is low and flat, but interspersed with numerous hills of moderate height, some of which are clothed with plantations; in other parts the lands rise into mountainous elevation, and almost in the centre the parish is intersected by a range of heights extending from the Irish Sea to Luce bay. Among the more conspicuous of the hills that diversify the surface, and some of which are nearly 900 feet above the level of the sea, are Montlokowre, Dunman, Cairnhill, Cairn of Dolt, and Grennan Hill, from all of which are obtained extensive and interesting views. The bold rocky promontory of the Mull of Galloway, a peninsula nearly a mile and a half in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, is connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus, little more than a quarter of a mile in width, and on which a lighthouse was erected in 1830, displaying an intermitting light, visible at a distance of twenty-

three nautical miles. From the balcony of the lighthouse is an unbounded prospect, embracing the mountains of Cumberland, the whole of the Isle of Man, the coast of Ireland from the mountains of Morne to Fairhead, the heights of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Ayrshire, and the summits of Mount Jura, in Argyllshire, all of which are distinctly seen in clear weather. On the eastern side of the parish the coast is flat, and the shore gravelly; but on the west, rocky and precipitous, and worn by the waves into romantic caverns. The principal headland on the east is Killiness Point; on the west are Crammag, Gounies, and the Mull of Logan.

Of the numerous bays that indent the coast the most important are Chapelrossan, Balgown, New England, Tirally, Grennan, Curghie, Drumore, Culliness or Killiness, Maryport, and East Tarbet, on the bay of Luce; and West Tarbet, Barncorkrie, Clanyard, Portnessock, and Port Gill, on the shore of the Irish Sea. The harbours are Port-Logan in the bay of Portnessock, and Drumore. At both of these harbours, commodious quays have been erected, where vessels of any burthen may land and take in their cargoes, and find safe anchorage in the bays; but the former cannot be entered at low water by vessels of great size. Several of the other bays, also, are accessible to small vessels in fine weather; but they are not much frequented. Fish of many kinds are found in abundance off the coast; the most general are cod, whiting, mullet, mackerel, skate, turbot, soles, oysters, lobsters, and crabs, of which two last great numbers are taken by fishermen from Ireland, for the supply of the Dublin market. Herrings, after having for years abandoned this part of the coast, are beginning to return, and promise to be abundant, in which case the fisheries, not now conducted upon any regular plan, may become a source of much profit.

The SOIL, though various, is tolerably fertile, and the lands are in profitable cultivation; the crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. The system of husbandry is in a great degree advanced, but is still susceptible of improvement. Thorough-draining has been introduced to a moderate extent, with considerable benefit, and due regard is had to the rotation of crops; the lands, also, have been mostly inclosed. In this parish the fences, which are partly of stone and partly of thorn, are but indifferent; and though the buildings on some of the larger farms are substantial, many are still of very inferior order. The cattle reared are of the Galloway breed, with the exception of the cows for the dairy, which are of the Ayrshire; and great attention is paid to their improvement: the sheep reared in the hill pastures are all of the black-faced, while such as are kept on the farms for domestic use are of the Leicestershire breed. The plantations, almost confined to the vicinity of Logan House, consist of ash, mountain-ash, sycamore, elm, beech, birch, and Huntingdon willow, for all of which the soil is well adapted; and in places sheltered from the sea, pineaster, white-spruce, Scotch fir, holly, and yew are in a thriving state. In general the rocks are composed of greywacke and argillaceous schist, alternated with portions of granite and gneiss. Slate of tolerable quality for roofing is found in abundance, and in some places has been wrought to a considerable extent; but there are no quarries at present in operation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6396. Logan House, the seat of the principal landed proprietor, is a handsome modern mansion, situated in an extensive demesne richly embellished. No manufactures are carried on; but in the villages of Drumore and Port-Logan, which are separately described, a few of the inhabitants are employed in the requisite handicraft trades. There is a post established under the post-office of Stranraer, from which town the mail is conveyed daily to Port-Logan and Drumore, three days in the week by a gig merely, and on the three other days by a car carrying passengers. A fair is held near the church on the Tuesday after the 21st of November; it was formerly frequented by dealers from various parts of the country, but has degenerated into a mere pleasure-fair. Facility of communication is maintained by statute-labour roads, now much improved, and kept in good repair.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £150. 16. 5., of which £5. 7. 8. are paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum: patron, the Earl of Stair. Kirkmaiden church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, was erected in 1638; it is a very plain structure with 275 sittings. The parochial school is attended by about ninety children; the master has a salary of £25. 15., with a house and garden, and the fees average £18. A parochial library, containing a collection of 600 volumes, is supported by subscription. There are slight vestiges of ancient fortresses on the hills, supposed to have been of Pictish origin: on the isthmus connecting the Mull of Galloway with the main land, are some traces of a double line of fortifications extending from sea to sea. Upon the coast, near East Tarbet, is a cave thought to have been the retreat of St. Medan; and near it, in the adjoining rock, is a cylindrical well about four feet in diameter and six feet deep, naturally formed, and supplied with water by the surf breaking over the rock at spring tides. In the parish are the remains of the ancient castles of Logan, Clanyard, and Drumore; and a bell which, according to an inscription, appears to have been originally cast for the grandfather of the first Earl of Dalhousie, in 1534, is now used as the church-bell: it is said to have been at one time the dinner-bell of Castle-Clanyard, and to have been brought to that place from Kenmure. Near Logan is a natural cavity in the rocks, into which the tide enters at every flood, and which is generally stored with various kinds of fish. Andrew Mc Douall, Lord Bankton, author of *Institutes of Scottish Law*; and Robert Mc Douall, admiral both in the Portuguese and the British service, were natives of the parish.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish, in the district of CARRICK, county of AYR; containing, with the village of Crosshill, 2933 inhabitants, of whom 499 are in the village of Kirkmichael, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Maybole. This place, which derived its name from the dedication of its church, appears to have been at an early period part of the possessions of the Kennedy family, to whose ancestor a grant of the lands was confirmed by charter of David II., about the year 1360. By the marriage of Sir James Kennedy with the daughter of Robert III., this family obtained a considerable degree of rank and influence. Gilbert Kennedy, the second Earl of Cassilis, was employed in many of the most important offices of state; he was assassinated at Prestwick by Hugh Campbell, sheriff of Ayrshire. His son, Quintin Kennedy,

who became Abbot of Crossraguel, is distinguished for having maintained the tenets of popery in a discussion with the celebrated reformer John Knox, and on his decease was canonized for his zeal and constant devotion to the Roman Catholic faith. Gilbert, the third earl, was the friend and pupil of the historian George Buchanan; and John, the sixth Earl of Cassilis, was one of the ruling elders who attended the assembly of divines at Westminster, in 1643.

The PARISH is about twelve miles in length, and rather more than five miles and a half in extreme breadth. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the parish of Dalrymple, on the east by that of Straiton, on the south by Dailly, and on the west and north-west by the parishes of Kirkoswald and Maybole. The surface generally, with the exception of some level tracts along the banks of the rivers, is undulated and hilly, in some parts attaining considerable elevation. Glenalla hill is 1612 feet above the level of the sea; and there are several other eminences, of which Guiltree hill commands a beautiful prospect, embracing on one side the valley of the Girvan, with the Galloway hills, and on the other the bay of Ayr, the peaks of Arran, and the towns along the coast, with the Highlands and Ben-Lomond in the background. The river Girvan has its source among the hills of Barr and Straiton, and, running below Blairquhan, enters this parish, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, passing by the grounds of Cloncaird, where it assumes a wide expanse, and presents a finely-picturesque appearance: flowing between richly-wooded banks, it pursues its course to the village of Crosshill, and then forms a boundary between the parishes of Kirkoswald and Dailly. The river Doon passes by one extremity of the parish, about two miles below Patna, washing the base of the eminence on which the stately mansion of Cassilis is situated; and the Dyrock, issuing from Shankston loch, and augmented by the streams of the Barnshean and Spalander, flows by the church and village of Kirkmichael into the Girvan. There are numerous lakes in the parish, the principal of which are, Loch Spalander, about forty-five acres in extent, abounding in excellent trout, and sometimes with char; Loch Barnshean, twenty-eight acres in extent; Loch Croot, ten acres; Shankston loch, twelve acres; Drumore, nine acres; and Kirkmichael loch, about five acres in extent.

The SOIL in the low lands is extremely fertile, producing luxuriant herbage; in some parts, and especially near the bases of the lower hills, light and gravelly; and in others, clayey, and intermixed with loam. The whole number of acres in the parish is estimated at 15,250, of which about 1130 are in natural woods and in plantations, 500 waste, and the rest arable, meadow, and pasture land. The system of agriculture has greatly advanced; and the lands have been much improved under the influence of the example given by the Rev. John Ramsay, incumbent of the parish about forty or fifty years since, and founder of the Carrick Farmers' Society; and also under the encouragement afforded to the tenants by the late Earl of Cassilis and the present proprietors. Furrow-draining has been extensively carried on; and in 1832 Henry Ritchie, Esq., of Cloncaird, erected a work for the manufacture of draining-tiles, which at present produces on the average about 330,000 tiles annually. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and generally slated; and all the recent improvements in husbandry are practised. In this parish the substrata are chiefly sandstone, greenstone, and limestone; clay of excellent quality for making tiles is found in abundance, and there are some veins of galena, which appear to have been wrought, and are said to have yielded a considerable proportion of silver. The surface of the land in several parts is thickly strewn with boulders of granite, some of them of vast magnitude. There are quarries of freestone at Auchalton, Clonclaugh, Balgreggan, and Glenside, which have been all extensively wrought; and also a quarry of peculiarly fine quality at Trochain, on the lands of Cloncaird. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,035. Cloncaird Castle, an old castellated mansion, has been entirely new fronted, and is now a very elegant residence: it is beautifully situated in a highly-embellished demesne abounding with stately timber. Kirkmichael House stands near the lake of Kirkmichael, which forms an interesting feature. Cassilis House, the property of the Marquess of Ailsa, who bears the inferior title of Earl of Cassilis, occupies an eminence rising from the bank of the river Doon, and is an ancient mansion, supposed to have been built about the fifteenth century. It was enlarged and much improved in 1830, and is a stately structure, surrounded with trees of noble growth, and with thriving plantations. Under the ancient castle was a subterraneous apartment, which, on being cleared out some years since to form a wine-cellar, was found to be replete with human bones. The village of Kirkmichael is neatly built and pleasantly situated, and has a post-office dependent on that of Maybole. Its inhabitants, in addition to the various trades usually carried on, are employed in weaving for the Glasgow and Paisley manufacturers, and the females in working muslins, which branches of trade are pursued to a still greater extent at Crosshill. Facility of communication is afforded by numerous good parish roads, and there are about twenty-six miles of turnpike-road.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The average stipend of the incumbent is £260; the manse is a handsome antique building of modern erection, and a very comfortable residence, and the glebe comprises about sixteen acres of profitable land. Kirkmichael church, which is pleasantly situated on the Dyrock stream, and surrounded by a spacious burying-ground planted with ash-trees of stately growth, was built in 1787; it is in good repair, and adapted for a congregation of about 556 persons. A chapel of ease has been erected for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Crosshill, chiefly by the munificence of Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, of Kilkerran, Bart.; it is a neat edifice, adapted for nearly 460 persons, and may be considerably increased by the addition of galleries. The parochial school affords instruction to about seventy children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £30. There is also a school at Crosshill, for which a former proprietor erected a spacious schoolroom; the master used to receive an annual payment of £3. 10. from the proprietors of houses in the village, in addition to the school fees. A parochial library is supported by subscription; and two savings' banks have been established. In several parts of the parish are traces of ancient circular forts, about 100 yards in diameter, and surrounded by a ditch fifteen feet

broad: on being removed by the plough, fragments of spears, horns, urns, and ashes were found in profusion. There were also till lately some remains of a chapel, supposed to have been subordinate to the abbey of Crossraguel; the well is still known by the name of the "Chapel well".

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish, in the county of BANFF, 11 miles (E. S. E.) from Grantown; containing, with the late quoad sacra district of Tomintoul, 1576 inhabitants. This parish, which is named after Michael the Archangel, to whom the church was dedicated, is situated on the Avon, a tributary of the river Spey; and is a bleak Highland district, stretching for more than thirty miles, from north to south, along the banks of the stream, and measuring in average breadth from three to four miles. It comprises, as is supposed, about 140,000 acres, of which only 2400 are cultivated; more than 60,000 are comprehended in the forest of Glenavon, and the remainder are waste and pasture. The general aspect of the parish is mountainous, dreary, and barren, it being situated at the base of the Grampian mountains. The main range of the Grampians bounds it on the south, and branches from this range skirt it on the east and west, the only vista or outlet being a narrow opening on the north, which forms a passage for the waters of the Avon. The north side of Benmacdui, and the eastern side of Cairngorum, rising respectively 4362 feet and 4060 feet above the level of the sea, and exhibiting throughout the year collections of snow in their elevated chasms, are comprised in the southern portion of the parish. The forest of Glenavon has been lately converted by the proprietor, the Duke of Richmond, into a range for deer; and the mountains and hills in all directions are well stocked with various kinds of game. The inhabited parts of the parish measure only about eighteen miles in length; they consist of the narrow valley of the Avon, and the glens of the Conglass and Kebat on the east, and of that of Lochy on the west. Of this extent, nine miles, with the whole of the uninhabited portion, belong to the district of Tomintoul. The Avon, a deep, rapid, and pellucid stream, affords trout, and also salmon grilse from June till November: after being increased by numerous tributaries in its course of forty miles, it falls into the Spey at Ballindalloch, in the parish of Inveraven, adjoining Kirkmichael on the north. The pleasant and romantic valley of this river furnishes a beautiful relief to the wild and dreary aspect of the surrounding country. The scenery is also enlivened by several lochs; the principal one being Loch Avon, at the southern extremity of the parish, distant fifteen or twenty miles from any habitation. Loch Avon is three miles long and one mile broad, and is encompassed by lofty mountains, except at its eastern side, where the Avon finds a narrow outlet: the whole of the adjacent scenery is imposing and magnificent. Trout, of a black colour and slender form, are found in abundance in its deep water; and at the west end is the celebrated Clachdhian, or Shelter-stone, a ponderous block of granite, resting on two other masses, and thus forming a cave sufficient to contain twelve or fifteen men.

The SOIL most prevalent is a loam, incumbent on limestone; that bordering on the Avon and its several tributary streams is alluvial. Barley and bear, and the usual grasses and green crops, are raised in considerable quantities, mostly under the five-shift course: the Duke of Richmond, who and the Earl of Seafield are the sole landowners, confines his principal tenants to that course. The climate is such as to form an impediment to husbandry; but the soil is in general good, and the lands are well farmed. Draining, inclosing, and the reclaiming of waste ground have for several years been successfully carried on; and the dwelling-houses and farm-steadings have been improved. The sheep are of the common black-faced breed; the cattle are mostly the West Highland, and their quality has been lately much advanced by the encouragement of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and also by premiums afforded by the Duke of Richmond. Besides the masses of granite constituting the Grampian range, the substrata comprise sandstone and slatestone, the latter supplying a superior grey slate; and limestone is abundant in every direction. Good plumbago is found in the neighbourhood; and ironstone, which formed an article of profit more than a century since, is still to be found in great abundance, in the hill of the Leacht, in the south-eastern part of the parish, and is expected shortly to furnish occupation for a considerable number of persons. Oxide of manganese is found in the same locality, and the working of it gives employment to several people. The parish is entirely destitute of plantations; the only wood to be seen is the natural birch and alder which ornament the banks of the Avon. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3325.

The village of Tomintoul, situated about five miles south of the church, contains a population of 530, and has a post-office with a daily delivery. Cattle and sheep are sent in droves to the south, and grain is forwarded to the sea-ports on the Moray Firth; the supply of merchandise is chiefly from Aberdeen. Markets are held in the village, for the sale of cattle and sheep, and some of them also for the hiring of servants, on the last Friday in May, the last Friday in July, the third Wednesday in August, the Friday after the second Tuesday in September, and the second Friday in November; the four last, O. S. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Abernethy, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of the Earl of Seafield: the minister's stipend is about £120, with a manse, and a glebe of nine acres valued at £40 per annum. Kirkmichael church, built in 1807, is a plain structure; it is about four miles from the northern boundary, and contains accommodation for 350 persons. A church was erected by government in 1826, at a cost of £750, in the village of Tomintoul: the minister's stipend, including communion elements, is £120, and is paid by the government; the manse was built at a cost of £738, and there is a glebe of about half an acre, with a garden. A Roman Catholic chapel, accommodating 464 persons, was built in the village in 1838; and the members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Kirkmichael parochial school affords instruction in Latin, mathematics, and geography, in addition to the usual branches; the master has the maximum salary, and £10 fees, and also shares in the Dick bequest. There are two schools in the village, the master of one having £30 a year from government, with a house and garden from the Duke of Richmond, and the other endowed by the trustees of the late Mr. Donaldson. The poor enjoy bequests amounting to £1800.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 8½ miles (N. by E.) from Dumfries; containing

1108 inhabitants. This place derived its name from the dedication of its church to Michael the Archangel; and the ancient parish of Garvald, or Garrel, with the exception of some lands now in the parish of Johnstone, was united to it about the year 1670. Sir William Wallace, previously to his assault of the castle of Lochmaben in 1297, occupied a small fortress in this parish, with a party of his followers, and made frequent sallies to annoy the English under Greystock and Sir Hugh Moreland, in one of which Sir Hugh and several of his men were killed. Greystock, enraged at this defeat, and strengthened by fresh supplies from England, advanced with 300 men to give battle to Wallace, who, overpowered by numbers, retreated to the hills: here, the Scots being joined by Sir John Graham and a party of his retainers, a general engagement took place, in which Greystock fell, and Wallace obtained a complete victory. The PARISH is of elliptical form, about nine miles in length and nearly five in extreme breadth, and comprises an area of 17,070 acres, whereof 6700 are arable, 300 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder, part of which is convertible into meadow, is sheep pasture, moorland, moss, and waste. Towards the south the surface is level, with the exception of a few hills of inconsiderable height. In the northern part it is intersected by two ranges of mountains extending from north to south. The western range, at the hill of Holehouse, its northern extremity, has an elevation of 1500, and at Woodhill, on the south, of 1250 feet above the level of the sea: the eastern range rises at Knock-Craig, on the north, to a height of 1400, and at Kirkmichael fell, the southern extremity, to a height of 1100 feet. From these ranges the surface gradually slopes towards the south; so that at Cumrue, near the southern boundary of the parish, the lands are comparatively flat, and only 190 feet above the sea. Of the streams, the river Ae has its source in the hills of Queensberry, in the adjoining parish of Closeburn, and after flowing for some distance along the southern borders of Kirkmichael, bends its course to the east, and falls into the river Kinnel at Esby, in the parish of Lochmaben. The Glenkill burn, which rises in the north of the parish, intersects it from north to south, and runs into the Ae near the church. The Garrel burn has its rise in the Garrel Craigs, at the northern extremity of the parish, and taking a southward course, in which, flowing with a rapid current, it makes some small but very picturesque cascades, joins the river Ae on the confines of Lochmaben. There are several smaller burns and numerous springs, of which latter a few are slightly chalybeate, but not resorted to for medicinal use. The parish also contains some lakes, the principal being Loch Crane and Loch Cumrue; the former is one acre in extent, and of very great depth. Loch Cumrue, though now reduced by draining to little more than four acres, originally comprised an area of about twelve; it is fourteen feet deep, and abounds with pike and eels.

Along the banks of the Ae and the river Kinnel, and in the southern and western portions of the parish, the SOIL is richly fertile, but in the more central parts dry and gravelly; the crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. The hills afford good pasture for sheep and cattle. The system of husbandry has been greatly improved, especially on the lands of Ross, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch; and a due rotation of crops is generally observed: the lands have been inclosed partly with stone dykes, but principally with hedges of thorn. Most of the farm houses and offices are substantial and commodiously arranged; and many, of more recent erection, are even of elegant appearance. The cattle, of which about 1700 head are reared, are all of the Galloway breed: the sheep, of which nearly 6000 are fed in the pastures, are chiefly of the Highland and the Cheviot breeds. Much attention is paid to the improvement of the stock, and great numbers are sent to the markets of Dumfries, Lockerbie, and Moffat. The plantations in the parish, mostly of recent date, consist of larch, Scotch, and spruce firs, with oak, ash, and elm, all of them well managed and in a thriving state. There are some considerable remains of natural wood, consisting principally of oak, ash, birch, and alder, stately specimens of which adorn the grounds of Kirkmichael House. The substrata in the lower part are of the red sandstone formation, and the hills are composed of transition rock; veins of ironstone and ochre are found in some places, and an attempt was made to discover coal, but without success. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6894. Kirkmichael House is an elegant mansion in the ancient manorial style, erected after a design by Mr. Burn of Edinburgh, and pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out. There are no villages in the parish, neither are any manufactures carried on. A post-office, under that of Dumfries, has been established at a place called Pleasance; and facility of communication is afforded by the high road from Dumfries to Edinburgh, which passes through the parish, and by statute roads kept in good repair.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £246. 8. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Kirkmichael church, situated near the south-western boundary of the parish, is a neat cruciform structure, erected in 1815, and containing 500 sittings. The parochial school is well conducted, and attended by about sixty children: the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and an acre and a half of land; and the school fees average £20 per annum. There is also a school at Garrel, to which the heritors voluntarily contribute a salary of £17; the fees average about £18. On the bank of the Garrel burn are the remains of the church of Garvald, which was rebuilt in 1617, but, after the union of the parishes, was suffered to fall into decay; the cemetery is still preserved, surrounded by a stone wall, and embellished with weeping-birch trees, and others appropriate to the character of the place. On the farm of Wood are the ruins of the old tower of Glenae, which, in 1666, gave the title of baronet to a branch of the family of Dalzel, afterwards Earls of Carnwath. Part of the ancient Roman road from Netherby, in Cumberland, to the chain of forts between the Forth and the Clyde, may still be traced to its termination at a fort, some remains of which are distinctly visible in the garden of the manse. Near the line of this road were found, in 1785, two vases of copper, the smaller of which stood upon three feet about an inch and a half high; and in 1833, a similar vase, with a handle and a spout, and supported on three feet measuring two inches and a half in height, was found in a

moss near the Mains of Ross. There are several circular camps, in some of which have been discovered ashes, broken querns, and other relics of antiquity, and in one a broken sword. Silver coins of Alexander III. and James I. of Scotland, and Edward I. of England, have also been found. The lands of Ross give the title of Viscount to the Duke of Buccleuch.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish and village, in the county of PERTH, 14 miles (N. W. by N.) from Blairgowrie; containing 1412 inhabitants, of whom 104 are in the village. This parish, the site of which is elevated, and the climate cold, is situated on the great military road from Perth to Fort-George, and is in form nearly a parallelogram, measuring about twenty miles in length from north to south, and about ten miles in its greatest breadth. It comprehends the greater part of Strathardle, which is about ten miles long and between one and two miles broad; the whole of Glenshee, measuring about seven miles in length and nearly a mile in breadth; and a district at the lower extremity of the latter, on the west side of the Black Water, nearly semicircular in form, and two miles in diameter. The entire area consists of upwards of 50,000 acres, of which 4400 are supposed to be cultivated, 1460 to be undivided common, 700 wood, and the remainder in a natural state. At the head of Glenshee is a hill called Beinn-Ghulbhuinn, celebrated as the scene of a hunt in which Diarmid, one of the Fingalian heroes, lost his life: his grave is still shown here, with the den of the wild boar that was the object of the chase. The most lofty hill in the parish is Glas-Thullachan, at the head of Glenbeg; and the chief lochs are Sheshernich and Loch-nan-ean, which are situated among the hills, and afford good trout-angling. The Strathardle district is watered by the Ardle; whilst the Glenshee and Black Water districts are watered by the Shee, which assumes the name of Black Water in the district so called.

Near the Ardle the SOIL is thin and dry, on a sandy bed, and in general yields light crops: upon the higher grounds, as well as in Glenshee and the district of the Black Water, it is wet and spongy, and requires a dry and warm season for the maturity of the crops. In the lower parts the most improved system of husbandry is followed; and lime has been extensively and successfully applied to the land recovered from waste, amounting, within a few years, to 400 acres. The huts on most of the farms have been replaced by neat and comfortable houses, and the interests of agriculture have been much promoted by the construction of good roads. The annual value of real property in Kirkmichael is now £7993. The parish contains the mansion-houses of Ashintully and Woodhill, and the small village of Kirkmichael. The inhabitants are all engaged in husbandry. An important addition has been made to the facilities of communication by the erection of a handsome bridge of two arches over the Ardle, in 1840, at a cost of £500, raised by subscription. A cattle-fair is held on the Thursday before the October Falkirk tryst, and another on the Thursday before the May Amulrie fair: the farmers usually dispose of their ordinary marketable produce at Blairgowrie.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld. The minister's stipend is £158, of which two-thirds are received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of six acres and a half valued at £10 per annum. Besides the parochial church, the parish contains two places of worship in connexion with the Free Church. There are also two parochial schools, affording instruction in the usual branches: the master of the one situated in the village has a salary of £34, with a house enlarged in 1821, and about £20 fees; the other master, in Glenshee, receives a salary of £15, with £12 fees. The poor in Glenshee enjoy a bequest of about £200; and of two other bequests, one amounts to £17 a year for educating poor children in the parish of the name of Stewart, and the other to £20 per annum for bursaries in any of the Scotch universities, St. Andrew's to be preferred, for natives of the parish, educated at the parish school, or, in case of failure, for those of the neighbouring parish of Moulin. On a large moor is a cairn, at one time ninety yards in circumference and twenty-five feet high, but now much reduced in size; and at the distance of about a mile north-east from this cairn are a Druidical rocking-stone, and numerous concentric circles.

KIRKMICHAEL and CULLICUDDEN, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 7 miles distant (N. N. W.) from Fortrose; containing, with the village of Jemimaville, and the hamlets of Balblair and Gordon-Mills, 1549 inhabitants, of whom 1410 are in the rural districts of the parish. This place, in some public documents called Resolis, a term implying "a sunny inclined plain", derived its name of Kirkmichael from the dedication of its ancient church to Michael the Archangel. It includes the parishes of St. Martin and Cullicudden, which were annexed to the parish of Kirkmichael towards the close of the seventeenth century, the whole forming the present parish of Kirkmichael and Cullicudden. Few particulars of the history of the place are recorded; but on account of the great number of Druidical circles to be found here, it must have been of some importance. On the summit of a precipitous rock near the shore of Cromarty Firth are the ruins of Castle-Craig, said to have been originally built by the Urquharts, barons of Cromarty, one of whose descendants having incurred the censure of the Pope, the castle and the lands attached to it fell to the Church, and were bestowed upon the bishops of Ross. The castle was the chief residence of the bishops, and the property is said afterwards to have come into the possession of the Williamsons, by whom it was probably sold to the Roses of Kilraveck, owners of a considerable portion of the Black Isle. It subsequently passed to the Gordons of Newhall, and now forms part of the estate of J. A. Shaw Mc Kenzie, Esq., the principal proprietor of the parish. Of the castle, five stories in height, nearly one-half is still entire; the walls are of great strength, and the various apartments have vaulted roofs of stone. Its spiral staircase has within the last few years been removed. The roof is in a perfect state; and the eastern gable is defended on each side by a bastion crowned with a turret.

The PARISH extends along the southern shore of Cromarty Firth for about eight miles, from east to west, and varies from three to four miles in breadth; comprising, exclusively of an extensive tract of common, 14,000 acres, of which nearly 4000 are arable, 1500 meadow and pasture, 350 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor and waste. Its surface rises

gradually from the Firth for almost a mile towards the south, and as gradually subsides into a fertile valley including a great part of the arable land in the parish, beyond which the ground ascends abruptly to a height of 800 feet above the level of the sea, terminating in the summit of Maole-Buidhe, the southern boundary of the parish. The only stream of any importance is the burn of Resolis, which, issuing from a small lake near the western extremity of the parish, flows eastward through its whole extent, driving several mills, and, after receiving in its course a few tributaries, falling into the Firth at the hamlet of Gordon-Mills. There are several copious springs of excellent water in the southern district; but scarcely any are found in the northern parts, the inhabitants of which are supplied from wells dug at their own individual expense. Of a well dug by the incumbent in 1836, the water, both in smell and in taste, resembles the mineral water of Strathpeffer.

In general the SOIL is a light black loam resting on a subsoil of clay, easy to work, and fertile. The system of husbandry among the smaller tenantry has made comparatively little progress. All the farms, except a few, are occupied by tenants holding but from forty to fifty acres; and with the exception of the lands attached to the houses of the resident proprietors, on which improvements have been made, there is little either in the agricultural or pastoral features of the parish deserving of notice. No natural wood is to be seen, except some patches of birch, ash, and hazel: the plantations are chiefly Scotch and larch firs, with a few hard-wood trees; and the soil appears to be well adapted for both kinds of fir. On the lands of Newhall and Poyntzfield are some fine specimens of ash, beech, and elm, of about a hundred years' growth; and on the Newhall estate, and also on the lands of Braelangwell, very extensive plantations of Scotch fir have been cut down within the last few years. The prevailing substrata are of the old red sandstone formation. Coal is supposed to exist; and in 1786 a vein of lead-ore was found by Mr. Gordon of Newhall, but none has since been noticed. At Cullicudden is a quarry of freestone varying both in quality and in colour, from which materials have been taken for numerous public buildings: the best description is found at a depth of from nine to twelve feet, all lying above that level being more or less friable. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3700. Newhall House, the seat of J. A. S. Mc Kenzie, Esq., is a handsome mansion, erected about the year 1805, and situated in a demesne tastefully laid out. Poyntzfield House, an ancient mansion with a tower surmounted by a cupola, and seated on an eminence commanding a very extensive prospect, is approached by an avenue of fine trees; and the grounds, like those of Newhall, are ornamented with plantations of stately growth. Braelangwell House is also a spacious and elegant mansion, recently erected, and beautifully situated in a highly-picturesque demesne.

The village of Jemimaville is described under its own head. The hamlet of Gordon-Mills was erected towards the close of the last century, by Mr. Gordon of Newhall, from whom it takes its name, and who established a snuff-mill, which has, however, long been discontinued, the premises being now occupied as a mill for carding wool. The small hamlet of Balblair consists of a few rustic cottages. Near Braelangwell is a distillery for whisky. Many of the poorer females in the parish are employed in the spinning of linen-yarn for the manufacturers of Cromarty; and of the males some few are engaged in the salmon-fishery in the Firth, in which they use stake-nets. Cockles and muscles are found in abundance; and in August, considerable quantities of cuddie fish are taken; and sometimes herrings. Fairs are held annually at the village of Jemimaville; and facility of communication is maintained by the roads from Fort-George to Invergordon, and from Cromarty to Dingwall, both which pass through the parish. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross. The minister's stipend is £219. 6. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patron, Mr. Mc Kenzie. The church, erected in 1764, and enlarged and greatly improved in 1839, is a neat plain structure in the early English style of architecture, containing 700 sittings. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average £10 per annum. Some portions of the ancient churches of St. Martin and Cullicudden still remain, consisting chiefly of the gables. In opening a barrow on the farm of Woodhead, about thirty or forty years since, a sarcophagus of rudely-formed slabs was found, containing human bones of large size, which, when exposed to the air, crumbled into dust An earthen urn of very antique character has been met with in a tumulus near Jemimaville. On the glebe was discovered the foundation of an ancient Picts' house; and near it, a vessel of stone in the form of a cup, about four inches in diameter, was found by the incumbent, in trenching a patch of moorland.

KIRKMUIRHILL, a village, in the parish of LESMAHAGOW, Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 5 miles (E.) from Lanark; containing 242 inhabitants. This village lies in the northern part of the parish, and on the road from Lesmahagow to Hamilton, at its junction with that from Lanark to Strathaven. The population is partly engaged in hand-loom weaving for the manufacturers of the district, and partly in agriculture.

KIRKNEWTON and EAST CALDER, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Edinburgh; containing 1441 inhabitants, of whom 289 are in the village of Kirknewton, and 419 in that of East Calder. These two ancient parishes were united about the year 1750, on the erection of the present church. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Almond, on the south by the Water of Leith; and is about six miles in length and four miles in breadth. Its surface is comparatively level towards the north, but rises towards the south to a very considerable elevation, by a succession of three terraces, of which the lowest is traversed by the road to Glasgow, the highest by the road to Lanark, and the central forms the site of the church and village of Kirknewton. The lands are watered by numerous streamlets, intersecting the parish in various directions; and there are several springs of excellent water, but none of them possessing any mineral qualities. About two-thirds of the land are arable and in good cultivation, about 600 acres woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and permanent pasture. The soil of the arable land, which lies chiefly in the northern portion of the parish, is generally a light free mould, with alternations of clay; and the hills, chiefly in the southern portion, afford excellent pasture for sheep and cattle. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, potatoes,

and turnips. The system of husbandry is greatly advanced; the lands have been partly drained and inclosed, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. Considerable attention is paid to the dairy-farms, and great quantities of cheese and butter are sent to Edinburgh, where a ready market is obtained. The cattle are chiefly of the Teeswater and Ayrshire breeds, of which latter are the cows on the dairy-farms; the sheep are of the black-faced, Leicestershire, and Cheviot breeds. The plantations are extensive, and generally in a thriving state, consisting of Scotch, spruce, and silver firs, with elm, beech, sycamore, and chesnut: there are some fine specimens in Hatton Park, an estate partly within the parish. The principal substrata are sandstone and limestone, both of which are quarried to a considerable extent. On the lands of Ormiston, a seam of coal has been discovered by boring, but no mine opened; and on the lands of the Earl of Morton is a seam twenty inches in thickness, but not of quality sufficient to encourage the working of it. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5485.

The seats are Linnburn, Hillhouse, Meadowbank, Ormiston Hill, and Calderhall. The village of Kirknewton, situated a little eastward of the church, consists chiefly of numerous detached cottages with gardens: the village of East Calder, on the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, forms a considerable range of houses on both sides of the road, with gardens in the rear. Both villages are neatly built; they contain shops amply supplied with the various articles of merchandise requisite for general use, and are inhabited by persons exercising the usual handicraft trades. On the north side of the Glasgow road is the hamlet of Wilkieston, containing eighty-one inhabitants. A post-office in the village of Kirknewton has two deliveries daily; and facility of intercourse is maintained by the turnpike-roads from Edinburgh to Glasgow and to Lanark, and by the Caledonian railway. The railway quits the parish by a viaduct over the Linhouse water, consisting of six arches, each sixty feet in span: the erection is of white freestone, and elevated more than 100 feet above the level of the stream. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £282. 16. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; alternate patrons, the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Morton. Kirknewton and East Calder church is a plain substantial structure, containing 430 sittings, and conveniently situated nearly in the centre of the northern part of the parish. There are some remains of the ancient churches of East Calder and Kirknewton, the churchyards of which are still used as places of interment. The United Presbyterian Church have a meeting-house. The parochial school affords instruction to about eighty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £40 per annum. At East Calder is a private school, built originally by subscription; and in the parish are schools for females, who receive instruction in the branches peculiar to their sex. Among the distinguished persons connected with the parish have been, the eminent physician, Dr. Cullen, proprietor of Ormiston Hill, and his son, Robert Cullen, Esq., a senator of the college of justice, the remains of both of whom are interred in the churchyard of Kirknewton; and Allan Maconochie, Esq., proprietor of Meadowbank, from which he took his title of Lord Meadowbank when appointed lord commissioner of justiciary. The lands of Morton, in the parish, give the title of Earl to the family of Douglas.

KIRKOSWALD, a parish, in the district of Carrick, county of Ayr, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Maybole; containing, with the village of Mardens, 2030 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from Oswald, a Northumbrian king, who built a church here, in gratitude, it is said, for a victory he had obtained. An abbey called Cross-Regal, or Crossraguel, was founded at a later period for monks of the Cluniac order: the last abbot was Quintin Kennedy, brother to the Earl of Cassilis. The building still remains, about two miles east of the village; and being the most entire abbey in the west of Scotland, it is preserved with the greatest care. From this institution the celebrated George Buchanan received £500 (Scots) yearly, on which account he denominated himself *Pensionarius de Crosragmol.* Both the temporalities and the spiritualities of the abbey were annexed to the bishopric of Dunblane by James VI., in 1617. This parish was also formerly remarkable as containing the ancient castle of Turnberry, the seat of the Earls of Carrick, and which was held in the year 1306 by an English garrison under Percy; it was afterwards stormed by Robert Bruce, and the structure was thus greatly desolated by the contending parties.

The parish is situated in the district of Carrick, and on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean; it is six miles in length from north to south, and comprises about 13,850 acres, of which 9350 are arable, 650 pasture, and the rest in wood. Kirkoswald is skirted nearly for its whole length by a fine sandy beach, and the shore is covered with verdure almost to the margin. The surface is hilly: but the eminences, of which Mochrum and Craigdow are the most considerable, do not attain any great height. From every part of the coast are interesting and beautiful prospects, comprehending the Firth of Clyde, with the rock of Ailsa, the islands of Bute and Arran, and the coast of Ireland. There are two lochs, each about thirty acres in extent; and numerous small streams traverse the parish in different directions. The whole of the lands are under tillage, with the exception of the summits of the two highest hills, several tracts of moss, and the plantations. Wheat is grown in considerable quantities, and a little barley; but the principal grain is oats, the crops of which are of very superior quality. Dairy-farming receives much attention, and the produce is chiefly cheese, disposed of at the Glasgow market: to that city also, and to Ayr, many cattle and sheep are sent for sale, having been fattened on turnips. Draining is extensively carried on; and three works are established here, producing yearly about 1,000,000 draining-tiles. Sandstone is the prevailing rock; and coal is obtained at Dulzellowlie, to the value of about £1750 per annum, thirty persons being generally employed in raising it. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,556. Culzean Castle, the seat of the Marquess of Ailsa, was built by David, Earl of Cassilis, in the year 1777, and is surrounded by about 700 acres of park and pleasure-grounds, interspersed with thriving plantations. It is a splendid pile, situated on a rock projecting a little into the sea, and commanding a beautiful view of the Firth of Clyde: a little below are the gardens of the old house of Culzean, formed on three terraces cut out

of a rock, and kept in fine order. The village has about 300 inhabitants, who, with the rest of the population, are chiefly agricultural: a few persons are employed as cotton-weavers, obtaining work from Maybole, Girvan, and Glasgow; and many females procure flowering-webs from the same places. The agricultural produce is chiefly sent to Glasgow, from the ports of Ayr and Girvan, especially from the latter place, seven miles distant, to which large quantities of potatoes are forwarded, as well as wheat and oatmeal. There is a regular fishing-station; and besides various kinds of shell-fish, many plaice, haddock, turbot, cod, salmon, and herrings are taken, valued at about £360 per annum. The public road from Glasgow to Portpatrick runs through the parish, and steam-vessels are constantly passing.

Kirkoswald is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £213, with a manse, and a glebe of four acres and three-quarters, valued at £6 per annum. A church was erected here by David I., in the twelfth century, on the decay of that of Oswald; the present edifice, a neat structure, was built in 1777. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £30, with £40 fees. There is also a school endowed by the Kilkerran family, with accommodations and £12 per annum for a master. The most striking and interesting remains of antiquity in the parish, the ruins of the monastery, stand in the middle of an area of eight acres of ground called the Abbot's Yard, or the Precinct of Crossraguel, and consist of the side-walls of the church and choir to the height of fourteen feet. Towards the east is the niche formerly containing the principal altar; and on the right are the vestry and the abbot's court-room, handsomely arched; besides which there are several vaults and cells, of fine dressed stone. At the east end of the abbey is the ruin of the abbots' original house, and on the west are the remains of the last mansion they inhabited. The ruins of the old castle of Turnberry are still to be seen, occupying a promontory on the barony of the same name; and about half a mile to the south-east of Culzean is the castle of Thomaston, built, according to tradition, in 1335, by a nephew of Robert Bruce: it was inhabited towards the close of the last century. Near Culzean Castle are some caves, six in number, supposed to have been originally designed for the celebration of worship. The parish contains also the remains of a vitrified fort, or Phœnician place of worship dedicated to the sun, a Druidical temple, and numerous tumuli, cairns, and vestiges of encampments.

KIRKOWEN, or KIRKOWAN, a parish, in the county of WIGTOWN; containing, with the hamlet of Kiltersan, 1423 inhabitants, of whom 607 are in the village of Kirkowan, 6 miles (S. W. by. W) from Newton-Stewart. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Owen, of whose history few particulars are recorded, anciently formed part of the adjacent parish of Kirkinner, from which it appears to have been separated about the time of the Reformation. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Bladenoch, and on the west by the river Tarf. It is about fifteen miles in length, and varies from less than two miles to nearly seven in breadth, comprising 30,580 acres, of which 7000 are arable, 300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. The surface is diversified with numerous hills, few of which, however, attain any considerable degree of elevation, and with large tracts of moor, interspersed with patches of arable land of moderate fertility and in a tolerable state of cultivation. The principal rivers are the Bladenoch and the Tarf. Of these, the former has its source in Loch Maebearie, in the north, and flowing in a southern direction, separates the parish from that of Penninghame: on quitting Kirkowen, it changes its course to the east, and runs into the bay of Wigtown. The Tarf, which rises on the southern confines of Ayrshire, bounds the parish for some miles in a beautifully-winding course, and, afterwards altering its direction, intersects the south-eastern portion of the parish, and flows eastward into the Bladenoch near the church. There are several lakes; the most extensive is Loch Maebearie, about a mile and a quarter in length, and half a mile in breadth. Nearly in the centre of the parish, and within a mile of the Tarf, is a continuous chain of three lakes, connected with each other by rivulets, and extending a mile and a half in length. Salmon, trout, pike, and eels are found in the rivers and lakes, but not in great abundance.

In the north-west district the SOIL of the arable lands is cold and thin, but in the south-east of richer quality, light and dry, and, under good management, producing excellent crops of grain, chiefly oats and barley. The system of husbandry is much improved: the lands have been drained and inclosed; the farm-buildings are generally substantial and commodious, and most of the improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. On the hills is good pasturage for sheep, of which about 9000 are kept, principally of the black-faced breed; they are much prized for the fineness of their fleece, and about 1200 stone of wool are annually sold, producing an income of £900. The cattle are all of the pure Galloway breed, and are usually disposed of when two years old to dealers from Dumfries, whence they are sent southwards, and, after a year's pasture in England, sold in the London market, where they are in great estimation. The plantations are in general under careful management and in a thriving state. In this parish the substrata are greywacke and clayslate, and large boulders of granite are found in several parts: the granite, which is of good quality, is hewn into blocks for lintels, door-posts, and other purposes in which strength or ornament is required. There is also a quarry of stone, of good quality for building, at no great distance from the village. A vein of slate was discovered on the Culvennan hill, and was for a time in operation; but the quality was not such as to render the working of the quarry desirable. The annual value of real property in the parish of Kirkowen is returned at £5393.

Craiglaw House, an ancient mansion finely situated in a well-planted demesne, is the principal seat. The village stands on the road to Wigtown, and near the river Tarf, on which a mill was erected in 1822 for the manufacture of woollen clothes, affording employment to about seventy persons; the articles made are blankets, plaidings, flannels, and plain and pilot cloths, for the dyeing and dressing of which the water of the Tarf, from its peculiar softness, is well adapted. A post-office has been established under that of Newton-Stewart. There are several handicraft trades carried on for the accommodation of the district, and some shops in the

village for the sale of various kinds of merchandise. Four annual fairs were formerly held here. Facility of communication is maintained by the roads to Wigtown and Portpatrick, which pass through the parish, and by bridges over the rivers. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £292. 11. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £6 per annum; patrons, the family of Agnew of Sheuchan. Kirkowen church, erected in the year 1829, is a neat substantial structure, with a tower, and is conveniently situated in the village. A congregation of dissenters assembles for public worship in an old barn which has been fitted up for the purpose. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £25. 13., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £30 per annum. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Mindork, in the south-western portion of the parish; but nothing of its history is recorded.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT; containing, with part of the village of Crocketford, 1484 inhabitants, of whom 500 are in the village of Kirkpatrick-Durham, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Castle-Douglas. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Patrick: the adjunct Durham, distinguishing it from other places of the name of Kirkpatrick, arose from the dry and barren nature of the district in which the parish is situated. On account of its secluded position in the interior of the county, it does not appear to have been connected with any events of political importance; and few particulars of its early history are recorded. In various parts are found remains of circular walls and mounds, called moats; but from their general character, they seem to have been intended merely as places of security for cattle during the frequent ravages of the border warfare. The PARISH is bounded on the west by the river Urr, and is about ten miles in length from north to south, and nearly four miles in extreme breadth, comprising 20,000 acres, of which 8000 are arable, 500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture, moorland, and waste. Its surface, though not mountainous, rises gradually towards the north, and is diversified with cragged hills of considerable elevation, mostly covered with heath, and affording pasturage for sheep and cattle; the moors in this part of the parish abound with game of every variety, and are much frequented during the shooting season. In the southern districts the surface is comparatively level, subsiding by degrees into gentle declivities, and better adapted for agricultural purposes. The river Urr has its source in Loch Urr, on the western confines of the county of Dumfries, and flowing southward through a romantic valley, falls into the Solway Firth about ten miles below the southern extremity of the parish. The salmon-fishery on this river was formerly very considerable; but from the extensive use of stake-nets near the mouth, and from various other causes, it has within the last few years been greatly injured, and very few salmon are now obtained. The river is much frequented, however, in the month of August, by the herling, a small fish of the salmon kind, known in some rivers as the whitling. There are two or three lochs of inconsiderable size, one of which abounds with trout; and various small burns flow through the lands into the river Urr.

In the lower lands the SOIL is tolerably good, and, though thin and sandy, is, under proper management, rendered productive, yielding favourable crops of grain: there are, too, some tracts of old pasture, which, when brought under cultivation, are luxuriantly fertile. The system of husbandry has been progressively advancing, and is at present quite on a par with what is pursued in the adjacent districts; but upon the whole, the parish is rather of a pastoral than an agricultural character, and the farmers rely chiefly on the rearing of black-cattle and sheep, of which large numbers are sent to Dumfries, Castle-Douglas, and Liverpool. There are some small remains of ancient wood to be seen on the lands of Kilquhanity and Kirk-le-Bride. The plantations are tolerably extensive, and consist of the usual hard-wood trees, largely interspersed with larch-firs to protect them from the severity of the winds: they are generally in a thriving state. The annual value of real property in Kirkpatrick-Durham is returned at £7234. Handsome mansions are numerous: Brooklands, Chipperkyle, Croyes, Doonpark, Durhamhill, Kilquhanity, and Walton Park are all of them good houses, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and embellished with plantations. The village of Kirkpatrick-Durham is about a mile and a half from Bridge-of-Urr. An attempt was made some years since to establish the cotton and woollen manufactures on a small scale, and was for a time attended with success; but they have both been discontinued, and there is no manufacture of any kind carried on here at present. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the usual handicraft trades, and there are several good shops for the supply of the district. A post-office, which has a daily delivery, is established in the village; and a fair is held annually on the Thursday after the 17th of March (O. S.), chiefly for plants and garden-seeds; but it is not much frequented. Races are held at the period of the fair, which were for a time numerously attended, but are now of little consequence. Facility of communication is maintained by the road from the village to Castle-Douglas, by the great road from Dumfries to Portpatrick, and by others which intersect the parish: there are good bridges over the river Urr and its tributaries. About a mile and a half southward of the village is the pleasingly-rural hamlet called Bridge-of-Urr, containing about fifty inhabitants. The village of Crocketford, of which part only is situated within the parish, is described under its own head.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is about £270, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10. 16. per annum; patron, the Crown. Kirkpatrick church, erected in 1748, and enlarged by the addition of an aisle in 1797, is a plain structure near the southern extremity of the parish, containing 374 sittings. A Free church has been erected. There are two parochial schools in the parish: the master of the principal school, in the village, has a salary of £31. 6., with a house and garden, to which is added the interest of a bequest of £270 for the gratuitous instruction of poor children; and the school fees average about £30 per annum. The master of the other school has a salary of £16. 10., with fees averaging £10. On the lands of Doonpark are some slight remains of an ancient moat, near which were found, a few years since, some fragments of old armour; and on the lands of Areeming are

the foundations of a church, from which the adjoining farm received the appellation of Kirk-le-Bride. In various parts are the remains of other moats or mounds, of circular form, and apparently constructed for purposes of defence, or as places of security for cattle.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from the town of Annan; containing, with the hamlet of Newton, and the village of Fairyhall with Hollee, 1692 inhabitants. This parish derives its appellation from the celebrated Irish saint, Patrick; Fleming, the name of the ancient lord of the manor, having been added, to distinguish it from other parishes called Kirkpatrick. On account of its situation near the border, it was formerly the arena of many sanguinary conflicts; and the numerous towers still remaining in the vicinity testify the active warfare to which its position exposed it. The family of Fleming, who were very conspicuous in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, held certain lands here by the tenure of defending them at all times against the English. Their chief seat and castle was at *Red-Hall*, where, towards the conclusion of the reign of John Baliol, thirty of their followers were besieged by an English force at the time of one of Edward's incursions into Scotland, and, after bravely defending their post for three days, chose rather to perish in the flames kindled around the castle by the enemy, than to submit to capture. This castle, as well as another at *Holm-Head*, the property of the Flemings, has entirely disappeared; but a third, at *Stone-house*, also formerly possessed by the family, and now the property of the Earl of Mansfield, is still partly standing in the neighbourhood.

The old *Tower of Woodhouse*, said to have been the first house in Scotland to which Robert Bruce came, when fleeing from Edward Longshanks, also remains. It was then possessed by the Irvines, one of whom Bruce took into his service; and after having made him his secretary, he knighted him, and in reward for his fidelity and services, presented him with the lands of the forest of Drum, in the north of Scotland. Near this tower, a little northward, stands the cross of *Merkland*, an octagonal stone pillar nine feet high, and elegantly sculptured. The time and occasion of its erection are doubtful; but it is supposed by some to have been raised to perpetuate the memory of the murder of Maxwell, master-warden of the marches, who was stabbed on this spot by a man of the name of Gas, from the parish of Cummertrees, in revenge for a sentence which Maxwell had passed upon a cousin of his. The particulars are these. Maxwell, just before the murder, had been in pursuit of the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Douglas, who for some time had been exiles in England, but who, making an incursion into their native land in 1483, proceeded to Lochmaben, and plundered the market there, in order to try the disposition of their countrymen towards them. He came up with their forces at Burnswark, from which place an action was fought as far as Kirkconnel, when Douglas was taken prisoner, but the duke contrived to make his escape. Maxwell, having recovered the booty, and obtained a victory, was leisurely pursuing the remnant of the hostile army, and resting from his weariness through marching and fighting, when he fell by the clandestine attack of his malicious foe. The cross that surmounts the pillar is composed of three fleurs-de-lis, and, according to a tradition long current in the district, commemorates the spot where a chief of the border family of Carruthers was slain, nearly in the manner above described, when retreating after the defeat of Solway Moss. The three fleurs-de-lis composing the cross, being the armorial bearings of the Carruthers family, give a greater air of probability to this tradition.

The present PARISH comprehends the old parish of Kirkconnel, which is said to have derived its name from Connel, a saint who flourished at the commencement of the seventh century; and within the burial-ground of Kirkconnel there still remains a part of the ancient church. The parish is about six miles long and three broad, and contains 11,575 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the parish of Middlebie, on the east and north-east by Halfmorton, on the south and south-east by Graitney, and on the west and south-west by the parishes of Annan and Dornock. The surface consists of a succession of gentle undulations and fertile vales, in the latter of which are cultivated fields inclosed by fine hedge-rows, or ornamented with thriving plantations. The Kirtle, the only river, runs through a romantic vale; the banks are covered with rich clusters of natural wood, and adorned with plantations, gentlemen's seats, and ancient towers. It contains trout, eels, and perch; and after a course of about eighteen miles from its source in the parish of Middlebie, it falls into the Solway to the east of Redkirk, in Graitney.

The SOIL in some parts is light, resting upon gravel, sand, or rock. In other places it consists of a deep strong earth, of a red cast, and mixed with a considerable proportion of sand; and this description of soil, with slight variations, and lying upon a subsoil sometimes of clay and sometimes of gravel, is the prevailing kind in the southern part. Large portions of the parish are mossy land, varying in depth from six to eighteen inches, and resting upon a bed of clay. The clay found as a subsoil under ridges, peat-mosses, and soft bogs, is generally white, blue, or red. There is also in the parish a portion of the land called *whitestone* land, which, though naturally barren, is capable of some degree of improvement. About 8060 acres are cultivated or occasionally in tillage; 2009 are in coarse pasture; 900 are wet moss; and 605 are occupied by wood. Much of the land now waste is considered capable of profitable cultivation. All kinds of grain and green crops are produced, and of good quality: of the latter, turnips and potatoes are the most abundant, and the grain is principally barley and oats. An immense number of swine are kept; and fattened, to a great extent, upon potatoes. The best method of husbandry is understood and practised; farm-dung is used as manure, and lime is procured from several neighbouring places. Great advances have been made in the draining of morasses, and the conversion of moors into good arable land. The houses, also, have undergone an entire change within the last thirty or forty years, the mud and clay huts covered with thatch having been displaced by neat and convenient buildings of stone and lime, roofed with slate. The rocks in the parish are principally of the sandstone formation, and are found of various colours; but those that prevail most are a dark-red and white, which are exceedingly hard and durable, and admit of a fine polish. There is also excellent limestone. The annual value of real property in Kirkpatrick-Fleming is £7032. The mansions are, Springkell, the seat of Sir John Heron Maxwell, a re-

markably elegant building in the Grecian style; Mossknowe, the residence of Col. Graham, enriched with fine plantations and gardens; Langshaw; Wyesbie; Cove; and Broatshouse. The population are principally employed in agriculture, the only manufacture being that of cotton, which is carried on by about 150 weavers employed by a house in Carlisle. The road from Carlisle to Glasgow and to Edinburgh, by Moffat, passes for five miles through the middle of the parish, and in the western corner crosses a road which runs from Annan to Edinburgh, by Langholm and Selkirk, in a northern direction. Four bridges have been thrown over the Kirtle, and there are one or two in other parts: all of these, as well as the roads, are in good repair. Great facility of intercourse is also afforded by the Caledonian railway, which has a noble viaduct across the Kirtle; it afterwards runs along the ridge of the east bank of the river, and passing by the Kirkpatrick station on the line, quits the parish for the adjoining parish of Graitney.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; patrons, alternately, Sir John Heron Maxwell and Colonel Graham. The stipend of the minister is £226, with a good manse, and a glebe of about twenty-four acres, worth £25 a year. Kirkpatrick church, a plain edifice, was partly rebuilt about the year 1780, and was thoroughly repaired in 1835; it is capable of accommodating 800 persons. In the churchyard lie interred the remains of several members of the Coultharts of Coulthart, chiefs of their name, who in the last century possessed considerable property in the parish. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. There are two parochial schools: the master of the Kirkpatrick school receives a salary of £25. 13., with about £30 fees, and £5 from a bequest by Dr. Graham, of Mossknowe, for instructing eight poor children gratuitously. The master of the Gair school receives the same amount of salary as the other master, with £23 in fees; and both masters have the allowance of house and garden. The usual branches of education are taught; in addition to which, at the Kirkpatrick school, instruction is given in the classics, mathematics, and French. A parochial library and a savings' bank have been established. In the burial-ground of Kirkconnel are still to be seen the tombstones of "Fair Helen" and her favourite lover, Adam Fleming. A rival of Fleming's having unsuccessfully courted Helen, vowed revenge, and soon found an opportunity to attempt his purpose. Seeing the lovers walking together on the banks of the Kirtle, he was about to take the threatened revenge on Fleming; but being observed by Helen in the midst of the bushes, she rushed to her lover's bosom to rescue him from the danger, and received the fatal wound herself and expired. Fleming immediately despatched the murderer on the spot, and afterwards went abroad to serve under Spain against the Infidels, in the hope of wearing out the impressions of his love and grief. He soon returned, however, and stretching himself on Helen's grave, expired, and was buried by her side. Upon the tombstone are engraven a sword and a cross, with the inscription, *Hic jacet Adam Fleming*. The Scotch ballad so well known, describing the murder, is said to have been written in Spain by Fleming himself. Not far from Cove, a piece of gold worth £12 was found about a century ago, eighteen inches under ground: on one end, the word Helenus was stamped in Roman capitals. There are three chalybeate springs in the parish, nearly alike in quality, and also one of a strong sulphureous nature, highly celebrated in scrofulous and scorbutic cases, and which Sir Humphrey Davy considered to possess properties similar to those of the Moffat well. The late eminent physician, Dr. James Currie, was born here in the year 1756. He was the author of *A Commercial and Political Letter to Mr. Pitt*, published under the assumed name of Jasper Wilson, in 1793, and which excited much attention, and passed through several editions. He also published a *Life of Burns*. This was likewise the birthplace of the late Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Erskine, so famous for the cure of consumption.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Dumfries; containing, with the village of Shawhead, 927 inhabitants. This parish derives the adjunct Irongray, by which it is distinguished from other parishes of the same name in this part of the country, from the lands on which its ancient church was erected. It is bounded on the north by the river Cluden, which separates it from the county of Dumfries; and is about nine miles in length, and from one mile to four miles in breadth, comprising nearly 14,500 acres, of which 7125 are arable, 2114 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. In the eastern portion of the parish the surface is almost a level plain. Towards the centre the land rises into bold undulations, forming part of a ridge of hills that intersect the county; the summits are richly wooded, and the acclivities in the highest state of cultivation. Of these hills the most conspicuous are the Bishop's Forest and Glenbennan, which have an elevation of 1500 feet above the level of the sea, and command extensive and diversified prospects, embracing portions of Nithsdale and Annandale, the Solway Firth, and the hills of Cumberland. The only river strictly belonging to the parish is the Auld Water, which has its source on the confines of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and after flowing for some miles through this parish in an eastern course, curves towards the north, and falls into the Cairn, which, afterwards taking the name of the Cluden, forms a boundary of the parish. The Auld Water, near its influx into the Cairn, makes a small but picturesque cascade of two falls, the upper one twenty feet in height; and near the lower fall is a romantic bridge of one arch, which, from the noise of the water, has obtained the appellation of the Routing Bridge. The river abounds with trout and par, and, during the season, with grilse.

In some parts the SOIL is of a light and sandy quality, alternated with gravel, and in others a mixture of clay, with tracts of rich alluvial soil near the shores of the rivers; the crops are oats, barley, and wheat, with potatoes and turnips, and the various grasses. The system of husbandry is improved: the lands are inclosed, and the fences kept in good order; considerable quantities of waste have been brought under cultivation, and the farm houses and buildings are substantial and commodious. Great attention is paid to the improvement of live stock; the cattle are principally of the Galloway breed, and, instead of being sold as formerly to drovers, are fattened by the farmers at home for the markets, to which they are forwarded by steam-boats. The sheep are of the native breed, partaking of the Galloway kind.

Horses of the Clydesdale breed are reared in considerable numbers; and large numbers of pigs, forming a staple commodity, are sent to the market of Dumfries. In this parish the substrata are, whinstone, of which the rocks are generally composed, slate, freestone, and puddingstone: an attempt was made to discover coal, but without success. The annual value of real property in Kirkpatrick-Irongray is £6206. The Grove is a handsome mansion in the castellated style, with a tower rising from the south entrance; Drumpark is also a handsome residence. The village of Shawhead consists chiefly of a few cottages and a small ale-house. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads and bridges. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries: the minister's stipend is £231. 6. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patron, James Oswald, Esq., of Auchencruive. Kirkpatrick church, built in 1803, and situated on the bank of the river Cluden, is a neat structure containing 400 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. There are two parochial schools, one of which is in the village of Shawhead; the masters have each a salary of £25. 13. 7., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £15 each annually. A parochial library has been established, and contains about 200 volumes. The poor have bequests yielding £23 per annum. In this parish, about four miles from the church, are the Communion Stones, where the Covenanters used to celebrate the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Helen Walker, whose history is recorded by Sir Walter Scott in his *Heart of Mid Lothian* under the name of "Jeanie Deans", was a native of the parish; and a stone to her memory was erected here by Sir Walter.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 3¼ miles (S.) from Moffat; containing, with the village of Craigielands, 934 inhabitants. The ancient name of this parish was *Kil*-patrick, the prefix of which is of the same signification as that of *Kirk*-patrick. The suffix *juxta* has been added to distinguish the place from several other places of the same name, which are more remote from the capital of Scotland. All the Kirkpatricks appear to have received their common designation from the celebrated saint, Patrick. This locality was formerly the residence of Randolph, Earl of Murray, regent of Scotland during the minority of David Bruce: the earl possessed the old castle of Achincass, in the parish. The well-known family of Johnstone of Corehead occupied the tower of Lochhouse. The PARISH is irregular in form, but may be considered as of the mean length of six miles, and of about the same breadth. It contains 21,000 acres, and is bounded on the north and east by Wamphray and Moffat parishes, on the north-west and west by Crawford and Closeburn, and on the south by Johnstone parish. The lands of White-holm, in the parish, belong to the shire of Lanark. The general appearance of the district is bleak and hilly: the surface on the west consists of the mountain range of Queensberry; and two or three miles to the east of this, is a parallel range, between which and Queensberry lies the pastoral valley of Kinnel Water. Between the second range of hills and the river Annan, which washes the eastern boundary of the parish, is a tract of land nearly two miles broad and eight miles long, consisting of hill and valley, chiefly arable, and constituting the best part of the parish. A small portion of this land, however, is rocky, and some of it peat-moss; another portion has been reclaimed from waste moor. The highest part of the parish is the mountain of Queensberry, the summit of which is 2140 feet above the level of the sea. The Annan, the Kinnel, the Evan, and the Garpel are the streams connected with the parish: the Annan divides it from Moffat, and after a course of about thirty miles, in which it receives several tributary waters, falls into the Solway Firth near the royal burgh of Annan.

The SOIL in general is dry, and tolerably fertile; the richest and best cultivated lies in the eastern quarter of the parish. About 7000 acres are in tillage; 230 are in woods or plantations, of Scotch fir, oak, beech, elm, ash, and spruce; and 14,000 are uncultivated, 2000 of which, however, are supposed capable of tillage, or fit for plantations. The cattle are chiefly of the Galloway breed; and the sheep pastured here consist of the native black-faced, with some Cheviots. The improvements in agriculture in the parish, during the present century, have been considerable. Formerly it was almost entirely destitute of inclosures, but this deficiency has been to some extent remedied. Draining, manuring, and the raising of green crops have each received attention; and the use of bone-dust manure for turnip land, and the practice of letting sheep eat-off the turnip crops, are two of the most approved usages of modern husbandry adopted here. The farm houses and offices are in a state of progressive improvement throughout the parish, much attention being paid to the neatness of the buildings, most of which are constructed of stone and lime, and roofed with slate. The improvement also of the cattle, and of the breeds of sheep, has been very considerable. In this parish the rocks consist of freestone, trap, and greywacke or bluestone, which last is much used for common buildings. The annual value of real property in Kirkpatrick-Juxta is £5557.

The only village is Craigielands, which is of small extent, but consists of neat buildings on a regular plan, raised some few years ago by one of the proprietors, for the accommodation of persons residing on his lands. In its vicinity is Craigielands, a handsome mansion surrounded by a park. The lines of turnpike-road running through the parish are, the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and another, intersecting that road at Beattock Inn, from Dumfries to Edinburgh: the roads and bridges are kept in good condition. Great facility of intercourse is also afforded by the Caledonian railway, which has a station in the parish, at Beattock. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq. The stipend of the minister is £195, exclusive of the vicarage tithes, which consist of twenty-four lambs, and forty-eight pounds' weight of wool: he has also a manse, and a glebe of four arable and five meadow acres, worth, with garden, about £10 a year. Kirkpatrick church, built in 1799, and thoroughly repaired in 1824, is a plain building, capable of accommodating between 500 and 600 persons. There are two parochial schools, the master of the first of which receives a salary of £34 a year; the master of the second school, who is not regularly settled, receives £17, and each has also fees amounting to £15 or £20 a year. A bequest of £130 was lately vested in the purchase of a house and land, now yielding £6 per annum, appropriated

to teaching poor children; and a school, erected from the accumulations of an ancient fund, is chiefly maintained by Mr. Hope Johnstone. There are some other schools, and a library. The chief antiquity is the ruin of the castle of Achincass, the walls of which are about 150 feet square, twenty feet high, and fifteen feet thick. Traces are still visible of the Roman road leading from the great camp at Burnswark, in the parish of Middlebie, to a small rectangular encampment in this parish called *Tatius-Holm*. There are also numerous cairns and circular inclosures upon the hills. The parish contains several strong chalybeate springs.

KIRKTON, a village, in the parish of BALMERINO, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE; containing 111 inhabitants. This is a small village, or hamlet, lying north of the ruins of the celebrated abbey of Balmerino, which occupy a beautiful situation in the neighbourhood of the Tay, and form the chief object of attraction as respects the antiquities of the parish.

KIRKTON, a village, in the parish of LARGO, district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE, 1 mile (N. E. by E.) from Largo; containing 395 inhabitants. It lies in the south-eastern part of the parish, on the road from Kilconquhar to Largo; and derives its name from the situation of the parish church within its limits. The population is chiefly agricultural.

KIRKTON, a village, in the parish of KIRKMAHOE, county of DUMFRIES; containing 221 inhabitants.

KIRKTON, a village, in the parish of AUCHTERHOUSE, county of FORFAR, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Cupar-Angus; containing 134 inhabitants. The village is seated in the centre of the parish, east of the high road from Dundee to Meigle, and on an elevated site about a hundred feet above the level of the sea. From it, on the west, through an opening of the Sidlaw hills called the Glack of Newtyle, is a fine view of part of Strathmore, the district of Stormont, and the Grampians; and on the south and east are seen the Lomond hills, Largo Law, the city and bay of St. Andrew's, the Firth of Tay, and the German Ocean, which last terminates the prospect. The church is situated in the village.

KIRKTON, a hamlet, in the parish of GLENISLA, county of FORFAR, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Alyth; containing 44 inhabitants. This is a very small place, only distinguished as containing the church. It is in the southern part of the parish, and on the north bank of the Isla, which here flows in a devious course, and in nearly a south-eastern direction, until it joins the river Melgum behind Airlie Castle. The road from Lintrathen to Fergus, in the parish, passes close to the hamlet.

KIRKTON, a village, in the parish of STRATHMARTINE, county of FORFAR, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Dundee; containing 96 inhabitants. It is nearly in the centre of the parish, on the road to Dundee, and on the banks of the Dighty water. In the village, as its name imports, is situated the kirk.

KIRKTON, a hamlet, in the parish of TEALING, county of FORFAR, 6 miles (N.) from Dundee; containing 48 inhabitants. It lies in the central part of the parish, a short distance eastward from the road leading from Dundee to Kirriemuir. The church of Tealing is in the hamlet.

KIRKTON, a parish, in the district of HAWICK, county of ROXBURGH, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Hawick; containing 313 inhabitants. This parish is about eight miles in length, from east to west, and two miles in breadth, from north to south. Kirkton is bounded on the north-east by the parish of Hobkirk; on the west, partly by the parish of Cavers, and partly by that of Hawick; and in all other directions, by the parish of Cavers. Its surface is undulated, presenting in many parts green hills of moderate elevation and of great variety of form; and is intersected by the river Slitrig, on the western bank of which the ground rises by a gradual and continued acclivity to the boundary of the parish. The scenery is generally pleasing; but the want of wood renders it comparatively barren of beauty. In this parish the soil is mostly fertile, and the pastures rich; the whole number of acres is estimated at 10,200, comprising arable, pasture, and uncultivated land, with a very small portion in wood and plantations. The system of agriculture is in an improved state; the lands have been well drained, and inclosed partly with stone dykes, and partly with hedges, kept in good order; and the various improvements in the construction of implements have been adopted. A quarry of very excellent whinstone has been opened, which provides abundant materials for the roads and for other purposes. Facility of communication is afforded by the roads from Hawick to Liddesdale and to Newcastle, which pass through the parish; and there are various good roads kept in repair by statute labour. The annual value of real property in Kirkton is £3599. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Jedburgh, synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend of the incumbent is £174; the manse, with its offices, was built in the summer of 1840, and the glebe is valued at £11 per annum. Kirkton church is a neat plain edifice, also built in the summer of 1840, but inconveniently situated. The parochial school is well conducted and well attended; the master has a salary of £26, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £15 per annum. About a mile south-west of the church is an encampment, upon rising ground; and still further west, in one or two places, similar vestiges occur. Dr. Leyden, the eminent Orientalist, received the rudiments of his education in the parochial school of this place, his parents residing on the farm of Nether Tofts: his native place was Denholm, a village in the parish of Cavers.

KIRKTON OF KINNETTLES, a hamlet, in the parish of KINNETTLES, county of FORFAR, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Forfar; containing 49 inhabitants. This place is situated in the south-western part of the parish, a short distance eastward from Douglaston; and is a pleasing hamlet, built in 1813, and having a chain-bridge across the Kerbit rivulet, by which the parish is intersected. Though the population is so small, it comprehends persons in various trades.

KIRKTON OF WEEM, a village, in the parish of WEEM, county of PERTH, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Aberfeldy; containing 50 inhabitants. It is situated in one of the detached portions of the parish, and is separated by the waters of the Tay, over which is Tay bridge, from the town of Aberfeldy. The bridge is a fine building of five arches, and was finished in 1733, under the direction of General Wade, then commander of the forces in Scotland. In the village is a good inn; and the church, in its vicinity, is conveniently situated for a large part of the population of the district.

KIRKTOUN, a village, in the parish of BURNTISLAND, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE; containing 251 inhabitants.

KIRKTOWN, a village, in the parish of FENWICK, district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Kilmarnock; containing 117 inhabitants. This village stands a short distance from that of Fenwick; it is of very small extent, and little better in appearance than a mere hamlet. The greater part of it is built upon the glebe land.

KIRKTOWN OF FORDOUN, a hamlet, in the parish of FORDOUN, county of KINCARDINE, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Glenbervie; containing 34 inhabitants. It consists of the manse, the parochial school-house, an inn, and three or four cottages.

KIRKTOWN OF NEW DEER, a village, in the parish of NEW DEER, district of BUCHAN, county of ABERDEEN, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Cuminestown; containing 322 inhabitants. It is situated on the ridge of a hill, upon the high road from Ellon to Newbyth, and consists of a long street of above a hundred houses and cottages, the fields declining to the east and west: the population is almost wholly agricultural. There are a sub-post office, and two or three good inns in the village; and fairs are held in it in April, May, June, October, and November, at all which cattle and horses are exposed for sale. The mail-coach from Banff to Peterhead passes daily, and a stage-coach three times a week from Aberdeen to Ellon. The church stands near the village, where are also the parochial school and a circulating library.

KIRKURD, a parish, in the county of PEEBLES, 6½ miles (N. E.) from Biggar; containing 305 inhabitants. It is said to derive its name from the situation of its church on an eminence, *urd* being the Celtic for a height. By some, however, the name is derived from an ancient proprietor of land, named Urd Frazer, from whose connexion with the place they also deduce the names of Netherurd, Loch Urd, and Ladyurd, in the parish. In the fifteenth century the place appears to have formed part of the possessions of Sir David Scott, ancestor of the ducal family of Buccleuch. Kirkurd parish is about five miles and a half in length from east to west, and from three to four miles in average breadth. It is bounded on the north by the water of the Tarth, which separates it from the parishes of Linton and Newlands; on the east by the parishes of Newlands and Stobo; on the south by Broughton; and on the west by Skirling and Dolphington. The surface is diversified with hill and dale in nearly equal portions. Hell's Cleuch, the highest of the hills, has an elevation of 2100 feet above the level of the sea; and on the summit is a cairn, situated on a point where the parishes of Stobo and Broughton come in contact with this parish. It is called the Piked Stane, and commands an extensive view, embracing the country beyond the Forth, and the chain of mountains stretching from the eastern portion of the county of Fife to the county of Dumbarton; also North Berwick, the Eildon hills near Melrose, and the Cheviot hills in the county of Northumberland. The Tarth is the only stream of any importance; but there are several springs of excellent water, affording an ample supply, and near Castle-Craig a sulphureous spring, which, on being analysed, was found to contain properties similar to those of one of the springs at Harrogate, but inferior in strength. The scenery is generally pleasing, and in many parts enriched with thriving plantations.

The SOIL is light and gravelly, and seems well adapted for the growth of timber. The whole number of acres, according to actual measurement, is 6620, of which 2200 are arable, about the same quantity meadow and pasture land capable of being brought into cultivation, 600 in woods and plantations, and the remainder chiefly sheep-pasture and waste. The crops are oats, barley, peas, potatoes, and turnips. Wheat has been raised in very small quantities, but it was not found suited to the soil. The system of husbandry is advanced; the lands are well drained, and irrigation is practised on some of the meadow lands with singular benefit: the farm-buildings are comfortable, though inferior to many others in the neighbourhood; and the various improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. Considerable attention is paid by the farmers to the management of the dairy, and to live stock: about 2000 sheep are pastured, chiefly of the black-faced kind, and 250 black-cattle of the Ayrshire breed are kept in the parish. The woods and plantations are carefully attended to, and have been much increased of late. In this parish the substrata are not various; the prevailing rocks are of the transition class. Whilst digging for marl, the horns of an elk were discovered in excellent preservation; and in some of the boggy lands, have been dug up quantities of hazel-nuts in a perfectly sound state. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2638. Castle-Craig, the seat of Sir A. G. Carmichael, Bart., is a spacious and handsome mansion, erected by Sir John G. Carmichael, and enlarged and embellished by the late proprietor; it is situated in a highly-cultivated and improved demesne, and the gardens and pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste. Netherurd House, formerly called Cairnmuir House, is also a handsome residence, the seat of the White family. The nearest market-towns are Biggar and Peebles, with which, and with other places, the inhabitants have facilities of intercourse by roads kept in excellent repair: the turnpike-roads from Edinburgh to Dumfries, and from Glasgow to Peebles, pass through the parish.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Peebles, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; and the patronage is vested in Sir A. G. Carmichael, Bart. The stipend of the incumbent is £158, of which more than a half is a grant from the exchequer; the manse was erected in 1788, and the glebe comprises about nineteen acres, nearly the whole of which is good arable land. Kirkurd church, built in 1766, and conveniently situated for the population, is a neat and substantial edifice adapted for a congregation of 300 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship on the south border of the parish of Newlands. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with an excellent house and a garden, and the fees average £26 per annum. Attached to the school is a good library; and until the last few years there was also a parochial library, supported by subscription, in which was a considerable collection of standard works: on its discontinuance the books were divided among the members. In the vicinity of Old Harestanes are some remains of Druidical origin. Near Castle-Craig are the ancient mounts called the Castle and the Law; they are sup-

posed to have been stations for the administration of justice in former times. To the east of them is a circular intrenchment on an eminence, named the Ring; and to the west of them, another fortification, styled the Chesters; both probably military stations. A stone kist-vaen, inclosing an urn of clay with human bones, was found in 1754, at Mount Hill; and at the base of that eminence was discovered, some years afterwards, a stone coffin, containing human bones, with several rudely-formed weapons of flint, and a small ring. James Geddes of Rachan, author of an essay on the *Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients*, and of several other tracts, was born in this parish in 1710; and the late Dugald Stewart resided for some time at Netherurd House.

Burgh Seal.

KIRKWALL and ST. OLA, a royal burgh, a seaport, and parish, and formerly the seat of a diocese, in the county of ORKNEY, of which it is the capital; containing 3599 inhabitants, of whom 2205 are in the burgh, 21 miles (N. by E.) from Huna, and 327 (N.) from the city of Edinburgh. This place, which is situated in the south-eastern portion of the Mainland, is of great antiquity, and from a very early date has been distinguished for its importance. The rural district around the town, called St. Ola, and supposed to have been originally a separate parish, derived its name from the foundation of a church by Olave, the first Christian king of Norway, to whom the Orkney Islands at that time belonged, at a period anterior to the erection of the ancient cathedral. The buildings near its site, which now constitute a portion of what is styled the Old Town, bear evident traces of remote antiquity. The burgh appears to have derived its name, originally "Kirkcovog", now Kirkwall, from the CATHEDRAL of ST. MAGNUS, founded in 1138 by Ronald, Earl of Orkney, in honour of his uncle Magnus, the preceding earl, who had been assassinated by his relative Haco, of Norway, in 1110, and canonized after his death: this cathedral, from its splendour and magnificence, was called the Great Kirk, an appellation subsequently appropriated to the town. The see, which had jurisdiction over the whole of the county of Orkney, subsisted under a regular succession of prelates, of whom Robert Reid was the last Roman Catholic bishop, till the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland. Among its endowments were the lands of the parish of St. Ola, which, on the erection of the town into a royal burgh by charter of James III., and the cession of the Orkney Islands to the Scottish crown, were partly vested in the magistrates and burgesses as a fund for keeping the cathedral of St. Magnus in repair.

This ancient church is a stately cruciform structure of red freestone, partly in the Norman, and partly in the early and later English styles of architecture, with a massive central tower, formerly surmounted by a lofty spire, which, being destroyed by lightning in 1671, has been replaced by a low pyramidal roof. The entire length of the cathedral is as much as 226 feet, and the breadth fifty-six. Earl Ronald had begun his High Church on no mean scale; and it was afterwards greatly enlarged in length: to this circumstance, together with its severe simplicity, its narrowness, its height, and the multiplicity of its parts, must be ascribed the most striking characteristic of the pile, its apparent vastness. It gives, indeed, to the beholder the idea of greater internal length than some cathedrals of much larger dimensions. The roof, which is richly groined, is seventy-one feet in height from the floor, and is sustained on each side by a range of fourteen pillars fifteen feet in circumference, exclusive of four massive columns twenty-four feet in circumference, supporting the central tower, which rises to a height of 133 feet, and contains a fine set of musical chimes, presented by Bishop Maxwell in 1528. The east window, inserted by Bishop Stewart in the reign of James IV., is of elegant design, thirty-six feet high and twelve feet in width, surmounted by a circular window twelve feet in diameter; in the south transept is a circular window of equal dimensions, and at the west end of the nave a window similar to that of the choir, but inferior in size and embellishment. This venerable pile, from its remote situation, escaped the havoc committed on such structures at the Reformation, and is still entire. It contains numerous finely-sculptured monuments, one of which at the east end, of white marble, was erected to the memory of Haco, King of Norway, who died in the bishop's palace after his return from the disastrous battle of Largs, in 1264, and was interred within the choir. *The Episcopal palace* appears to have been of very ancient foundation, probably coeval with that of the cathedral; but by whom it was erected is not known. It was partly rebuilt in the time of Mary, by Bishop Reid, whose initials and armorial bearings are inscribed on several parts of the walls; and on that side of the round tower facing the town is a niche, in which is a rude statue of the prelate. This tower forms at present the only portion of the palace that is in any tolerable state of preservation. The palace was the temporary residence of James V., who was entertained by the bishop when, on a progress through his dominions, he visited the Orkney Islands.

The TOWN is situated in the northern portion of a tract of land extending from the bay of Kirkwall, on the north, to Scalpa bay on the south; and is divided into the Old Town, along the shore of the former, and the New Town, a little to the south; the two parts of the town being separated by a small rivulet, over which is an ancient bridge of one arch. It consists chiefly of one narrow and irregularly-formed street, about a mile in length, and is lighted with gas by a company of shareholders. The houses in the Old Town are mostly of very antiquated character, built with the end fronting the street, and having steep roofs, and doors and windows of diminutive size; but such of them as are of more modern erection are of handsome appearance. The New Town consists of well-built houses; in front of each is a neat garden, and there are several pleasing villas inhabited by opulent families, and numerous well-stored shops for the supply of the inhabitants with various articles of merchandise from Edinburgh, London, and other markets. There are two subscription libraries, and card and dancing assemblies are held in the rooms at the town-hall. The manufacture of kelp, formerly very extensive, has been greatly reduced; and the principal manufacture at present carried on is that of straw-

plat, by females at their own dwellings, for the manufacturers of the district, whose agents are stationed here. The plat is of various degrees of fineness, and is considered as superior to that of foreign production. The manufacture of sail-cloth and ropes is also extensive; and there are two distilleries of whisky, which, besides supplying the neighbourhood, produce considerable quantities for exportation. Two branch banks, also, have been established in the town. The trade of the PORT is mainly in the exportation of kelp, corn, fish, cattle, and wool; and the importation of wood, hemp, iron, tar, groceries, cloth, and coal. The harbour, which is commodiously situated in Kirkwall bay, has been much improved under an act of the 9th of George IV., and is under the management of trustees consisting of the provost and six other members of the town-council, three registered owners of ships, and three landed proprietors of the county. A commodious pier has been erected for the despatch of business, at an expense of £1100. In 1843 there were sixty-four vessels registered as belonging to the port, of the aggregate burthen of 4312 tons; and the customs received in the same year amounted to £618. Boat-building, for which there are several yards, is carried on to some extent. No regular fishery is established here; but cod, ling, haddocks, skate, halibut, and coal-fish are found off the coast in abundance, for the supply of the inhabitants. There is an annual fair in August, plentifully furnished with Manchester, London, and Glasgow goods, with jewellery, haberdashery, and other wares. A powerful steamer plies weekly between this place and the port of Leith, and numerous smaller boats to the adjacent islands.

Kirkwall was erected into a ROYAL BURGH, as already stated, by charter of King James III., which recited and confirmed all previous privileges, and was ratified by charters of James V. and Charles II. There were likewise granted to the burgesses the city of Kirkwall, and the cathedral church of St. Magnus. The government is vested in a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and sixteen councillors, assisted by a town-clerk and other officers. The provost and bailies are magistrates, and exercise jurisdiction extending over the whole of the royalty. They hold courts for the adjudication of civil suits, and also for trivial nuisances and petty misdemeanors, the town-clerk acting as their assessor: their decisions in the criminal cases seldom extend beyond the imposition of a small fine, or a confinement of twenty-four hours. There are four incorporated crafts, viz., the shoemakers, tailors, weavers, and hammermen, of one of which every one exercising trade within the burgh must be a member, and in which the fees for admission vary from £3 to £5 for sons of freemen or apprentices, and from £4 to £10 for strangers. Kirkwall is associated with Wick, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, and Tain, in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The town-hall is a handsome building with a piazza in front, and is three stories in height: the ground-floor contains the prison for the burgh, consisting of several separate cells; the first floor has an assembly-room, with court-rooms, and the story above it is appropriated to the use of the masonic lodge.

The PARISH, which is about five miles in length, and of nearly equal breadth, is bounded on the north by the bays of Firth and Kirkwall, on the east by Inganess bay and the parish of St. Andrew's, on the south by Scalpa bay, and on the west by the parish of Orphir. Its surface is diversified with hills, of which that of Wideford, the only one of any considerable elevation, is about 500 feet above the level of the sea, and covered to its summit with heath. In the rocks on the east of Scalpa bay are some singular excavations, made by the action of the waves, and one of which, about 100 yards in depth, forms a narrow winding passage in the rock, generally twelve feet in height, but in some parts nearly twenty feet, with beautiful stalactites of lime depending from the roof. The soil is various; towards the hills, and in the higher lands, a mixture of cold clay and moss; near the shore, sandy; and in several parts, a rich black loam. Of late years, the system of agriculture has been greatly improved, and the rotation plan introduced; considerable progress, also, has taken place in draining and inclosing the lands. The exact area of the parish has not been ascertained, but the probable number of acres of arable land is estimated at 1500; the crops are oats, barley, bear, potatoes, and turnips, with the various artificial grasses, all of which are cultivated with success. There is a large tract of undivided common, affording good pasturage for sheep, the breed of which, as well as that of cattle and horses, has been much improved. A handsome mansion has been erected by the Dundas family, Earls of Zetland; and to the east of the town is Papdale House, the residence of Mr. Laing, and formerly of Mr. Malcolm Laing, author of the *History of Scotland*, which was wholly written here. There are several gardens where various kinds of fruit are raised with great success, and in some of which grapes are produced in hot-houses; but little or no wood is to be seen, and trees of any considerable size cannot thrive unless in well-sheltered spots. In this parish the substratum is principally clay-slate, alternated with coarse sandstone, and in some places with veins of limestone, and spar containing small crystals of galena.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Kirkwall, of which this is the seat, and of the synod of Orkney, which also holds its meetings here. There are two ministers, who officiate alternately. The minister of the first charge has a stipend of £150. 18., including an allowance of £4. 3. 4. for communion elements; with £30 in lieu of a manse, and a glebe valued at £42: the minister of the second charge has a stipend of £154, including £4. 3. 4. for communion elements; with an allowance of £50 in lieu of manse and glebe: patrons of both, the Corporation. The choir of the cathedral is appropriated as the parish church, and contains 835 sittings. A church dedicated to St. Mary has been erected by subscription, at an expense of £1400, of which £200 were granted from the Church Extension fund; it is a neat structure containing 1000 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Original Seceders, and Independents. The grammar school, which is of very early foundation, was originally an appendage of the ancient cathedral establishment, and under the care of the prebendaries. Even after the dissolution of that body, the master for some time continued to receive the emoluments of the prebend of St. Peter, which subsequently, with the other revenues of the see, merged in the crown. The present master has a salary of £38, arising partly from a voluntary contribution by the clergy and gentry of Orkney, of 2000

merks, vested in the Earl of Zetland, and partly from the proceeds of £500 bequeathed by John Balfour, Esq.: the fees average £50 per annum. This school is attended by about 100 scholars, who are instructed in the Greek and Latin classics, the English and French languages, arithmetic, mathematics, and navigation. The patronage is vested in the council of the burgh, who in 1820 erected an elegant school-house in lieu of the ancient building, which had become dilapidated. A school is maintained by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, which pays a salary of £15 to the master, who also receives £5 from the Kirk Session; and there is likewise a school for females, supported by ladies resident in the town. Three friendly societies have been established for the relief of widows and orphans, and of the indigent sick; and there are two subscription societies. Mr. Meason, of Moredun, in 1810 bequeathed £1000, the interest to be appropriated towards keeping the cathedral in repair, as some endowment was greatly needed for the purpose.

There are considerable remains of what is called the King's Castle, and of the palace of the Earls of Orkney. At what period and by whom the former structure was founded, is not distinctly known. From some inscriptions and a mitre on the walls, it is supposed to have been originally built by one of the bishops; but it is with more probability ascribed to Henry Sinclair, first Earl of Orkney, in the fourteenth century. This fortress, the walls of which are of great thickness, was in a tolerably perfect state in the time of Robert Stewart, created Earl of Orkney in 1581, whose son Patrick, having committed many acts of rebellion, defended it for some time against the king's forces, by whom it was at length taken and demolished. The palace of the Earls of Orkney was erected in 1607, by the above-named Patrick Stewart. It was a spacious structure of grey stone, two stories in height, and embellished with projecting towers and oriel windows of elegant design. The grand hall, a magnificent apartment fifty-eight feet long and twenty feet wide, was approached by a triple flight of steps, leading from the principal entrance in the lower story, and was lighted by a range of noble windows. The walls that are still left are in as perfect a state as when first erected, and the remains display much of ancient grandeur, though the buildings were greatly dilapidated by Cromwell's soldiers, who removed the stones for the erection of a fortress on the east side of Kirkwall bay, the mounds and intrenchments of which, raised to protect it from the sea, are yet tolerably entire. Among the eminent characters connected with the parish may be mentioned Sir Robert Strange, a celebrated engraver; Malcolm Laing, the historian, to whom there is a tablet in the cathedral; and Dr. Traill, the present professor of medical jurisprudence in the university of Edinburgh, all of whom were born here.

KIRRIEMUIR, a burgh of barony, a market-town, and parish, in the county of Forfar; containing, in 1841, 7085 inhabitants, of whom 3067 were in the town, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Forfar, and 20 (N. by W.) from Dundee. It derives its name, which is of disputed origin, most probably from its local appearance and position, which would equally justify its appellation, in the Gaelic signifying "a large hollow", or, as is supposed by some, "a wide district." With the exception of sanguinary conflicts between the chieftains of the several clans, during feudal times, there are no events of historical importance connected with Kirriemuir. It was usual in the fourteenth century for the Highlanders beyond the Grampian hills to form themselves into bands under some warlike chieftain, and make depredations in this part of the country; and in 1392, three chiefs commanded by Duncan Stewart, natural son of the Earl of Buchan, came to ravage the district, when a battle occurred near the town, in which Sir John Ogilvy of this place, with many of his retinue, were slain. In 1411, Donald, Lord of the Isles, a firm adherent of the English interest, who acted as an arbitrary and despotic prince, advanced with his followers to Kirriemuir, to prosecute his claim to the earldom of Ross, in which he was opposed by Lord Ogilvy, at that time sheriff of Angus, who mustered his warlike vassals, and, with the assistance of the Earl of Mar, obtained a victory over the invader, whom he defeated with great loss. In 1445, a memorable conflict occurred between the clans of the Ogilvys and the Lindsays, in which it is said not less than 500 of the former were slain on the field of battle. At a subsequent period, a bitter feud arose between the royal burgh of Forfar and this place, originating in a dispute about some ground called the Muir Moss, which was claimed by both towns, and where a battle, celebrated by Drummond the poet, was eventually fought, in which the inhabitants of Kirriemuir had the advantage. Among the families that have been connected with the place is that of Ogilvy of Airlie, a collateral branch of the Gilchrists, Earls of Angus. Its ancestor obtained from William the Lion a grant of the barony of Ogilvy, whence he took his name. His descendant, Sir James Ogilvy, was in great favour with James IV., who created him a peer of the realm by the title of Baron Ogilvy of Airlie; and the seventh lord, in consideration of important services rendered to Charles I., was by that monarch created Earl of Airlie in 1639.

The town is pleasantly situated, partly on a plain and partly on rising ground, and consists of streets irregularly planned, from which numerous others branch off in various directions, with some handsome ranges of houses in the upper part. From the upper part is an extensive and richly-varied prospect over the whole vale of Strathmore, with its towns, castles, plantations, rivers, and lakes, and the other picturesque and romantic features that enliven and characterize its surface. The streets are paved and kept in order by statute labour; the town is well lighted with gas by a company, and the inhabitants are scantily supplied with water. A public library, forming a large collection of volumes of general literature, is supported by subscription; and there is also a reading-room in the town, furnished with newspapers and periodical publications. According to a census taken by the incumbent about five years ago, the town contains a population of 3112, and the Southmuir, divided from it by the rivulet Garie, a population of 1134: within a circle of one mile, there are about 6000 souls. The chief trade carried on here, and that to which the town is indebted for its prosperity, is the manufacture of brown linen, introduced into this part of the country about the middle of the eighteenth century, since which time it has steadily continued to increase, now affording employment here to about 3000 persons. The manufacture has maintained itself at Kirriemuir in rivalry with towns more advantageously situated;

and it has attained to such perfection that considerable quantities of yarn are sent here from Montrose and Dundee, to be manufactured for those markets. The average number of pieces made annually exceeds 50,000, containing 6,500,000 yards. The post-office has a good delivery; and a branch of the British Linen Company, with a large and commodious building, is established in the town. The market, which is abundantly supplied and numerously attended, is on Friday. Fairs are held on the hill at the upper extremity of the town, on the Wednesday after the 24th of July and the Wednesday after the 19th October, for sheep; and also, on a smaller scale, in June and December, on the Wednesdays after Glammis fairs. Means of communication are afforded by a good turnpike-road, and by bridges over the Esk and Prosen; the railway between Perth and Forfar passes within four miles of the town, and an act was obtained in 1846 for the construction of a branch railway to Kirriemuir. This place was a burgh of royalty at a very remote period, and is subject to a baron, who had formerly unlimited jurisdiction both in civil and criminal cases, but whose power, since the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, has been greatly diminished. A bailie is appointed by the baron, Lord Douglas; but his jurisdiction is limited in civil cases to pleas not exceeding forty shillings, and in criminal cases to offences punishable by fines not above twenty shillings, or imprisonment not beyond one month. There is a justice-of-peace court held here for the district, including the parishes of Glenisla, Lintrathen, Airlie, Kingoldrum, Cortachy, Tannadice, and Oathlaw; and the peace of the town is preserved by a sufficient number of constables. A trades' hall was erected by the various friendly societies of the place; the lower part is let for shops, and the upper part, intended for the meeting of the societies, is now appropriated as a place of worship. There is a small prison for the temporary confinement of vagrants, and offenders against the peace till brought to trial.

The PARISH, which is situated to the north of the vale of Strathmore, is divided into two extensive districts by an intervening portion of the parish of Kingoldrum. The northern district, containing a population of about 300 only, is nine miles in length and from two to four in breadth, and comprises about 18,000 acres, of which 2000 are arable, interspersed with portions of fine pasture and meadow, 500 woodland and plantations, and 15,500 mountain pasture and waste. The southern district of the parish is five miles in length and of nearly equal breadth, and comprises about 16,000 acres, of which 11,000 are arable, 2000 woodland and plantations, 2000 moor and pasture, and the remainder roads, water, and waste. In the north the surface is hilly and mountainous, extending on both sides of the river Prosen, and hemmed in by a continued chain of mountains, of which the most conspicuous is the Catlaw, the first in the range of the Grampians, having an elevation of 2264 feet above the level of the sea, and by some writers supposed to be the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus. These mountain ridges are indented with numerous small glens and occasional openings; and from many of the steep acclivities descend torrents, which afterwards form tributaries to the Prosen. Of the southern division of the parish the surface is nearly level, in some parts gently sloping, and in others varied with gentle undulations; the only heights of any importance being the braes of Inverquharity and the hill of Kirriemuir, which are richly cultivated to their very summit. The principal streams of the parish are the South Esk, the Prosen, the Carity, and the Garie. The *South Esk* has its source among the mountains in the Clova district of the parish of Cortachy and Clova, and after receiving many tributary streams in its progress by this parish and through the eastern part of the county, runs into the sea at Montrose. The pearl mussel is common in this river, and a pearl-fishery was formerly carried on with success: some years since a considerable number of pearls found here were sold to a jeweller in the town for a considerable sum, one of them being nearly a quarter of an inch in diameter. The *Prosen* rises in the northern extremity of the parish, and extends through the whole length of the glen to which it gives name. Augmented in its course by the streams of the Lidnathy, Glenloig, Glenlogy, and numerous others issuing from the sides of the mountains, it falls into the South Esk near Inverquharity, not far from the influx, into the same stream, of the *Carity*, which rises at Balintore, in the parish of Lintrathen. The *Garie* has its source in the lake of Kinnordy, in this parish, and joins the river Dean near Glammis Castle. *Loch Kinnordy*, which was formerly extensive, and abounded with perch, pike, and eels, was drained about a century since, by Sir John Ogilvy, for the marl; but the draining having been imperfectly accomplished, it is still a lake, although of inconsiderable size. The stream which issues from it, in dry weather, is scarcely sufficient to turn a mill, though, by the construction of numerous dams to collect the water, it is made to give motion to the machinery of a large number of corn and spinning mills.

The SOIL is very various. In the northern division of the parish, it is sometimes of a gravelly nature; on the acclivities of the mountains, particularly those of gentler elevation, of a richer alluvial quality; and in other parts, especially towards the mountain summits, a deep moss, which in many places has been partially drained. In the southern division the soil is for a considerable extent sandy and gravelly: on the sloping grounds, where there is frequently an accumulation of alluvial deposit, it is richer, intermixed with black and brown loams of great fertility; in the lower tracts it is thin and dry; in some places mossy, and in others deep and fertile. The crops comprise oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips: the system of agriculture is in a very advanced state; the lands have been well drained, and inclosed partly with dykes of stone and partly with hedges of thorn, which are kept in good order. Irrigation has been practised with success on lands requiring that process; and all the more recent improvements in agricultural implements have been generally adopted. The natural woods in this parish, of which the eastern portion formed part of the ancient forest of Plater, are now inconsiderable; they consist chiefly of birch, alder, hazel, blackthorn, and willow. Around the castle of Inverquharity are some ancient chesnut, yew, and ash trees; and in other parts, some beeches of stately growth. The plantations are Scotch fir, with a few larches, and various other kinds of trees; they are well managed, and in a flourishing condition. The principal substrata are, the old red sandstone, alternated with red schistose and trap rock; slate; and limestone. A dyke of serpentine occurs on the farm of Balloch, and in Glenprosen are rocks of primitive formation, containing mica-schist,

hornblende-slate, and gneiss, in which last are found beautiful specimens of rock-crystal and garnets. The slate, which is of a grey colour, and contains some vegetable impressions, is of good quality for roofing; and the limestone is quarried, and burnt into lime in rudely-constructed kilns. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,591. Kinnordy is a handsome mansion pleasantly situated; the gardens contain many rare and valuable plants, and in the house is a museum of natural curiosities and antiquities. Balnaboth, Logie, Ballandarg, and Shielhill are the other seats.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of Lord Douglas: the minister's stipend is about £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £11 per annum. Kirriemuir church, a neat plain edifice, was erected in 1787, and is adapted for a congregation of 1240 persons. There is also a church at South Kirriemuir, to which a district with a population of 2691 was for a time annexed; it contains 1021 sittings. A missionary, who has an income from the Royal Bounty, officiates alternately at Clova and Glenprosen. There are an episcopal chapel, and places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and the Original Constitutional Synod. The parochial school affords a very liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34, with £128 fees, a good house, and an allowance of £2. 2. 9½. in lieu of garden-ground. John Webster, Esq., in 1829 bequeathed about £8000 to Charles Lyell, Esq., to the minister of the parish, and others, in trust for the erection and endowment of a school; a handsome house containing five spacious schoolrooms has been erected, and teachers have been appointed by the trustees. Mr. Henry, of Kensington, near London, a native of this place, bequeathed £1400 to the minister and elders, in trust for the education of children, to which purpose the interest of £1200 was to be appropriated, that of the remainder being directed to be paid to the parochial schoolmaster for keeping the accounts. Fifty boys are taught in the parochial school from this fund, with preference of admission to those of the name of Henry; and their fees are paid out of the funds, for four years. A savings' bank, and some friendly societies established in the town, tended to diminish the number of applications for parochial relief; but they have now mostly gone down, from incorrect calculations.

There are several erect stones in the parish of large dimensions, none of which, however, have any traces of inscription; and near the hill of Kirriemuir were two rocking-stones, within a short distance of each other, one of whinstone, and the other of Lintrathen porphyry. These two stones were lately demolished by order of the proprietor. The parish also contains some caves, the most remarkable of which is one called Weems Hole, on the summit of the hill of Mearns. It is of artificial construction, built with stones, and covered with flags of rough stone six feet in width; the cave is about seventy yards in length, and has the entrance to the south. When first explored, a great number of human bones were found in it, with some querns and other relics of antiquity. There is a similar cave at Auchlishie, called the Weems Park, in which, when opened, were found a currach and several querns. In the loch of Kinnordy a canoe was found in 1820, of which one extremity was scarcely hidden under the surface. There are also various mutilated remains of ancient buildings, supposed to be the ruins of some of the earliest religious establishments after the introduction of Christianity into Britain. In a bed of marl in the parish was found the skeleton of a stag of large dimensions. It was discovered in an upright position, the tips of the horns reaching nearly to the surface of the marl, and the feet resting upon the bottom at a depth of nearly six feet. The horns had nine branches, and when dried weighed nearly eighteen pounds. Above the marl in this part of the parish is a deep layer of peat, in which the skeletons of other stags, though of very inferior size, have been frequently found. In the House of Logie is preserved the head of a stag of ten branches.

Many eminent persons have been connected with the parish. Of a branch of the Ogilvy family, resident at Inverquharity, was Alexander, second son of Sir John Ogilvy; he joined the Marquess of Montrose at the battle of Philiphaugh, in which he was taken prisoner, and for his loyalty he was executed at Glasgow in 1646. Captain Ogilvy, son of Sir David, attended James II. at the battle of the Boyne, and was afterwards killed in an engagement on the Rhine; he was one of a hundred gentlemen who volunteered to attend that monarch in his exile. David Kinloch, a descendant of the very ancient family of Kinloch of Logie, was born in 1560, and educated as a physician, in which profession he acquired a high pre-eminence. He travelled much in foreign countries, and was incarcerated in the dungeon of the inquisition in Spain, from which, however, he was liberated in recompense for having performed an extraordinary cure upon the inquisitor-general, after he had been given over by his own physicians. Afterwards, he became physician to James VI., and wrote several poems in elegant Latin. A portrait of him is preserved at the family seat at Logie.

KIRTLE, for a time a quoad sacra parish, formed out of the parishes of Annan, Dornock, and Middlebie, in the county of Dumfries, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ecclesfechan; containing above 1000 inhabitants. This district derives its name from the river Kirtle, by which it is bordered on the east. It is about four miles in length and two in breadth, and comprises tillage and pasture land in nearly equal portions, with considerable mosses, which, however, feed cattle and sheep; and some plantations in the vicinity of the river. Much of the land is of poor soil, but capable of improvement from good culture. The geological features of the district are not remarkable: red sandstone of excellent quality is much used for building and for gravestones, and two quarries are in operation. There are also two celebrated lime-works, the lime from which supplies the country around, and is even sent to Moffat, a distance of twenty miles. The scenery along the banks of the stream is diversified and beautiful; and towards Annan the ground attains a considerable elevation, but is in no part mountainous. Throughout the whole of its course here, the Kirtle is studded with handsome mansions, the grounds of which add much to the beauty of their respective localities. The village of Eaglesfield, in the district, has its name from the late proprietor of Blackethouse, Eaglesfield Smith, Esq.; and is large and populous, having at present between 450 and 500 inhabitants, many of whom are employed as weavers for the Carlisle manufacturers. Means of communication are afforded by the high road

between Glasgow and Carlisle, which runs through the middle of the district, and by other roads. Great facility of intercourse is also presented by the Caledonian railway, which has a station at Kirtlebridge. Ecclesiastically Kirtle was within the limits of the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries, and the patronage was in the male communicants with one or two members of the presbytery. The church, situated in the north-eastern extremity of Annan parish, is a plain building of red sandstone, erected about 1840, by voluntary contributions, aided by the Commissioners of the Church Extension fund; it contains 600 sittings. There are two schools, one at Eaglesfield, the other at Breconbeds; the master of each receives a salary of £10, and they afford instruction each to about 100 children. In the district is a remarkable old tower, vulgarly reputed to be haunted by (*Scotticè*) a bogle, called the "Bogle of the Blackethouse."

KIRTLEBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of Middlebie, county of Dumfries; containing 83 inhabitants. It has its name from a bridge over the Kirtle river, and is one of three villages in the parish which have arisen within the last forty years. In this vicinity is a station on the Caledonian railway, and the line is carried across the beautiful river Kirtle by a noble viaduct of nine arches, each thirty-six feet in span.

KITTOCH-SIDE, a village, in the parish of East Kilbride, Middle ward of the county of Lanark; 1¼ mile (S. E.) from Carmunnock. It lies in the northern part of the parish, on the road from Carmunnock to Kilbride, and near the banks of the Kittoch, whence its name. Upon two hills in its neighbourhood are the remains of ancient fortifications, respectively called Castle Hill and Rough Hill.

KNAPDALE, NORTH, a parish, in the district of Islay, county of Argyll, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Lochgilphead; containing 2170 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is in the Celtic language accurately descriptive of the surface of the land, diversified with hill and dale, was in the year 1734 created a separate parish; as was also South Knapdale. The two districts previously formed one parish, called Kilvic-O-Charmaig after Mac-O-Charmaig, an Irish saint who, from his solitary retirement on a small island off the coast, founded several chapels in the neighbourhood. This part of the country was alternately subject, for a long period, to the aggressions of the Irish and the Danes, against whose invasions the inhabitants were continually on their guard; and on the approach of an enemy, a series of watch towers along the coast were instantly lighted up as a signal for the assembling of the military force of the district. The Lords of the Isles exercised an independent sovereignty over their vassals here till, in the reign of Bruce, they were ultimately compelled to acknowledge the royal authority.

The parish is bounded on the north and north-east by Loch Crinan and the canal of that name, and on the west by the Sound of Jura. It is about thirteen miles and a half in length, and nearly six miles in breadth. The exact number of acres has not been ascertained; there are, however, 3400 acres arable, 22,126 meadow and pasture, 1925 in natural wood, and about 250 under plantation. The surface is beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, and in some parts with gentle undulations and gradual slopes. The principal hills are, Cruachlusach, which has an elevation of 2004 feet above the level of the sea, and Dunardary, Duntaynish, Ervary, and Arichonan, the lowest of which rises to the height of 1200 feet; they all command from their summits interesting and extensive prospects, but from Cruachlusach the view is unbounded and strikingly grand. There are not less than twenty inland lakes scattered over the surface; the largest is about a mile and a quarter in length, and nearly one-third of a mile in breadth, and all abound with trout. Several streams, likewise, intersect the parish; the most considerable is the Kilmichael, which has its source in the moor of that name, near the foot of Mount Cruachlusach, and after a winding course, in which it forms a picturesque cascade, falls into the sea about 300 yards below the bridge of Kilmichael-Inverlussay. Dunrostan and Auchnamara are streams of less importance. The coast is deeply indented on the west by the inlet of Loch Swein, which intersects the parish for nearly ten miles in a north-eastern direction, almost dividing it into two distinct parts: this inlet is about a mile in breadth at its entrance, but towards its northern extremity it widens to nearly three miles, and then divides into three parallel branches. Including the shores of Loch Swein, the extent of coast is almost fifty miles: the rocks in the north rise precipitously to a height of 300 feet; in some parts the coast is bounded by low ledges of rocks, and in others by a level sandy beach.

Near the coast the soil is light and sandy; in other places, a gravelly loam; towards the south-west, a rich friable mould of great fertility; and in other parts, an unproductive moss. The system of agriculture is improving; but the principal attention of the farmers is paid to the rearing of live stock. The chief crops are oats and potatoes; part of the lands have been improved by draining and the use of lime, and the arable farms are inclosed with stone dykes. In this parish the cattle are all of the pure West Highland breed, and in respect both of size and quality are not surpassed by any in the county; the sheep are generally of the black-faced breed. Some of the farms are well managed, and the produce is abundant. The ancient woods consist of oak, ash, mountain-ash, willow, birch, alder, hazel, and holly; and the plantations, which are in a thriving condition, are oak, ash, larch, spruce, Scotch and silver fir, elm, and beech. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5891. There are two villages, namely, Bellanoch, in which is a post-office under that of Lochgilphead, with three deliveries weekly; and Tayvallich. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads: that from Lochgilphead to Keills passes for fifteen miles through the parish, and a branch of it leads to the church of Kilmichael. A road from Inverlussay to Loch Swein is in progress, which, when completed, will greatly promote the intercourse with the eastern portion of the parish. Five vessels of thirty tons each, belonging to this place, are employed in trading to Greenock, Liverpool, and the Irish coast; and steam-boats from Glasgow to Inverness pass daily during the summer along the Crinan canal.

For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is about £165, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £22 per annum; patron, the Crown. There are two churches, in which the minister officiates

alternately. The church of Kilmichael-Inverlussay is a neat structure, erected in 1819, and contains 432 sittings; the church of Tayvallich, on the opposite shore of Loch Swein, distant from Kilmichael three miles by sea and ten by land, was erected in 1827, and contains 700 sittings. There are three parochial schools, the masters of which have each a salary of £17, and fees averaging £10 annually; the whole afford instruction to about 240 children. At Keills, in the south-western extremity of the parish, are the ruins of an ancient chapel of Mac-O-Charmaig's, near which is an old cross; and on Drimnacreige are those of another religious house. Not far from the site of a chapel at Kilmahunaig, of which only the cemetery remains, is a conical mound, 120 yards in circumference at the base, and thirty feet in height, called Dun-Donald, where the Lords of the Isles held courts for dispensing justice. In the parish are also numerous remains of fortresses, one of which, called Dun-a-Bheallich, on a hill near Tayvallich church, appears to have been raised to defend the pass from the bay of Carsaig to that of Tayvallich. On a rock close to the sea are the ruins of Castle-Swein, commanding the entrance of that loch, and the foundation of which is by tradition ascribed to Swein, Prince of Denmark; the remains consist of roofless walls 105 feet in length, seven feet in thickness, and thirty-five feet in height. A portion of the ruins, called Macmillan's tower, seems to be of more recent date than the rest.

KNAPDALE, SOUTH, a parish, in the district and county of ARGYLL; containing, with a portion of the quoad sacra district of Lochgilphead, 2223 inhabitants. The Gaelic term that gives name to this place consists of the two words *knap*, a hill, and *daill*, a plain, field, or dale, and is descriptive of the general appearance of the surface, which is marked by numerous hills and dales. The parish was formed at the same time as that of North Knapdale, in 1734. It is bounded on the east by Loch Fine, and on the west by the Sound of Jura, a large arm of the Atlantic Ocean; and is computed to be about twenty miles in length, and in one part half that distance in breadth, chiefly comprising large tracts appropriated as sheep-walks and to the pasturage of black-cattle, the soil and climate being alike unfriendly to extensive agricultural operations. On the south-east is a small loch, a branch of Loch Fine, called East Loch Tarbert, and having only the narrow isthmus of Tarbert between it and West Loch Tarbert, which latter borders the parish also on the south-east. The parish is washed on the west, as already stated, by the Sound of Jura; and Loch Chaolis-port or Killisport, an arm of the sound, runs into the land in a north-eastern direction for five or six miles.

The north-western coast of *Loch Killisport* is much indented, and abrupt and rocky; but the south-eastern shore is gradual in its ascent. Both sides are richly ornamented with copse wood; and excellent anchorage is found in several of its bays, for vessels seeking refuge from the swell of the south-west and other gales. The shelter is especially good within Ellanfada, at the head of the loch, where the north winds are broken by the hills rising in that direction in the form of an amphitheatre. The islands of Ellanfada, Ellan-na-Muick, and Lea-Ellan, with others, are situated in the loch; and off the point of Knap, at the extremity of its north-western shore, is a dangerous rock called Bow-Knap, the summit of which is seen only at low water during spring tides. Near the north-west coast, also, is Ellan-na-Leek; besides which there are the islands of Ellan-More, Ellan-na-Gamhna, and Core-Ellan, all celebrated for the excellent beef and mutton produced on their pastures. The waters of the loch afford abundance of fish, comprising salmon, trout, whiting, ling, seethe, haddock, skate, halibut, turbot, flounders, and occasionally the John-Dory. Herrings formerly visited it, and large numbers of them were caught; but they are now seldom seen here in any quantity. Loch Fine is their chief resort in this part of the country; and between forty and fifty boats belonging to the parish are engaged in the fishery there during the season, each, in a prosperous time, making about £70.

The INTERIOR of the parish is hilly and mountainous. The highest range is that of Sliabh-Ghaoil, stretching from Inverneill to Barnellan, a distance of twelve miles, and the summit of which commands beautifully-diversified and extensive prospects, comprehending Cantyre, the Ayrshire coast, Bute, and the serrated peaks of the isle of Arran, with Ireland, the isles of Mull and Jura, and many other interesting objects. The heights also embrace a view of Loch Fine, the Kyles of Bute, the mouth of the Clyde, the sound of Kilbrannan, the channel towards Ireland, the Sound of Jura, and other waters. Parallel with Sliabh-Ghaoil run subordinate ranges, with intermediate valleys traversed by numerous streams, of which the Ormsary and the Loch-head are celebrated for their fine trout. Salmon-trout, also, of good quality, are found in the inland lakes, which are four or five in number. Some portions of the parish are subject to tillage; the farms are of small size, and the usual crops are oats, bear, barley, peas, beans, turnips, clover, and rye-grass, with potatoes, the last being raised in considerable quantities, and exported. The average rent of land, however, does not exceed one shilling per acre, in consequence of the very large proportion of moor pasture. On some of the best farms, the tenements and offices have been much improved; and on one estate a threshing-mill, worked by water, has been erected. The sheep are all of the black-faced kind; and the black-cattle, many of which are of superior quality, are the West Highland. The wood, which is partly natural and partly planted, and of considerable extent, comprises oak, ash, birch, hazel, and holly, larch, spruce-fir, ash, beech, plane, and willow trees: some of the plantations are very flourishing. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5777. Ormsary, one of the principal seats, is a beautiful residence, with a fine garden and shrubbery, from which plantations are intended to be continued in clumps to the north, and in belts to the shore on the south, for the shelter of this agreeable locality. In the parish are also the mansions of Inverneill, Erines, Drimdrissaig, and Achindarroch, the last situated on the bank of the Crinan canal, and surrounded with ornamental grounds; and a spacious mansion has been built at Barmore.

An excellent road runs from Daill, the north-eastern extremity of the parish, to Barnellan, in the south, and for about twelve miles is called the Sliabh-Ghaoil road, its route being along the eastern base of the hilly range of that name. It was constructed with much labour and difficulty, under the superintendence, and by the persevering exertions, of Sheriff Campbell, and has

proved of eminent service to this and several other parishes, offering the only inland means of communication between the peninsula of Cantyre and the other parts of Argyllshire. The Crinan canal, begun in 1793, by a company, under an act of parliament obtained for that purpose, commences at the loch and village from which it takes its name, in the parish of Kilmartin, and, after a south-eastern course of about nine miles, joins the Loch Gilp branch of Loch Fine, in the north of this parish. It is a convenient and safe channel for vessels plying between the West Highlands and the Clyde: by it the dangerous course round the Mull of Cantyre is avoided; and it has been found highly beneficial to the coasting and fishing trade, for whose use it was chiefly designed. The revenue, however, being scarcely sufficient to defray the expense of maintaining the canal, an act was passed in 1848, vesting the line in the new commissioners that were then appointed for the Caledonian canal. At its opening into Loch Gilp, a village has been formed since the commencement of the canal; it is called Ardrissaig, and contains about 400 people, who are chiefly supported by the herring-fishery: a hundred boats are frequently in the harbour during the season of the fishery; and there is also much traffic by means of the Glasgow steamers, three of which in summer time, and one in winter, arrive at the port daily, for the conveyance of passengers, and goods and cattle. The northern parts of the parish chiefly use Lochgilphead, a large village in the parish of Kilmichael-Glassary, as their post-town; and the southern district the village of Tarbert, in the parishes of Kilcalmonell and South Knapdale. To the latter village the mail-bag was formerly sent from Lochgilphead daily, upon its arrival from Inverary; but it is now despatched by steam from Ardrissaig, a change productive of some inconvenience. The village of Tarbert affords means to the farmers in the south for the disposal of their produce; those in the north generally resort to Lochgilphead.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, synod of Argyll, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £150, with a manse, and a glebe of fourteen acres, valued at £10 per annum. There are two churches, one situated at Achoish, and the other at Inverneill, both built about the year 1775, and repaired a few years since; they are seated respectively for 212 and 300 persons. The incumbent formerly officiated at these churches alternately; but since the erection of a church at Lochgilphead in 1828, and the annexation of Ardrissaig, and some parts adjacent, to the district of that church, he has performed public worship at Inverneill every third Sabbath only. There are four parochial schools, affording instruction in English and Gaelic reading, and the other branches of a plain education; and at two of the schools instruction is given in Latin, geography, and navigation. The masters each receive a salary of £12. 12., but no allowance is made to any of them for dwelling-house or ground; their fees amount respectively to £20, £12, £8, and £7. There is also an Assembly's school, the master of which is indebted for a house and some ground, and for the schoolhouse, to the liberality of Mrs. Campbell of Ormsary. The remains of three ancient chapels are still visible, one of which, in Ellan-More, was built by Mac-O-Charmaig: it is arched over, and in good preservation; and in the recess of the wall is a stone coffin, with the figure of a man cut on the lid. The same saint founded the church of Kilvic-O-Charmaig, the mother church of the two Knapdales, and, after many acts of devotion, was buried in his own island, where his tomb is yet to be seen. At Cove are the ruins of a chapel built, according to tradition, by St. Columba, before he took his departure for Iona to found his seminary there; the altar and font still remain, and the former exhibits a well-sculptured cross. The third chapel, at Kilmore Knap, seems to have been the most considerable in South Knapdale; its walls are almost entire, and a beautiful cross stands on the west side of the burying-ground. At one time there were the remains of seven ancient chapels to be seen in the parish.

KNIGHTSWOOD, a village, in the parish of New Kilpatrick, county of Dumbarton, 1¾ mile (S. by E.) from New Kilpatrick; containing 178 inhabitants. It is situated in the southern part of the parish, a short distance from the river Kelvin, which here flows on the east. At Netherton, in its neighbourhood, is a valuable freestone-quarry, the stone of which is of a cream colour, easily cut when fresh from the quarry, but hardening considerably by exposure. At one period it was largely exported to Ireland and the West Indies; and it is still wrought in vast quantities, affording employment to between sixty and seventy persons.

KNOCK, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Stornoway, island of Lewis, county of Ross and Cromarty, 5 miles (E.) from the town of Stornoway; containing 1637 inhabitants. This district, which is called also Uii, and Eye, is connected with the main part of the parish of Stornoway by a narrow isthmus, and is bounded on the west by Broad bay, and on the east and south by the channel of the Minch, which separates it from the main land of the county. It comprises about 12,000 acres, and was erected into a quoad sacra district on the building of a church by parliamentary grant within the last few years. In all its statistical details it is identified with Stornoway; it comprises only a few rural hamlets, the inhabitants of which are engaged in the fisheries common to that parish. The church, a neat structure, contains about 800 sittings, and the minister has a stipend of £120, with a manse and glebe; patron, the Crown. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. There are also two schools supported by the Gaelic society of Edinburgh. In the cemetery of the old church of Uii, of which there are considerable remains, it is traditionally recorded that not less than sixteen of the Mc Leods, the ancient lords of Lewis, were interred.

KNOCKANDO, a parish, in the county of Elgin, 14 miles (S.) from Elgin; containing, with the village of Archiestown, 1676 inhabitants. Knockando derives its name from two Gaelic words signifying "the black hill", or "hill with the black head". It has the ancient parish of Macallan, or Elchies, united to it, but no distinct record of union is preserved: both parishes were vicarages, the former depending on the parson of Inveraven, and the latter on the parson of Boterie. This is considered a Highland parish, but the provincial Scotch, with a mixture of English, has entirely superseded the Gaelic language, which is spoken in the neighbouring parishes. A place here, called Campbell's Cairns, is thought by some to derive its name from a battle fought between the Campbells and some other clan, in which the former were defeated. Others, however, think

the name arose from Cossack Dhu, an ancient freebooter, who is said to have concealed his plunder among the cairns. The most important event in modern times connected with the district is the terrible flood of 1829, which produced appalling desolation to fields, houses, mills, and every description of property within the range of its fury, and the details of which have now become interwoven with the history of Moray.

The PARISH is of an irregular figure, stretching along the bank of the river Spey, extending between sixteen and seventeen miles in length, and varying from two to six miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Dallas and Birnie parishes; on the south by the river Spey, which separates it from Inveraven and Aberlour, in the shire of Banff; on the east by the parish of Rothes; and on the west by the parishes of Cromdale and Edinkillie. The surface is considerably diversified by a succession of hills and glens, with several level haughs near the river; and towards the west is an eminence called James Roy's Cairn, supposed to be the highest ground in Morayshire. In the moorlands are two lakes, Benshalgs and Loch Coulalt; but the larger does not exceed a mile in circumference. A number of burns, also, water the parish, in all of which trout are found, and which in a rainy season overflow their banks: in the celebrated flood of 1829, they came down from the hills with tremendous force, swollen to the size of rivers, and carrying every thing before them to the river Spey. The Spey is the most rapid river in Scotland, and many rafts of timber are floated along its stream from the forests of Rothiemurchus and Abernethy.

The SOIL varies very considerably, comprising black gravelly mould, heavy clay, and moss; resting in some parts upon clay, and in others upon gravel: the alluvial deposits consist of clay, bog-iron ore, peat, fullers'-earth, and marl; and oak and fir roots, and whole trees, have been found embedded in the several large mosses. Independently of the estate of Knockando, which comprehends about a third part of the parish, 2034 acres are in tillage or pasture, 7986 are uncultivated, and 680 under plantation. All kinds of grain and green crops are grown; but agriculture is generally backward, and modern practices have been only partially adopted; very few lands are inclosed, and the farm-buildings are usually of an inferior kind. Improvements are, indeed, advancing on the grounds of some of the larger proprietors; but the want of capital, the smallness of the farms, and the limited use of manure operate to prevent the extension of these improvements throughout the parish. The rocks are all of the primitive formation, and consist of granite, felspar, mica, sandstone, and rock-crystal. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3857. The mansions are, Easter Elchies, built in the year 1700, by the father of the late Lord Elchies; the house of Knockando, built in 1732, now partly in ruins, but capable of repair, and beautifully situated near the banks of the Spey; and Wester Elchies, a building of more modern date, in the castellated style, belonging to the Grant family. The scenery around these seats, particularly Knockando, is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. The only village is Archiestown; it is three-quarters of a mile in length, and consists of a double row of houses, with a square of about half an acre in the centre. There are four meal-mills, a waulk-mill, a carding-mill, and saw and threshing mills: at the waulk and carding mills, wool is dyed and manufactured into plaiding and broad cloth, blankets, and carpets. Spinning and weaving are carried on in the parish; and there are two distilleries, which have a very high character. On the Spey is a salmon-fishery, and trout-angling is practised to a great extent on that river and all the burns. A road to Elgin and a road to Forres run through the parish, both of which are in good order; but the other roads are in general in a deplorable state. The bridge of Craigellachie affords a transit over the Spey; and there are numerous ferries; as well as wooden bridges across the burns.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray; patron, the Earl of Seafield. The stipend of the minister is £158, of which a small portion is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of about fourteen acres, valued at £13 per annum. Knockando church, built in 1757, and repaired in 1832, is a small plain edifice, remarkably neat within; it contains 477 sittings, and is conveniently situated for the population. The Independents have a place of worship. There are two parochial schools, each of the masters of which has a salary of £25. 13., with a share of the Dick bequest, and about £8 or £10 fees: instruction is given in Latin, the mathematics, and the usual branches of education. Three other schools are supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; two of them are taught by females. In the parish are several mineral springs occasionally used for medicinal purposes. Of two ancient caves, one is designated the Cave of Hairnish An Tuim, supposed to be James Grant, nephew of the well-known Carron; the other is called Bane's Hole, from Donald Bane, the robber, who is said to have been shot and buried in the neighbourhood. Lord Elchies, already mentioned, a distinguished judge, was born at Easter Elchies; and Messrs. Grant, of Manchester, who have established one of the most extensive mercantile concerns in England, are natives of the parish.

KNOCKBAIN, or KILMUIR WESTER and SUDDY, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Inverness; containing, with the villages of Charlestown and Munlochy, 2565 inhabitants. Previously to the union of the counties of Ross and Cromarty, this parish was locally in the county of Ross only. The name Kilmuir signifies "a church dedicated to Mary"; and Suddy, "a good place for a settlement". The two districts, once separate parishes, were united in 1756, when they received the name of Knockbain, by which they have since been called, but which was originally applied only to a cold and desolate moor, whereon the church and manse are built. Little is known concerning the ancient history of the parish; but the remains of many cairns on the field of Blair-na-coi are said to be the memorials of a sanguinary conflict which took place near the spot, in the thirteenth century, between the famous Mc Donalds and the people of Inverness.

The length of the parish is between six and seven miles, and its breadth between five and six; it is bounded on the south by the Moray Firth, and on the north-west by the parish of Killearnan. The climate is tolerably healthy. In general the soil is good, but it differs greatly throughout, consisting of the several varieties of sandy loam, clay loam, moor earth, moss, gravel, and alluvial deposits. The number of acres on the estates of four

of the five heritors in the parish is, 3458 of arable land, 3496 plantation, and 3323 pasture or uncultivated: the number of acres on the estate of Suddy is not precisely known. Large quantities of wheat and barley are raised, and the farmers grow crops also of oats, peas, turnips, and potatoes. The woods consist of Scotch fir, larch, and one very large and recent plantation of oak-trees, for which the planter received a premium from the Highland Society. The estate of Drumderfit contains the most important farm in the parish; this farm has been for some centuries in the possession of the same family, and they have brought it to a high state of cultivation by the large sums from time to time expended upon it. At Allangrange, Suddy, Muirends, Munlochy, and Wester Kessock, considerable quantities of waste land have been recovered. The lands generally have been portioned into farms of the most suitable extent; good houses and fences have been raised, and the most recent improvements in husbandry are skilfully applied. On some lands, particularly those of Wester Kessock, great encouragement has been given by granting long leases. The subsoil of the parish is clayey, in many parts tenacious, and sometimes covered with a thin stratum of iron-ore, mixed with gravel and sandstone: the rocks are of the old sandstone formation. The annual value of real property in Knockbain is £6772.

There are two villages, one named Munlochy, the other Charlestown; the latter is opposite the northern entrance of the Caledonian canal, and both are built on the estate of Sir Colin Mc Kenzie, Bart., of Kilcoy. A considerable trade has been carried on for several years with Newcastle and Hull, in the exportation of fir-props, in exchange for which lime and coal are received. A post-office is established, and the roads are in good repair: that leading from Dingwall to Kessock-Ferry passes through the western part of the parish, and the roads from Kessock to Fortrose and Invergordon, and from Fortrose to Beauly, run through the centre of it. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross. The stipend of the minister is about £205, with a manse, a glebe of the annual value of £22, and a composition of £1 a year in lieu of the privilege of cutting peat; the patronage belongs to the Crown and the Marchioness of Stafford. Knockbain church is an ancient structure: when repaired about thirty or forty years ago, it was sufficiently enlarged to admit 250 additional hearers, and at present it accommodates nearly 800 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship; and there is an episcopal chapel. The parochial schoolmaster has the maximum salary, with a house, and about £13 fees. There is another school, supported by the General Assembly's committee, and called Principal Baird's school, the master of which has a salary of £25, and the fees. In each of these schools the ordinary branches of education are taught, and some of the Latin authors. Major-General Mc Kenzie, who was M.P. for Sutherland, and who fell while supporting one of the wings of the British army at Talavera, was born here: there is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

KNOCKSHOGGLE-HOLM, a village, in the parish of Coylton, district of Kyle, county of Ayr, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Ayr; containing 102 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-western part of the parish, a short distance west of the road from Coylton to Tarbolton, and consists of a group of cottages, chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in agriculture.

KYLEAKIN, a village, in the parish of Strath, Isle of Skye, county of Inverness, 8½ miles (E.) from Broadford; containing 231 inhabitants. The name is partly a corruption of *Haco*, the place being called Kyleakin, or Haco's-Kyle, in commemoration of events connected with King Haco's Norwegian expedition in 1263. The extremities of the strait between this part of Skye and the main land are styled Kyle Rhea, or the King's Kyle; and here is a ferry about a third of a mile in breadth. Lord Macdonald intended to erect a sea-port town at this place; in 1811 the plans were prepared, and on the 14th of September the foundation stone was laid with great pomp and ceremony; but the design was a failure, as the houses to be erected, of which a few compose the present village, were on too expensive a scale for the resources of the people generally, and no person of wealth or enterprise could be found to settle on the spot. It is now merely a fishing-village. There is a good line of road from the Sconcer road to Kyleakin, and thence through the district of Lochalsh to Strome Ferry, whereby the Lochcarron road is made to form a more convenient means of communication between Skye and the north-east coast of Scotland.

L

LADHOPE, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish and district of Melrose, county of Roxburgh; containing 2367 inhabitants. This district is situated in the western part of the parish of Melrose, on the borders of the Gala water. Its populous villages of Buckholmside and Darlingshaugh are appendant to Galashiels, in the manufactures of which town the inhabitants are largely engaged: the first-named village is immediately connected with Galashiels by a stone bridge. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. Besides the church of the district, the minister of which is appointed by the male seatholders, communicants, there is a place of worship for members of the Free Church; also several schools.—See Melrose, and Galashiels.

LADY, an isle, in the parish of Dundonald, county of Ayr, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Irvine, and 5 (N. W. by N.) from Ayr. This island is situated in the Firth of Clyde, about two miles and a half from Troon, the nearest point of the main land of the county. It is of an oval figure, and half a mile in length. On the eastern side is good anchorage ground; and two towers or pillars, which may be easily seen at a distance, have been erected on the north-west part of the isle, for the guidance of vessels in the Firth, the coast in this part being flat and dangerous.

LADY, a parish, in the island of Sanda, North Isles of the county of Orkney, 25 miles (N. E. by N.) from Kirkwall; containing 909 inhabitants. Lady derives its name from the dedication of its ancient church, which was in the form of a cross, to Our Lady, or the Virgin Mary. The parish includes the eastern portion of the island, is about nine miles in length from south to north, and one mile in average breadth; it is bounded on the west by the parish of Cross and the bay of Otterswick, and on all other points is surrounded by the sea. This

district is of singularly-irregular form, stretching out into the sea by numerous narrow headlands of considerable length, of which that called the Start projects from the shore of the main land for more than two miles, in a direction due eastward. The surface is generally flat, having little elevation above the sea, and is subdivided into many small districts; the principal are Elsness, Overbister, Tressness, Coligarth, Newark, Silibister, and Northwall. At Elsness is an inlet of the sea, about 125 acres in extent, which is dry at low water; and at Tressness is another, of more than twice the dimensions: both might be easily converted into good harbours. On the extremity of the Start, a lighthouse was erected in 1802; it is 100 feet in height to the lantern, and displays a revolving light, which may be distinctly seen at a distance of eighteen nautical miles. In the northern part of the parish are four considerable lakes, of which those of Northwall and Westair are separated from each other, and also from the sea, only by a narrow slip of intervening land: these two lakes, with the others, less in extent, and more widely detached, occupy by far the greater portion of the north-eastern part of the island of Sanda.

The SOIL is generally sand, in some parts intermixed with clay; about two-thirds of the parish are under cultivation, and the remainder heath and waste. The exact number of acres has not been ascertained: of the land in cultivation, 2000 acres are arable, and the rest is good pasture. The crops are oats, bear, potatoes, and turnips, and in the culture of the two latter the drill system of husbandry is prevalent; the principal manure is seaweed, which is found to answer well. The breed of black-cattle has been much improved since the introduction of turnips. Garamount House, erected by the late John Traill Urquhart, Esq., of Elsness, is a handsome modern mansion, finely situated. There is no village; the population are chiefly agricultural, and employed in the manufacture of kelp and in the fisheries. The kelp manufacture, though formerly much more extensive, still affords employment to a considerable number of persons during the months of June and July; and the produce is sent to Newcastle. Cod, turbot, skate, and herrings abound in the surrounding sea, and small quantities of dried cod are occasionally exported; but there is no regular station for curing, and few more fish are taken than are required for the supply of the inhabitants.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of North Isles and the synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., including an allowance of £8. 6. 8. for communion elements; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £4. 8. per annum: patron, the Earl of Zetland. Lady church, rebuilt in 1814, is a neat and spacious structure containing ample accommodation for all the parishioners. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school of Sanda is common to the two parishes of that island, namely, Lady, and Cross and Burness; it is situated at the junction of the two parishes, and the master has a salary of £46. 10., with a dwelling-house. A school for the more immediate use of this parish is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowlege, who pay the master a salary of £15 per annum; he has also a house, with fuel, and an allowance for the keep of a cow from the heritors. There are numerous vestiges of ancient chapels of very diminutive structure, few of them exceeding twelve feet in length: the names of St. Peter's and St. Magdalene's chapels only have been preserved. At Newark were lately discovered the remains of a circular building of flat stones, fitted together without cement: the walls were about six feet thick, and in some parts surrounded by an outer wall, with an interval of three feet between; the diameter of the inner wall was about twelve feet, and the interior filled with stones, gravel, and a layer of red ashes, interspersed with bones of cattle, sheep, swine, rabbits, geese, and various kinds of shell-fish. There are several tumuli in the parish; and at Coliness, numerous graves were discovered lined with flag-stones, in which were many skeletons nearly entire, one with a wound in the upper part of the skull. In one of the graves was found a gold ring, and on one of the flag-stones was a rudely sculptured cross.

LADYBANK, a village, in the parish of COLLESSIE, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE; containing 102 inhabitants. The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway here divides into two branches, one of them proceeding in a north-western direction to Perth, and the other in a north-eastern to Dundee.

LADYKIRK, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Coldstream; containing, with the two villages of Horndean and Upsetlington, 504 inhabitants. This place originally consisted only of the parish of Upsetlington, the name of which is of very uncertain derivation. It appears to have acquired a considerable degree of importance at an early period; and during the disputed succession to the crown of Scotland, towards the close of the thirteenth century, a meeting took place here between eight of the competitors, attended by several of the Scottish prelates and nobility, and Edward I. of England, for the purpose of investigating their several claims, and more especially fer settling the feuds of Bruce and Baliol. In 1500, a new church was erected by James IV., and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the parish eventually took the name of Ladykirk, and its former appellation has since been confined to the village that had risen up around its ancient church. Soon after the treaty of Chateau Cambresis, a supplementary treaty was concluded here by the English and Scottish commissioners, for which purpose they met in the church of St. Mary; and on the same day the duplicates were interchanged at Norham Castle. The parish includes the suppressed parish of Horndean, annexed to it at the time of the Reformation. It is about four miles in length, one mile and a half in average breadth, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Whitsome, on the east by that of Hutton, on the south by the river Tweed, and on the west by the parish of Swinton. The surface is generally level, diversified only by a few eminences which attain no considerable elevation, and in some parts sloping gently towards the banks of the Tweed.

In this parish the soil is various, but fertile; the whole number of acres is estimated at 3100, of which about three-fourths are arable, fifty acres in plantations, and the remainder in meadow and pasture. The crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips; the system of husbandry is advanced, the farm houses and offices are well built and commodious, and all the more recent improvements in agricultural implements are in use. Great

attention is paid to live-stock, for which the pastures are peculiarly favourable. The cattle are mostly the short-horned, that breed having been introduced here in 1788 by Mr. Robertson, who bought some of the finest specimens he could find in the county of Durham: of the cattle reared here several have been sold for very high prices. All the sheep are of the Leicestershire breed, and they are in high estimation for their quality and the fineness of their wool. Oak and plane are the trees which appear best adapted to the soil. On the banks of the river the substrata are compact micaceous sandstone alternated with schistose, marl, and limestone of inferior quality; and in other portions of the parish, sandstone of the old red formation: no quarries, however, have been opened hitherto. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4430. The only mansion is Ladykirk House, a handsome modern residence. A salmon-fishery on the river Tweed is carried on at three several stations; but it is not so lucrative as formerly, and the whole rental does not exceed £100 per annum. An annual fair is held on the 5th of April, for the sale of linen and lintseed. Facility of communication with Coldstream, Berwick, and other places, is maintained by good roads; and a post between this place and Berwick has a delivery daily.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Chirnside, synod of Merse and Teviotdale: patron, the Crown. The stipend of the incumbent is about £168: the manse, lately repaired and enlarged, is a convenient and comfortable residence; and the glebe comprises eleven acres and a half of profitable land, valued at £33 per annum. Ladykirk church is a handsome cruciform structure in the decorated English style of architecture, but has been greatly disfigured by injudicious alterations and additions; and the general effect of the interior, originally of lofty proportions and elegant design, has been destroyed by partitioning off a portion of it for a schoolroom. It is adapted for a congregation of 300 persons. There is a place of worship for dissenters. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £25 per annum. Some very slight vestiges of an ancient monastery may be seen on the bank of the Tweed, below the village of Upsetlington, in a place still called the Chapel Park; and near them are three springs of excellent water, called respectively the Nuns', the Monks', and St. Mary's well. Numbers of cannon balls have been found in a field opposite to Norham Castle, a celebrated fortress situated on the south side of the river, in England.

LADYKIRK, in the county of ORKNEY.—See STRONSAY and EDAY.

LADYLOAN, a quoad sacra parish, consisting of part of the parishes of ARBROATH and ST. VIGEAN'S, in the county of FORFAR; and containing 2116 inhabitants.—See ARBROATH.

LAGGAN, a parish, in the county of INVERNESS, 10½ miles (W. S. W.) from Kingussie; containing 1201 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the Gaelic word *Lag*, signifying "a small round hollow or plain". It is situated on the river Spey, and is twenty-two miles in length from north to south, and of about the same breadth from east to west; comprising an area of 256,000 acres, of which 25,660 are occupied by wood, 1700 under cultivation, and the remainder mountain and hill pasture and waste. The elevation of the district is nearly the highest in Scotland, and the surface is marked by the greatest possible diversity of features. There are several chains of very lofty eminences, embosoming level and fertile tracts ornamented richly with wood and water; and in some places is a display of picturesque and romantic scenery that is almost unrivalled. The locality takes its principal character from the wild and imposing aspect of the mountains, of which, at a distance, it appears entirely to consist; but upon a nearer approach, the interesting vale of the Spey is seen, dressed in verdure, stretching east and west for about twenty miles, and measuring between one and two miles in breadth. This vale is bounded on the north by the *Monadlia*, an immense ridge rising 3000 feet above the level of the sea, in some parts thirty miles broad, and reaching to the east for more than eighty miles. To the south is the interesting chain called the *Benalder* mountain, of equal height with the former, and once the resort of numerous herds of deer, which some years ago receded before the flocks of sheep that were being pastured upon its surface. About the year 1843 it was again converted into a deer-forest.

These majestic elevations are relieved by the expanse of *Loch Laggan*, eight miles long and one mile broad, from which views are obtained of the peaks and forms of the different members and masses of the Benalder range especially. The hills of Drummond separate the vale of the Spey from the vale of this loch. The principal loch, however, in the parish is *Loch Ericht*, upwards of twenty miles in length and nearly two in breadth, extending southward from Dalwhinnie, and dividing the ancient forest of Drumochtor, on the east, from that of Benalder on the west: about one-third of it is in the parish of Fortingal. In 1746 the Pretender was concealed with some of his companions, for the space of two weeks, near the banks of this sheet of water; and from this spot he set out for the ship which conveyed him to France. The mountain springs and rivulets are very numerous, and occasionally pour down their torrents with prodigious rapidity, swelling the burns and rivers below, to the destruction of crops, bridges, and tenements. In general the streams contain good trout, and, like the lochs, in which there are pike, afford fine sport to anglers. Salmon come up to spawn as far as Loch Spey, where the river of that name rises, in the western part of the parish.

The SOIL in the valleys is alluvial, in some places ten or twelve feet in depth, and, when the season is propitious, producing heavy crops of bear, oats, and potatoes, as well as sown and natural grasses. The climate, however, is highly unfavourable to agriculture; frost, snow, and rain often delaying the timely sowing, and destroying the fruits of the ground before they are ripe. No regular system of husbandry is followed: the short leases, and the precarious nature of the in-gathering, discourage the expenditure of capital and the labours of industry; and the ordinary methods of improving land and recovering waste ground are neglected for the appropriation of the farms to pasture, which is found to be more profitable. About 40,000 sheep are usually kept, mostly of the black-faced breed; black-cattle are also reared, and in general sold when young to the south-country dealers. The late Duke of Gordon possessed

two-thirds of the lands, but this portion passed by sale to other hands. The rents are determined by the number of sheep pastured; the tenants generally expect that the wool will produce sufficient to pay the landlord, and they hold their farms either as tenants at will, or on leases for a few years only. In this parish the rocks comprise gneiss, an inferior kind of slate, and excellent limestone, a bed of the last running through the centre: peat is supplied by the mosses, and is the ordinary fuel of the inhabitants. Most of the wood is natural, consisting of alder, birch, hazel, and willow; the plantations are of Scotch fir, birch, and several kinds of hard-wood, and are chiefly in the vicinity of Cluny Castle. This mansion, which is beautifully situated on the north side of the Spey, was erected at the beginning of the present century, on the site of an ancient castle burnt to the ground by the king's troops in 1746, soon after the battle of Culloden, Cluny Macpherson, the owner, having espoused the cause of Prince Charles Edward. The present proprietor has in his possession, among many other relics of antiquity, several pieces of armour worn by the prince. The other mansions are, the fine shooting-seat of the Marquess of Abercorn, situated at Ardverikie or Ardveirge, on the border of Loch Laggan, in the midst of richly-diversified scenery; Glentruim House, a modern structure; and a residence on the verge of a loch at Glenshirra. At Ardveirge, or "the Height of Fergus", tradition reports that one or more of the kings Fergus were buried. They used to resort hither, as well as others of the ancient kings, for the purpose of hunting; and it is said that the dogs were kept on an island in Loch Laggan called *Eilean nan con*, or "Dogs' island"; near which, in the same loch, is another isle called *Eilean an Righ*, or "Kings' island". Her Majesty and the royal family resided at Ardverikie for a short time in the year 1847. The annual value of real property in Laggan is £6951. The Highland mail passes and repasses every day through one extremity of the parish: there is also regular communication, by carriers, with Perth, Kingussie, Fort-William, and Inverness, to the two last of which places the marketable produce is sent. The roads have been much improved since 1820; and the parliamentary road from Fort-William, meeting the Highland road at the bridge of Spey, near Kingussie, was made about that time. There is a road from Dalwhinnie to Fort-Augustus, round by Lochaber. Near the church is a wooden bridge over the Spey; there is a stone bridge on the line of the military road at Garvamore, and two or three others cross the smaller streams.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Abertarff, synod of Glenelg, and in the patronage of the Duke of Richmond. Laggan church was built in 1843, and contains about 600 sittings: the manse is also of recent erection. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship, and there is a chapel for Roman Catholics. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, £2 in lieu of a garden, and about £20 fees. A small school is supported by Lady Abercorn. A silver coin of the reign of Henry II. has been found. In the middle of the parish is a very lofty perpendicular rock, with the remains of a fortification on its summit; and at the east end of Loch Laggan, the ruins of the old church are still to be seen. Lachlan Macpherson, Esq., one of the coadjutors of James Macpherson in collecting the poems of Ossian, and also himself a very superior Gaelic poet, was born and buried in the parish. Mrs. Grant, the poetess, resided for some time here, with her husband, the Rev. James Grant, formerly parochial minister. She was one of the last survivors of those who met Dr. Johnson while on his tour, being at that time a resident at Fort-Augustus, and in her eighteenth year; and she used frequently to describe to her friends the strong impression made on her mind by the singular appearance of the great moralist.

LAIRG, a large parish, in the county of SUTHERLAND, 19 miles (W. by N.) from the village of Golspie; containing 913 inhabitants, of whom 69 are in the village of Lairg. The name is generally supposed to be derived from the Gaelic word *Lorg*, signifying "a footpath", and to be descriptive of the situation of the parish, which lies in the direct line from the northern to the southern part of the county, and the way through which was only a footpath till the present high road was constructed. Some, however, derive the name from the compound term *La-ri-Leig*, "bordering on the lake", in allusion to the extensive and beautiful sheet of water called Loch Shin. The parish is not remarkable for any events of historical importance. There are several cairns still remaining, concerning the origin of which very little is known, the people of the country, when questioned upon the subject, merely repeating the tradition that they were built by the Fingalians. At a place called *Cnoek a chath*, "the hill of the fight", a number of tumuli are visible, which are reported to be the graves of those who fell in an encounter between the Sutherlands and the Mackays.

The PARISH is thirty miles in its greatest length, from east to west, and about ten miles in breadth, from north to south; containing 40,000 acres. It is twenty miles distant from the sea, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Farr, on the south by that of Criech, on the east by that of Rogart, and on the west by the parishes of Assynt and Eddrachillis. The surface throughout is hilly, and by far the larger part of it covered with heath: the hills vary in height in different parts, but are generally lofty, and on the northern boundary towers Ben-Chlibrig, the highest mountain in the county. The whole site of the parish, indeed, is very considerably elevated, and the air in winter is bleak and piercing, the cold being often accompanied with heavy falls of rain and snow; the climate, however, is healthy, and the inhabitants are hardy and long-lived. The lakes are about twenty in number: the principal is Loch Shin, extending nearly the whole length of the parish; it is twenty-four miles long, and its average breadth is about one mile, the depth varying from twenty to thirty fathoms. There are five rivers, four of which fall into this loch. From the east end of it issues the river Shin, which, after a rapid course of about three miles, precipitates itself over a rock twenty feet high, forming a fine cascade, and at last loses itself in the Kyle of Sutherland. Trout are found in many of the lakes; in Loch Craggy they abound, and are considered to be of as good quality as any in the kingdom.

The common alluvial deposit in the parish is peat, resting upon a subsoil of gravel; in a few places the earth is loamy and very fertile. The mossy ground, which is of great extent, is wet and spongy, and in every part embedded with large quantities of fir, the certain indications of a once well-wooded district, though at

present scarcely a tree is to be seen, except some birch growing along the lake. The agricultural character of the parish stands very low; the larger part of it is moorland, and the whole, with the exception of the lots occupied by the small tenants, has been turned into large sheep-walks. The populution has consequently considerably decreased; the old tenantry have gradually passed away, and settled either on the coast, or near grounds more susceptible of cultivation. There is no great corn-farm in the parish; but the lotters raise enough grain for domestic use. The sheep are of the Cheviot breed, and much attention has been paid to the rearing of them for some years past: they are sent to the markets of the Kyle and Kincardine, in Autumn and November. The rocks of the parish are chiefly coarse granite and trap, in addition to which, at the side of the lake, is a large bed of limestone: this, however, though much wanted for agricultural purposes, the inhabitants have no means of working. The annual value of real property in Lairg is returned at £1913. There are about forty miles of road, in very good condition, and affording every facility of communication: the Tongue line from south-east to north-west, and, branching from it, the Strathfleet county road, pass through the parish. A post-gig carrying passengers arrives twice in the week. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Dornoch, synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The stipend of the minister is about £184, with a manse, built in 1845, and a glebe of ten acres valued at £9 per annum. Lairg church was erected in the year 1845. There is only one school, the parochial, in which all the ordinary branches of education are taught, with Latin and Gaelic, the latter being the vernacular tongue: the master's salary is £34, with a house, and about £8. 10. fees. The poor have the interest of £500, bequeathed by Capt. Hugh Mackay, son of the Rev. Thomas Mackay, a late minister of Lairg. His other sons were, Capt. William Mackay, author of the narrative of the ship *Juno*, from which, according to Mr. Moore, Lord Byron drew his description of a shipwreck; and John Mackay of Rockfield, who, whilst labouring under the loss of sight, wrote the Life of General Mackay of Scourie. James Matheson, Esq. M.P., of Achany, is grandson of the same clergyman.

LAMBA, an isle, in the parish of NORTHMAVINE, county of SHETLAND. This is a small uninhabited isle of the Shetland group, situated on the north-east coast of the Mainland of Shetland, about a mile and a half westward of Bigga island.

LAMBHOLM, an isle, in the parish of HOLM and PAPLAY, county of ORKNEY; containing 12 inhabitants. It is a small islet, almost circular, and about three miles in circumference, situated in Holm sound, near to the west entrance of that bay. Between it and the main land is a pretty secure harbour for vessels of 200 tons' burthen.

LAMLASH, an island, in the parish of KILBRIDE, Isle of ARRAN, county of BUTE; containing 271 inhabitants. This island is two miles and a half in length and half a mile in breadth, rising in a conical shape to the height of 1000 feet; it is situated eastward of the main land of Arran, and serves as a shelter to a spacious bay of the same name as itself. Buchanan gives the island the Latin name of *Molas*, from its having been the retreat of St. Maol Ios; and, for the same reason, it is also called the Holy Island: anciently a monastery of friars, founded by one of the Lords of the Isles, existed here. Lamlash bay, an excellent harbour in the form of a semicircle, on the south-east side of Arran, is landlocked by the island, at the extremities of which, on the north and south, are convenient entrances. At the head of the bay is the village of Lamlash, or Kilbride, a favourite resort for bathing, and having several good inns for the accommodation of visiters.—See KILBRIDE.

LAMMINGTOUNE, a village, in the parish of WANDELL and LAMMINGTOUNE, Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 6½ miles (S. W.) from Biggar; containing 122 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Clyde, on the road from Biggar to Roberton, and near the great Caledonian railway. The place was formerly a market-town, a charter having been obtained from Charles I. to hold a weekly-market here every Thursday, and two annual fairs, one on the 15th of June, and the other on the 22nd of October; but both the market and the fairs have been discontinued. The Lammingtoune burn, a tributary to the Clyde, flows on the south-west side of the village. In the vicinity is a fine old tower, built by a laird of Lammingtoune of the ancient family of Baillie; it is of considerable height, and the walls are of great thickness.

LANARK, a burgh, market-town, and parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK; containing, with the villages of Cartland and New Lanark, 7679 inhabitants, of whom 4831 are within the burgh, 25 miles (S. E.) from Glasgow, and 32 (S. W. by W.) from Edinburgh. This place, the name of which is of uncertain derivation, is of very remote antiquity, and, from the traces of a Roman road leading to the site of its ancient castle, is supposed to have been a Roman station. By some writers, indeed, it is identified with the *Colænia* of Ptolemy. It appears to have attained to great importance at an early period; and Kenneth II. is said to have assembled here, in 978, the first parliament of which there is any record in the history of the country. The place is referred to as a royal burgh in one of the charters of Malcolm IV., by which a portion of its lands was granted to the monks of Dryburgh; and a charter bestowed by William the Lion upon the inhabitants of the town of Ayr, in 1197, is dated from a royal castle here, the foundation of which is attributed to David I. The town was burned to the ground in 1244, the houses being chiefly built of wood; but it was soon restored, and not long afterwards it became the scene of a battle between Sir William Wallace and Sir William Heslerigg, the English sheriff, in which the latter and the forces under his command were defeated, and driven from the town. Lanark Castle, with all its dependencies, was given as security for the dower of the niece of Philip, of France, in the treaty negotiating for her marriage to the son of John Baliol, in 1298. It seems to have been garrisoned by the English in 1310, when it was surrendered, together with Dumfries, Ayr, and the Isle of Bute, to Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.

Burgh Seal.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on a gentle acclivity rising to the height of nearly 300 feet above the level of

the river Clyde, and consists of five principal streets, with a few others of less note. Most of the houses have been rebuilt, and many of them in a handsome style, by which the appearance of the town has been greatly improved. It is paved, lighted, and amply supplied with water at the expense of the corporation; and though no regular police establishment is maintained, it is watched by constables appointed by the magistrates of the burgh. There are two bridges over the Clyde, affording facility of access to the town. Of these, one, about a mile below Lanark, was erected in the middle of the seventeenth century, and displays no features of architectural importance; the other, two miles from the town, is remarkable for the elegance of its structure.

Part of the inhabitants are occupied in weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley at their own homes, not only in the town, but in several other parts of the parish: more than 1000 persons, of whom nearly 900 live in the town, derive support from this work, the wages, however, being now greatly reduced. The manufacture of shoes is also carried on to a considerable extent, giving occupation to about 100 persons: the making of lace employs 120 females; there are three breweries upon a moderate scale, and several flour-mills. The principal manufacture of the parish, however, is the cotton spinning and weaving introduced at New Lanark, a handsome village on the side of the river, by Mr. Dale, who in the year 1784 erected mills on a very extensive scale, which were afterwards conducted by the notorious Robert Owen, and are now the property of Messrs. Walker and Company. In these extensive and flourishing works nearly 1200 persons are regularly engaged. A branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland is fixed at Lanark, for which a handsome house has been built of freestone, raised from the quarries near the town. There is also a branch of the Western Bank of Scotland. A spacious and commodious inn has been opened for the accommodation of the visiters who resort to this place during the season for visiting the falls of the Clyde, which are much frequented for the beauty and grandeur of the scenery that the river displays in this part of its course. Elegant assembly-rooms have been added to the hotel within the last few years, at an expense of £2400. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Caledonian railway, which passes through the parish, on the north of the town. The markets are on Tuesday and Saturday; the former, which is the chief, is abundantly supplied and numerously attended. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in May, O. S., for black-cattle; the last Wednesday in July for horses and lambs; and the last Wednesday in October, and the Friday after Falkirk tryst, for black-cattle and horses. There are also three fairs for the sale of various goods, the hiring of servants, and for pleasure.

Lanark, by charter of Alexander I., was constituted a ROYAL BURGH; and the inhabitants, at various times, received charters from his successors, conferring different privileges, down to the reign of Charles I. An act of parliament of the year 1617 records that, from a very early date, the standards of weights and measures had been preserved here, for the adjustment of all the weights and measures in the kingdom; and these continued to be used till, by the act of 1826, they were superseded by the introduction of the imperial standard. The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and a number of councillors, assisted by a town-clerk and other officers; they are chosen under the authority, and are subject to the provisions, of the act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. There are six incorporated trades, the smiths, wrights and masons, tailors, shoemakers, weavers, and dyers, who are under the direction of a dean of guild, appointed by the deacons of the several trades: none but burgesses are eligible as members. The provost and bailies are magistrates within the limits of the burgh, and exercise jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters; but their power is chiefly limited to holding a bailies' court, for the determination of civil pleas, and to the summary punishment of petty offences against the peace, the town-clerk acting as assessor in the bailies' court. All cases of importance are referred to the sessions for the county, which are held at this place as being the county town. The election of a member for the shire is held here, and Lanark is one of the Falkirk district of burghs. The county-hall, to which a prison is attached, was erected in 1834; it is well adapted to the purpose, containing good accommodation for holding the courts, and for transacting the business of the county and the burgh.

The PARISH, which is nearly in the centre of the county, extends from six to seven miles in length, along the bank of the Clyde, and from three to five miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Carluke, on the south by the parishes of Pettinain and Carmichael, on the east by Carstairs, and on the west by Lesmahagow. The surface, though generally elevated, is almost uniformly flat, scarcely rising into hills, but in some parts sloping and undulated. It is intersected by the valley of the Mouss, in a direction from east to west, between the two level tracts of Lee moor on the north and Lanark moor on the south, both of which are nearly 700 feet above the sea. Along this valley the river Mouss flows with a very devious course; and within about a mile of its union with the Clyde, it seems to have worn for itself a channel through the hill of Cartlane, forming a deep ravine about half a mile in length, composed of cragged and lofty masses of precipitous rock, rising on one side to a height of 300, and on the other of 400, feet above the bed of the river. The Mouss has its source in the northern portion of Carnwath moor, and, though it receives numerous tributary streams in its progress, is but very inconsiderable till, after issuing from the Cleghorn rocks, it spreads into a wide channel between banks which on one side are precipitously lofty, on the other more gently acclivous, and on both sides crowned with wood. Passing through the Cartlane Craigs, it falls into the river Clyde opposite to the village of Kirkfield-Bank. The Craigs abound with prominent features of romantic beauty and majestic grandeur; and the chasm, which in itself is of sufficiently impressive appearance, derives additional interest from having afforded security, as a place of refuge, to Sir William Wallace in his unwearied efforts to maintain the integrity of his country. Near the lower extremity, an elegant bridge of three arches has been thrown over the chasm, harmonizing with the character of the spot, and adding much to the beauty of the scenery.

The river Clyde washes the parish on the south and west. Entering from the east, it flows with silent course through a rich and fertile tract of level land, which it occasionally overflows; and deflecting slightly to the

south and south-west, it becomes narrower in its channel, and more rapid in its progress, passing over a rocky and irregular bed, between rugged and precipitous banks, till it reaches the bridge of Hyndford. Beyond this it is greatly increased by the influx of the Douglas water, and, proceeding northward, and dividing its stream at *Bonnington*, is precipitated over a ledge of rocks about thirty feet high, forming a picturesque cascade. After continuing its progress for half a mile, bounded by rocks nearly 100 feet in height, it exhibits another beautiful scene at *Corehouse*, where its waters descend in a perpendicular fall of eighty-four feet; and advancing with greater tranquillity through the low land at the base for about a quarter of a mile, it presents a small but picturesque cascade called Dundaf Lin. From this point, the river flows between gently-sloping banks, richly wooded, and in some parts cultivated to the margin of the stream, and for three or four miles pursues an equable and noiseless course to *Stonebyres*. Here, passing through a ridge of rocks, its waters descend in three successive falls, from a height of eighty feet, into the plain below; along which, for the remainder of its course in the parish, it flows in a tranquil stream, amid lands highly cultivated, and between banks pleasingly embellished with natural wood and luxuriant plantations. Among the chief points of attraction to persons visiting the falls of the Clyde, is the *Bonnington* fall, about two miles distant from the town, and to which the approach is, for the greater part of the way, through the grounds of Bonnington House. These grounds are tastefully laid out in walks, with seats at all the points from which the finest views of the scenery are to be had; and are open to the public on every day in the week except Sunday. A bridge has been thrown across the northern branch of the stream by the proprietor of the mansion, whence the best prospect of the fall is obtained, with the richly-varied scenery by which it is surrounded. But the *Corra Lin* or *Corehouse* fall is the most interesting of the whole. Till lately it was difficult to gain anything like a good view of it; but a flight of steps has been excavated along the face of the opposite rock, leading to a spacious amphitheatre on a level with the bottom of the fall, from which it is seen in all its beauty, combining every characteristic of sublimity and grandeur. The fall at *Stonebyres* closely resembles that at Corra Lin in all its leading features.

The SOIL in the western portion of the parish is a stiff clay; along the banks of the rivers, light and gravelly; in some parts, wet and clayey; and in the moors of Cartlane and Lanark, of a hard tilly nature, with some tracts of moss. The exact number of acres has not been ascertained; about 8200 acres may be arable, 750 in common belonging to the burgh, 750 in woods and plantations, 1500 in pasture and waste land, and about sixty in orchards. The crops are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, and turnips: the system of agriculture is improved; much of the land has been drained, and irrigation has been practised to some extent. The farm-buildings, however, are indifferent, and the lands but very partially inclosed. Considerable attention is paid to the dairy and the improvement of the cattle, to which the distribution of premiums by the various agricultural societies has greatly contributed; the cows are all of the Ayrshire breed. Horses, chiefly for draught, are reared for the use of the parish and neighbouring districts. The woods consist of oak, ash, birch, hazel, mountain-ash, alder, and hawthorn; the plantations are of Scotch fir, larch, and spruce fir. On the lands of Lee is a fine old oak of extraordinary size, supposed to be a relic of the ancient Caledonian forest; also a larch of very stately growth, thought to have been one of the first trees of that kind introduced into the country. In this parish the substratum is chiefly the old red sandstone, traversed in some parts with whinstone. On the lands of Jerviswood, a vein of quartz alternated with small seams of iron-ore has been found, but not in sufficient quantity to encourage any attempt to render it available. Carboniferous limestone, also, in which petrified shells are found, occurs in some places, and is extensively quarried at Craigend hill: freestone was wrought formerly, but the works have been abandoned. The annual value of real property in the parish is £17,780. Lee, the seat of Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart (a minor), is a handsome castellated mansion, situated in a well-planted demesne containing some stately timber. Bonnington House is a modern mansion, also in a highly-picturesque demesne. Smyllum and Cleghorn are spacious antique mansions, and Sunnyside Lodge an elegant villa on the steep bank of the Clyde, about a mile and a half from the town.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Lanark, synod of Glasgow and Ayr: patron, the Crown. The stipend of the incumbent is about £315; the manse is a comfortable residence, and the glebe comprises several acres, valued at about £16 per annum. Lanark church, situated in the centre of the town, was built in 1777, and has been thoroughly repaired within the last fifteen years; it is a neat and substantial edifice, and is adapted for a congregation of 2300 persons. There are places of worship in the town for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Independents, and another body. A grammar school is supported by the corporation, who appoint the master, to whom they pay a salary of £40, and to an assistant £20 per annum. Connected with this school are twenty-eight bursaries, of which nine were endowed in 1648 by Mr. Carmichael, commissary of Lanark, and the others by one of the Earls of Hyndford, by the Mauldslie family, and by Chamberlain Thompson; they are of different values, and, after the payment of the school fees, leave a remainder of £2 or £3 to the holders. A free school in the town was founded by Mrs. Wilson, who endowed it with £1200, for the instruction of fifty children. There is a school supported by subscription; and at Nemphlar and Cartlane are schools the masters of which receive £5 per annum from the heritors, with a school, school-house, and garden, in addition to the fees. A school at New Lanark is supported by the proprietors of the cotton-works, and attended by about 500 children. The poor have the rents of hospital lands producing £70 annually: Mr. Wilson bequeathed property yielding £32 a year, and the late Mr. Howison, of Hyndford, £700, the interest of which is distributed among the poor not receiving parochial relief. There are several benevolent and friendly societies in the parish, and a savings' bank. The Castle hill near the town is supposed to have been the site of a Roman fort, or station, and a silver Faustina is said to have been found there; but nothing remains either of the Roman fort, or of the royal castle

which formerly existed; the site has been ploughed up, and converted into a bowling-green. There are some remains of two Roman camps in the vicinity, the larger of which, near Cleghorn House, includes an area 600 yards in length and 420 in breadth, and is said to have been constructed by Agricola; the smaller, situated on Lanark moor, is still more distinctly to be traced. The Roman road from Carlisle to the wall of Antoninus passed through the area of this latter camp. Upon an eminence on the bank of the river Mouss are the remains of a lofty tower, of which nothing, however, is known; it gives title to the Lockharts of Cambusnethan. On a prominent part of the Cartland Craigs are the small vestiges of an ancient stronghold called Castle Quaw; but there is no history connected with it. About a quarter of a mile from the town are the venerable remains of the old parish church, displaying traces of an elegant structure, of which a series of six arches that separated the aisle from the nave is in good preservation. The cemetery is still used as the parish churchyard; and the effect of these fine ruins, which were suffered for a long time to fall into dilapidation, has been destroyed by the erection of an unsightly square tower in the centre, for the purpose of watching the graves. The area has, however, been surrounded with a wall to prevent further dilapidation; and some steps have been taken to restore part of the ruins. Lanark gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Hamilton.

LANARK, NEW, a populous manufacturing village, in the parish, and Upper ward of the county, of LANARK, 1 mile (S. by W.) from the town of Lanark; containing 1642 inhabitants. This place owes its rise to the introduction of the cotton manufacture by Mr. David Dale, who, in 1784, erected extensive mills for spinning and weaving cotton. New Lanark is situated near the river Clyde, and is surrounded by steep and richly-wooded hills, which give it an air of seclusion and retirement; it is regularly and handsomely built, and is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the cotton-works, which ever since their introduction have been carried on with adequate success. The first of the mills erected was 154 feet in length, twenty-seven feet in width, and sixty feet in height; and a tunnel nearly 100 yards in length was cut through a rocky hill, to form a passage for the water of the Clyde, by which it was propelled: in 1788 a second mill of the same dimensions, and subsequently two others, were built. The mill that was first erected was totally destroyed by an accidental fire in the year 1788, but was rebuilt in the year following. The works were afterwards carried on by Robert Owen, son-in-law of Mr. Dale, till 1827, since which time they have been conducted by the firm of Messrs. Walker and Company. Their machinery is of the most improved construction, and about 1200 persons are employed in the works, of whom nearly sixty are mechanics and labourers engaged in keeping the machinery in repair: many are children, for whose comfort the company have made every requisite provision. A school has been established by the proprietors of the works, for the instruction of the factory children, of whom a large number attend at stated hours, and receive a course of instruction adapted to their improvement in knowledge and in morals. A benefit society, for the support of its members in cases of sickness, is maintained by small weekly payments; and there are also two funeral societies in the village.

LANARKSHIRE, an extensive inland county, in the south of SCOTLAND, bounded on the north by the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling; on the east, by the counties of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles; on the south, by Dumfriesshire; and on the west, by the counties of Renfrew, Ayr, and Dumfries. It lies between 55° 14′ 42″ and 55° 56′ 10″ (N. Lat.) and 3° 22′ 51″ and 4° 22′ 51″ (W. Long.), and is about fifty-two miles in length, and thirty-three miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 926 square miles, or 592,640 acres; 85,326 houses, of which 3868 are uninhabited; and containing a population of 426,972, of whom 208,312 are males and 218,660 females. This county, called also Clydesdale, from the valley of the Clyde, which forms its central portion, was at the time of the Roman invasion inhabited by the *Damnii*, and under the Roman yoke formed part of the province of *Valentia*. After the departure of the Romans, the original inhabitants appear to have extended their ancient limits, which they called *Ystrad Cluyd*, in the British language, signifying "the warm vale;" and to have acquired the sovereignty over Liddesdale, Teviotdale, Dumfriesshire, Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, part of Peebles, the western part of Stirling, and the greater part of Dumbartonshire. This ample territory formed a kind of independent kingdom, including nearly all that portion of Scotland to the south of the Forth. It was peopled with subordinate British tribes, among whom were the *Selgovæ*, *Attacotti*, &c., who had frequent wars with the Picts and others, but resolutely maintained their independence till their power began to decline from the union of the Pictish and Saxon forces, and their metropolis of Dumbarton was taken, in the eighth century.

After the subjugation of the Picts by Kenneth II., every exercise of independent power gave way to the authority of the Scottish monarchs; and the various British tribes of Strath-Cluyd, by degrees, intermingled with the Saxons, Normans, Gaelic Scots, and Irish from Cantyre, by whom successive encroachments were made. The descendants of the *Damnii* alone, when they could no longer retain their independence, rather than yield to the power by which their territories were assailed, resolved to emigrate, and, crossing the Solway and the Mersey, found a retreat in the mountains of Wales. In the twelfth century, numerous Flemish families settled in the Strath of Cluyd, many of whom obtained grants of land from the Abbot of Kelso; and with the exception of a few brief intervals, the county progressively advanced in prosperity till after the death of Alexander III., when the wars which arose on the disputed succession to the Scottish throne, involved it, in common with other parts of the kingdom, in frequent calamities. It was here that the celebrated hero, Wallace, performed his first exploit, in expelling the English from the town of Lanark. In the reign of James I., a portion of Strath-Cluyd was separated from the county of Lanark, and formed into the county of Renfrew. James II., exasperated by the turbulent ambition of the Douglas family, marched into Lanarkshire, and destroyed Douglas Castle, and all the lands of Douglas, including Douglasdale and Avondale, with the lands of the first Lord Hamilton. During the war in the reign of Charles I., and the attempts to re-establish episcopacy during that of Charles II., this part of the country suffered materially; but, since the Revolution, it has continued to make steady

progress in agricultural improvement, and in manufacturing and commercial prosperity.

In former times the county was included in the diocese of Glasgow; it is at present in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and comprises several presbyteries, and fifty parishes. For civil purposes, the county is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower wards, under the jurisdiction of three sheriffs-substitute, who reside respectively at Lanark, Hamilton, and Glasgow. It comprises the royal burghs of Glasgow, Rutherglen, and Lanark; the towns of Hamilton, Douglas, Biggar, Strathaven, Carnwath, Bothwell, Airdrie, and Lesmahagow; and numerous villages. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., the county returns one member to the imperial parliament. The SURFACE is greatly varied. In the Upper ward, which is the largest division of the county, it is principally mountainous, rising to the greatest height towards the confines of Dumfriesshire. The summit of one of the Lowther hills is 2450 feet above the level of the sea; the Culter Fell has nearly the same height; and the hill of Tinto, the loftiest on the northern boundary of the mountain district, has an elevation of 2236 feet. In the Middle ward the land may be averaged at only 300 feet above the level of the sea; but throughout that district the surface is every where diversified with undulations, leaving little level ground except in the valleys of the river Clyde. The principal river in the county is the Clyde, which has its source in numerous small rills issuing from the wastes and mountains that separate Lanarkshire from the counties of Peebles and Dumfries. It takes a northern course, receiving various tributaries in its progress, and making a curve towards Biggar, after which, being augmented by other streams in its approach to Lanark, its course is obstructed by projecting rocks and precipices. Here it makes several picturesque and beautifully-romantic cascades, the principal of these celebrated falls being Bonnington, Corra, and Stonebyres. The Clyde afterwards flows in gentle meanderings through a fertile vale, pleasingly embellished with woodlands, plantations, orchards, seats, and numerous interesting features, to Glasgow, and, running thence to Greenock, after a total course of 100 miles disappears in the Firth of Clyde. Its tributaries connected with Lanarkshire are the Douglas water, the Mouss, the Nethan, the Avon or Aven, the Calder, the North Calder, the Kelvin, and inferior streams. There are numerous lakes in the county, but none of them are of sufficient extent or importance to require particular notice; they contain trout, pike, and perch.

The SOIL, varying in different parts of the county, is in many places exuberantly fertile, and even in the higher lands is light, dry, and productive. In some of the uplands are tracts of spongy moor; in others, pastures richer than are found in some of the lower lands. The soil of the Middle ward generally, both in the arable and meadow lands, is luxuriant, but a very considerable portion of it is moss: this district abounds with orchards, gardens, and plantations, and is in the highest state of cultivation, constituting the chief agricultural district and the greater portion of the vale of the Clyde. The crops of all kinds are abundant, the system of husbandry being in the most advanced state; the lands have been well drained and inclosed; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and all the more recent improvements in the implements of agriculture have been adopted. The cattle are usually of the Ayrshire breed, and particular attention is paid to the rearing of cows for the dairy, of which a large number are pastured; the sheep, of which 120,000 are fed on the hills, are of the black-faced breed, with a few other varieties. In this county the substrata are freestone, limestone, and whinstone, of which last the hills generally consist. Under the freestone are seams of coal, which prevail throughout Clydesdale, and are extensively wrought; ironstone is largely worked, and there are quarries of limestone both for agricultural and building purposes. Near the southern extremity of the county are extensive mines of lead. A vein of copper-ore was discovered in the same part of Lanarkshire, but it has not been wrought with any profitable success; antimony has also been found in the immediate neighbourhood. The ancient forests have long since disappeared; but there are numerous coppices, and some flourishing plantations, together occupying nearly 10,000 acres, the greater portion of which has been formed within the last thirty or forty years. The seats are Hamilton Palace, Douglas and Bothwell Castles, Carstairs House, Bonnington House, Corehouse, Stonebyres, Lee House, Mauldslie Castle, Milton-Lockhart, Dalziel House, Cambusnethan Priory, Allanton House, Airdrie House, Newton House, Monkland House, Castlemilk, and numerous other elegant mansions.

The principal manufactures are the cotton, the linen, the woollen, the lace, and the iron manufactures. Of these, the cotton manufacture is by far the most extensive: the principal seat of it is Glasgow, where there are numerous mills, and it gives employment also to great numbers of people throughout the county, who work for the Glasgow houses, at their own dwellings; there are likewise large cotton-mills at Blantyre and New Lanark. The linen and woollen manufactures, though vastly inferior in extent to that of cotton, still afford occupation to a considerable number. A manufacture of lace forms the most flourishing trade of Hamilton. The Clyde and other iron-works are very important, and embrace every department of the iron manufacture; large chemical and other works are carried on, and the lead-works at the village of Leadhills are also extensive. The annual value of real property in the county is £1,834,999, of which £902,992 are returned for houses, £341,122 for lands, £140,213 for railways, £129,827 for iron-works, £66,098 for canals, £58,303 for mines, £9193 for quarries, and the remainder for other kinds of real property not comprised in the foregoing. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads in almost every direction, the most important of them being the great road to England by Carlisle, a new line between Edinburgh and Ayr intersecting the county from Cambusnethan to Strathaven, and new lines of road from Glasgow to Dumfries by Lanark, and from Edinburgh by Biggar and Chesterhall. But the chief means of intercourse are those presented by the lines of the Caledonian, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow, railway companies. There are several remains of Roman roads, of which that from Carlisle to the wall of Antoninus is the most conspicuous; and near Cleghorn House, and on Lanark moor, are vestiges of Roman camps, of which the former is 600 yards in length and 420 in breadth, and the other, of less dimensions, is still more distinct. Roman vases, coins, and other relics have been found in the vicinity. There are also remains of British camps, numerous ruins

of ancient castles, cairns, tumuli, Druidical circles, and remains of abbeys, priories, and other religious establishments.

LANGHOLM, a burgh of barony and a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES; the parish containing, with the village of New Langholm, 2820 inhabitants, of whom 1305 are in the burgh, 14 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ecclesfechan, 18 (E. by N.) from Lockerbie, 18 (N. E. by N.) from Annan, and 20½ (N.) from Carlisle. This place derives its name from the level lands, or holms, here, on the river Esk; and appears to have been indebted for its origin to the erection of an ancient border fortress by the powerful family of Armstrong: of this fortress the ruins are still in tolerable preservation. The town is situated on the east bank of the Esk, in a beautifully-wooded portion of the vale through which the stream flows, and on the road from Carlisle to Edinburgh. It consists principally of one spacious street of well-built houses, roofed with slate; and is connected with the village of New Langholm, on the west side of the river, by a handsome bridge of three arches. The streets are lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A public subscription library was established in the town in 1800, and is well supported; it contains a valuable collection of standard volumes and periodical works, and claims to receive a disputed bequest of £1000 by the late Mr. Telford, civil engineer, who was a native of this place. There is also a library for tradesmen, established in 1815, at New Langholm. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent, in two factories, one about half a mile north from the town, on the side of the Ewes, and the other at New Langholm, both belonging to the same company, and together affording employment to about 120 persons. The cotton manufacture was established at New Langholm about the year 1800, and is still continued: about ninety persons are occupied in this and in the linen trade, working by hand-looms for the houses of Glasgow and Carlisle. There is a distillery situated half a mile from the town, on the road to Carlisle, and another erected lately on the side of the Tarras water, two miles and a half south-east from Langholm. In the town is a brewery.

Langholm was erected into a burgh of barony by charter granted in 1643; and the Duke of Buccleuch, who is the superior of the burgh, appoints a baron-bailie and a baron officer. Courts are sometimes held for the trial of assaults and petty offences, punishable by fine or imprisonment; but the number of cases tried is very inconsiderable. The town-hall and gaol, situated in the market-place, were erected in 1811; they form a handsome structure surmounted with a spire. The post-office has a good delivery; and there are two branch banks established here. A customary market is held weekly on Wednesday, for provisions. Fairs take place annually on April 16th, for seeds; the last Tuesday in May, O. S., for cattle; the Wednesday before Whitsunday, for hiring servants; the 26th of July, for lambs and wool, which is numerously attended; the 5th of November, for cattle; and the Wednesday before Martinmas, O. S., for hiring servants. At all these fairs, shoes, earthenware, haberdashery, and jewellery articles are also exposed for sale. Facility of communication is afforded by roads and bridges kept in excellent repair; the road from Carlisle to Edinburgh passes through the town, and roads to Annan, Lockerbie, Lochmaben, and Dumfries, through other parts of the parish.

This parish, to which that of Halfmorton was formerly annexed for ecclesiastical purposes, was erected in 1703, and was made the seat of a presbytery in 1743. It comprises about 14,320 acres, of which 12,800 are the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, and nearly all the remainder belongs to George Maxwell, Esq., of Broomholm: of the whole area, 1900 acres are arable, 420 woodland and plantations, and the rest meadow and pasture. Along the banks of the rivers the surface is level, and in other parts diversified with numerous hills of no great elevation, which are in general clothed with verdure to their summits, affording excellent pasturage for sheep. The river Esk has its rise in the mountainous districts to the north, and flows through the parish in a southern direction, receiving in its course the waters of the Black Esk, the Megget, the Ewes, the Wauchope, and the Tarras, and falling into the Solway Firth. In the lower lands the soil is a light and fertile loam, and on the hills of a gravelly quality: on the south-west of the town is some fine orchard-ground, producing fruits of various kinds in great perfection. The system of husbandry is in an advanced state, all the more recent improvements having been adopted; the lands have been mostly drained and inclosed; the fences are well kept, and the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of live stock: the sheep, of which the average number pastured on the hills is about 9000, are principally of the Cheviot breed. The cattle are in general of the Galloway breed, and thrive well; they are eagerly bought up by the Galloway dealers, and, after being kept for a year on the pastures of that district, are sent, with others, to the English markets. Horses of the Clydesdale breed are also reared, and many of them sell for £35 and £40 each; very large numbers of swine are fed here, and when cured forwarded to Newcastle, Carlisle, and Longtown. The plantations are oak, ash, beech, plane, and forest trees of every kind, of which there are many stately specimens. Beneath the surface of the parish are strata of greywacke, greywacke-slate, limestone, greenstone, and coal; there is abundance of fine white freestone, and lead-ore has been found on the lands of the Duke of Buccleuch, and also on those of Broomholm. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6026. Langholm Lodge, one of the seats of the Duke of Buccleuch, is a spacious mansion of white freestone, beautifully situated on the banks of the Esk, about half a mile from the burgh, in a demesne enriched with ornamental plantations, and containing a great variety of picturesque scenery. Over the river is a handsome cast-iron bridge of one arch 100 feet in span, leading to a private walk in the demesne. Broomholm House is an ancient mansion on the south-east bank of the Esk, two miles from the town, and also finely situated amidst richly-varied scenery; and about a mile to the south, near the confluence of the Esk and the Tarras water, is Irvine House, occupied by the chamberlain of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is about £222, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £27. 10. per annum; patrons, the Crown, and the Duke of Buccleuch. The church was opened in 1845: it occupies a more eligible site than the old edifice,

rebuilt for the last time in 1779. In the cemetery of the decayed church of Staplegorton is a handsome mausoleum, erected by the late Captain George Maxwell, of Broomholm, at an expense of £1000. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Burghers. The parochial school, situated at New Langholm, is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £40 per annum. The Broomholm free school, at Langholm, was established by Capt. Maxwell, who endowed it with £500, to which the Kirk Session added £100: the money is laid out by the managers to the best advantage, and the amount of interest given as a salary to the master, who is obliged to teach twenty-six poor scholars gratis, but may admit as many more as the house will contain, as pay-scholars. There are various other schools in the parish, some of the teachers of which have a house rent free or a small annual donation. In the western portion of the parish are two mineral springs, one of them chalybeate and one sulphureous. The castle of Barntalloch, near Staplegorton, was once the head of a barony; and around it rose an ancient burgh, where a large fair was annually held for many years, until at length transferred to Langholm. There are no remains of this castle; but some lands in the vicinity still bear the appellation of the Boroughroods of Staplegorton. Wauchope Castle, the site of which was afterwards occupied by the old manse, was the baronial residence of the Lindsays, adherents of Malcolm Canmore in the twelfth century; the small remains are situated on an abrupt precipice overhanging the river Wauchope, a short way to the west of the present manse, on the side of the public road. The remains of the old castle of Broomholm were removed about the year 1745: near the site may still be traced a Roman road. About the year 1790, six golden denarii, three being of the reign of Nero, two of Vespasian, and one of Domitian, were found, in good preservation, on the farm of Broomholm; and a few years after, two denarii, and a coin of the reign of Otho, were discovered near Wauchope bridge.

Among the distinguished characters connected with the parish have been, John Maxwell, Esq. (great-grandfather of the present proprietor of Broomholm), the ingenious author of an *Essay on Time;* Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, who distinguished himself under Earl Howe, in the defeat of the French fleet, on the 1st of June, 1794; Major-General Sir Charles William Pasley, K.C.B., now living; William Julius Mickle, translator of Camoens' *Lusiad;* Capt. George Maxwell, R.N., already mentioned, who signalized himself in an action with the Dutch fleet off the Dogger Bank, in 1781; David Irving, LL.D., author of the *Life of George Buchanan;* and the late Mr. Telford, already mentioned, all of whom were born in Langholm parish. A pillar 100 feet in height has been erected on a hill eastward of the town to the memory of Sir John Malcolm; and there is a monument in the market-place, opposite the town-hall, to his brother, Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm. Both were of the Burnfoot family in the parish of Westerkirk, and the latter resided a considerable number of years in the parish of Langholm.

LANGHOLM, NEW, a village, in the parish of Langholm, county of Dumfries; adjoining the town of Langholm, and containing 1057 inhabitants. This village, delightfully situated on the west side of the river Esk, near its confluence with the Wauchope, was erected on ground leased by the Duke of Buccleuch, in 1778. It consists of about 140 houses, constructed on a regular plan, and to each of which is attached a portion of land, varying in quantity according to the extent of the building, and held at a low rent on lease for fourteen years; the streets are lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A subscription library was established in the year 1815. Facility of intercourse with the burgh of Langholm, to which the village forms a kind of suburb, is maintained by a handsome bridge of three arches over the Esk. The trade of the place is closely connected with that of Langholm; the cotton and linen manufactures are largely carried on here, and the principal articles made are stockings, stuffs, serges, and black and white plaids.—See Langholm.

LANGLOAN, a village, in the parish of Old Monkland, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Airdrie; containing 1111 inhabitants. This is one of the principal villages of the many in this great mining and manufacturing parish: it is situated on the road from Airdrie to Glasgow, and has of late years increased exceedingly in extent and population. The Langloan iron-works have five blast furnaces in operation for smelting the ore. In the vicinity is a considerable red-sandstone quarry.

LANGRIGG.—See Longridge.

LANGSIDE, a village, in the parish of Cathcart, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Glasgow; containing 125 inhabitants. This village is situated on the road from Glasgow to Ayr, and is ever memorable for the battle which took place in its immediate vicinity between the forces of the regent Murray and those of Mary, Queen of Scots, and which decided the fate of that unfortunate sovereign. The particulars of this battle are shortly these. The Earl of Murray, learning the resolution of Mary to march from Hamilton to Dumbarton, immediately drew up his army on the moor beside Glasgow, with a view to watch her movements, and if possible bring her troops to an engagement. The moment he became aware that the queen's forces kept the south side of the Clyde, he gave orders that his horsemen should ford that river, while the rest crossed it by a neighbouring bridge; and these movements were scarcely completed when Mary's vanguard appeared and the battle commenced. For a time the conflict was doubtful; but at length the queen's ranks were broken by Murray's chief leaders, and irretrievably thrown into confusion. Murray himself, who had hitherto stood with a part of his troops on the defensive, contenting himself with repulsing the enemy's cavalry, which was far superior in numbers and equipment to his own, now seized the moment to charge with the main division; and the flight became general. This decisive engagement lasted but three-quarters of an hour: on the queen's side there were about 300 slain, or, according to some accounts, only half that number; while on the regent's, merely a single soldier fell. Previous to the conflict, Mary had taken her station upon an eminence half a mile distant, which commanded a view of the field; and here, surrounded by a small suite, she watched the vicissitudes of the fight. At last, when Murray's charge took place, she fled with great precipitation, and at full speed, in the direction of Dumfries, nor did she venture to delay in her progress until she

found herself in the abbey of Dundrennan, sixty miles from the field. Though formerly of much greater extent, the village now consists only of a few scattered houses; the neighbourhood is enriched with wood, and the surrounding scenery, which is naturally picturesque, derives a peculiar degree of interest from the recollection of events with which it is associated.

LANGTON, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Dunse; containing, with the village of Gavinton, about 500 inhabitants. It derives its name from the ancient town, which was remarkable for its length of straggling houses, extending from the manor-house to the eastern extremity of the parish. From its situation on the confines, the place was continually exposed to all the accidents of border warfare; it was frequently plundered by the English, and in 1558 was burnt by the forces under the command of Sir Henry Percy and Sir George Bowes. In the reign of David I., the manor belonged to Roger de Ow, a Northumbrian, who granted the church with its appendages to the abbey of Kelso, to which establishment it was confirmed by William de Vipont, a subsequent proprietor of the lands. On the death of Sir William Vipont, who fell in the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, the estates passed, by marriage with his daughter and heiress, to the family of Cockburn, of whom Alexander Cockburn of Langton was keeper of the great seal in the reigns of Robert II. and Robert III., which office was annexed to the barony of Langton by charter of James IV., in 1504. In 1627, William Cockburn was created a baronet by Charles I.: his descendant Sir Alexander Cockburn was killed in the battle of Fontenoy. The lands continued in the family till the year 1758, when they were sold to David Gavin, Esq., who, finding the old town an obstacle to the improvement of his estate, granted the inhabitants a more eligible site, upon very advantageous terms: here they erected the present village, which they called after his name; and in a few years every vestige of the former town disappeared. With a trifling exception, the lands are now the property of the Dowager Marchioness of Breadalbane.

The PARISH is about five miles in length and three miles in breadth. Its surface is extremely hilly, forming a portion of the Lammermoor range of heights, which in this part of them are called Langton Edge, and have an elevation of nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The scenery, in numerous parts barren and rugged, is relieved by many features of natural beauty, and in some places is enriched with wood. Several small streams, also, run through the parish, of which the principal is Langton burn, a rivulet that rises in the hilly grounds, and flows into the Blackadder. A smaller stream passes near Langton Lees, between precipitous banks crowned with foliage, and in its course through Langton wood displays much beautiful and picturesque scenery. In the higher parts the soil is light, and unfit for cultivation; in the lower lands, richer, and of greater fertility. The whole number of acres is estimated at 7000, of which nearly 4000, lying chiefly in the Lammermoor hills, are appropriated to the pasture of sheep; 2800 are arable, and about 400 acres woods and plantations. The system of agriculture is advanced, and generally the five-shift course is practised; the crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips. The lands are well drained and inclosed; the farm-houses and offices are substantial and commodious, and all the more recent improvements in implements of husbandry are in use. The sheep are of the Leicestershire and Cheviot breeds, with a few of the black-faced; the cattle are almost all of the short-horned or Teeswater breed. In this parish the wood consists chiefly of oak, ash, elm, beech, plane, and larch, Scotch, and spruce firs; the trees are well managed, and in a very thriving state. Langton House, the property and occasional residence of the Dowager Marchioness of Breadalbane, is a handsome seat; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and have been greatly improved. The village of Gavinton is neatly built, and pleasantly situated: facility of communication with Dunse the nearest market-town, and with other places in the vicinity, is maintained by roads kept in excellent order. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £5980.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Dunse, synod of Merse and Teviotdale: patroness, the Dowager Marchioness of Breadalbane. The stipend of the incumbent is £215; the manse, erected in 1767, and repaired and enlarged by the late marquess in 1819, is a comfortable residence, and the glebe comprises ten acres of profitable land, valued at £24 per annum. The ancient church, the date of which is not distinctly known, was situated near Langton House, and was in use till the year 1798, when the present church was erected in the village of Gavinton; the edifice is adapted for a congregation of 250 persons. There is also a place of worship, built by the Dowager Marchioness, for members of the Free Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £20 per annum. A parochial library is supported by subscription; it contains a good collection of works on divinity, history, and biography. A friendly society, also, has been established. On the hill near Raecleugh Head are traces of a Danish camp, the ditches of which are still tolerably entire; and at a place called Camp Muir, near Choice Lee, where a regiment was stationed after the rebellion in 1715, are traces of the military works thrown up on that occasion. Upon Crumstane hill was a large cairn, on the removal of which, in 1792, were found several urns of different dimensions, containing human bones. Various stone coffins have been also discovered on the lands of Middlefield and Crease. In 1813 there was found, in a small streamlet flowing through a spot called the Battle-Muir, a bracelet of gold, nine inches in circumference, and which weighed nearly ten ounces.

LANTON, a village, in the parish and district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH, 1½ mile (N. W. by W.) from Jedburgh; containing 175 inhabitants. The village is chiefly distinguished for its tower, which is still entire, and almost the only one remaining of the numerous fortifications raised in various parts of the parish for the defence of the district. The land is of good quality, and the system of agriculture greatly improved.

LARBERT, a parish, ecclesiastically united to the parish of DUNIPACE, in the county of STIRLING; containing, with the villages of Carron, Kinnaird, Stenhouse-Muir, and part of the village of Carronshore, 4404 inhabitants, of whom 487 are in the village of Larbert, 2 miles (N. W.) from Falkirk. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Carron, and is about three miles

in length and two and a half in breadth, comprising an area of 3400 acres, of which, with the exception of 200 acres of woodland and plantations, the whole is arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface rises gradually from the south-west to the north-east, where it attains an elevation of nearly 100 feet; and though not commanding an extensive prospect, yet it embraces numerous interesting and impressive features. Formerly the river abounded with salmon; but since the establishment of the Carron iron-works, they have almost disappeared. A small stream called the Chapel burn rises in the parish of Dunipace, and after a course of about three miles, in which it turns two mills, falls into the Carron near the village of Carronshore.

In general the SOIL is fertile, and near the confines of Falkirk there is a considerable tract of rich carse land; the crops are wheat, oats, barley, beans, and hay. The system of agriculture has of late years been greatly improved; the lands have been drained and inclosed, and the farm-buildings are commodious. The plantations are almost confined to the grounds of the principal landholders, and consist of oak, ash, beech, sycamore, Huntingdon willow, and firs. In the grounds of Kinnaird are some fine oaks, and an avenue of lime-trees, and there are also some stately trees at Carron Hall; but in general the soil is unfavourable to the growth of timber. The main substrata are sandstone, coal, and ironstone, all of which are wrought to a great extent; the coal on the lands of Carron Hall and Kinnaird is worked by the Carron Company, who employ about 150 men in the collieries. The annual value of real property in Larbert is £26,246. The village is situated in the south-western portion of the parish, on the road from Stirling to Falkirk, with which latter parish it has a communication by a bridge over the Carron. A post-office has been established here; and the Falkirk trysts are held upon a heath near the village, the property of Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouse, on the second Tuesday in August, September, and October, chiefly for black-cattle and horses. The number of cattle sold at the first of these trysts seldom exceeds 4000, and of horses 400: at the second, 17,000 cattle and 700 horses; and at the October tryst, 20,000 cattle and nearly 1000 horses. For the accommodation of the persons attending these meetings, there are numerous inns. Facility of intercourse is maintained by good turnpike-roads which pass through the parish, and by the Scottish Central railway, which has a station here, and in the parish of Falkirk joins the Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Caledonian railways.

Larbert and Dunipace are within the bounds of the presbytery of Stirling, synod of Perth and Stirling: the stipend of the united living is £272, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £26. 10. per annum; patron, the Crown. Larbert church, situated at the western extremity of the parish, is a handsome structure in the later English style of architecture, erected in 1819, after a design by Mr. Hamilton, of Glasgow, and containing 1200 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Larbert parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £60 per annum. Among the relics of antiquity formerly existing, was a conical building of stone called Arthur's Oven, supposed to have been of Roman origin, and which was demolished in 1743 for the sake of the materials. The interior, twenty feet in diameter, was surrounded with two stone shelves near the base, and was open towards the vertex; the entrance was arched, and over it was a kind of window of square form, tapering towards the summit. Roman mill-stones and fragments of pottery were found within 300 yards of the site, by some labourers draining a peat-moss, in the year 1800; and in other parts of the parish are some remains of ancient square towers, thought to have been the residences of chieftains. The most distinguished person connected with the parish was James Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, who died at Kinnaird in 1794. He was descended from the Rev. Robert Bruce of Kinnaird, a preacher known for his bold and uncompromising defence of presbyterianism; Robert Bruce died at Kinnaird about 1632, and his tombstone yet remains in Larbert churchyard.—See CARRON, DUNIPACE, &c.

LARGO, a parish, in the district of St. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE; containing, with the villages of Drumochy, New Gilston, Kirkton, Lundinmill, Temple, and Woodside, 2751 inhabitants, of whom 423 are in the village of Largo, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Leven. The barony of Largo was given by James III. to Sir Andrew Wood, a distinguished naval officer, in recompense for his eminent services; and the grant was confirmed by James IV. It afterwards became the property of the family of Gibson, of Durie, from whom it was purchased in 1663 by Sir Alexander Durham, lyon king-at-arms, whose descendant is the present proprietor. The estate of Lundin, which formerly included the greater part of the parish, belonged to the Lundins from the time of David I. till the reign of William the Lion, King of Scotland, when it passed, by marriage with the heiress of that family, into the possession of Robert, the king's son. Subsequently, by marriage with another heiress, it became the property of John Drummond, second son of the Earl of Perth; and on the attainder of that family in 1745, it came to Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, from whom it passed to the family of Erskine, and thence to Capt. Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle, its present owner. The PARISH, which is situated on the bay of Largo, is about six miles in length from north to south, and three miles in breadth; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Ceres, on the south by the bay, on the east by the parish of Newburn, and on the west by Scoonie. Its surface is agreeably diversified with hills and undulating valleys. The principal hill, Largo Law, rises in a conical form to an elevation of nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea, terminating in a double apex, and sloping gradually on the eastern side: to the west of its base is a deep valley, extending two miles in length, called Keil's Glen. Towards the shore the surface is flat; but the scenery generally, which is enriched by thriving plantations, abounds with interesting and romantic features.

In this parish the soil is various, but fertile, consisting in the northern parts of a rich black loam, and in the southern of loam, intermixed with lighter lands, and in some places with a friable clay. The whole number of acres is 6820, of which 6000 are arable, nearly 300 in pasture, and 500 in woods and plantations. The system of agriculture is in an improved state, and the crops are favourable and abundant. Considerable attention has been paid to draining and inclosing the lands, and nearly all the waste has been brought into a state of profitable

cultivation. In general the farm buildings are substantial and commodious, and roofed either with slate or tiles. The cattle are of the Fifeshire breed, with sometimes a cross of the Teeswater; the rearing of horses, also, principally for agricultural purposes, is much attended to, and several from Yorkshire have been introduced with a view to the improvement of the breed. A few sheep are fed for home use, of the Leicestershire breed; and great numbers of hogs, chiefly the Chinese, are fattened for the neighbouring markets, where they find a ready sale. The plantations consist mainly of Scotch fir and larch, which thrive well; in those of more recent formation are oak, ash, elm, beech, and plane. The oak attains to a luxuriant growth, and in the grounds of Lundin House is a grove of lime-trees of very stately size; the planes in the demesne of Largo House are of singular beauty, and many of the elms are of large dimensions. The substratum is chiefly limestone of a grey colour, and sandstone of a reddish colour; the limestone is found in strata fifteen feet in thickness, and is quarried for building purposes and for burning into lime. Freestone of good quality is quarried, but not extensively, as the stone lies at a great depth, and the expense of working it is scarcely remunerated by the produce. Coal is also found in the parish, and is chiefly worked for the lime-kilns; it occurs in seams about eighty feet thick, but is very sparingly used, as coal of a much better quality is obtained from Wemyss at only a moderate increase of price. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,815. Among the principal seats is Largo: the ancient mansion, of which a circular tower is still remaining, was inhabited by Sir Andrew Wood; the present structure, erected in 1750, is spacious and in a handsome style, situated in grounds embellished with fine plantations, and commanding an extensive and diversified prospect over the surrounding country. Lundin, the property of Capt. Erskine Wemyss, is a modern edifice, from the centre of which rises a square tower of great antiquity, the only existing portion of the residence of the Lundin family; it is beautifully situated, and the demesne comprises some venerable and stately timber. There are a few other handsome houses of proprietors of land in the parish, which, from their situation and the plantations around them, contribute to enrich the scenery.

A salmon-fishery in Largo bay, after being carried on for some years with very indifferent success, producing not more than £130 per annum, was totally discontinued; but it has been revived, under better management, and is now pursued to advantage. The spinning of flax is carried on in the parish, affording employment to nearly 100 persons, for which purpose there are two mills driven by water, and one of them also by steam. Largo port or harbour has a limited coasting-trade, and three small vessels belong to it; a steam-boat sails twice a day during summer, and once a day during winter, between this place and Newhaven. The harbour, which is formed at the influx of the river Kiel into the Firth of Forth, is incommodious; but its improvement might be effected at a comparatively trifling expense, and would contribute greatly to restore the trade of the place, which was formerly far from being inconsiderable in the exportation of coal, salt, iron, and the produce of the quarries, to Holland, and the importation of timber from Norway. A subscription library, containing more than 500 volumes, is well supported; and a savings' bank has been opened, in which the various sums deposited, chiefly by labourers, amount to a large sum. Facility of intercourse with the neighbouring market towns is maintained by turnpike-roads kept in excellent repair, and the parish generally is improving. A post-office is established under Leven.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes, the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife. The stipend of the incumbent is £253: the manse, built in 1770, and in 1823 greatly enlarged and improved, is a handsome and comfortable residence; and the glebe comprises five acres of good land, valued at £20 per annum, to which may be added £11 paid in lieu of "foggage". Largo church was erected near the site of a more ancient structure in 1817, and enlarged in 1826; it is a neat edifice with a spire, and is adapted for 836 persons. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Baptists. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and the fees average about £30 per annum, including £7. 15., the bequest of the late James Kettle, Esq., for teaching four children. There are three other schools in the parish, the masters of two of which receive, in addition to the fees, a salary of £5, paid by the heritors. An hospital was founded by John Wood, Esq., a descendant of Sir Andrew Wood, who bequeathed £68,418 Scots in trust for its erection and endowment, for thirteen indigent persons of the name of Wood, a chaplain, a porter, and a gardener; the chaplain to have a stipend of £17 sterling per annum. The building was erected in 1667, and rebuilt in 1830 in a handsome and substantial style, at an expense of £2000. It contains two apartments each for sixteen inmates, who receive £15 per annum paid monthly, and a supply of vegetables; there is a large hall in which they assemble for prayer morning and evening, and above the hall is a room where the patrons of the hospital meet for the transaction of business connected with the institution. The hospital is under the patronage of the Earl of Wemyss, and the lairds of Largo, Lundin, and Balfour, with the minister of the parish, and the members of the Kirk Session, for the time being. There are also under the management of the Kirk Session, the interest of £100 bequeathed by Mrs. Wood for the benefit of orphans; of £600 bequeathed by Mr. Kettle, one-half for the instruction of four poor children, and the remainder to be given in sums of £2 each to persons not on the parish list; and the interest of £500 for distribution among widows of the name of Jameson who have children under sixteen years of age, in sums of £5 per annum each. This last fund, for want of applicants, has accumulated to £1100. On the banks of the river Kiel are the venerable ruins of the ancient castle of Balcruvie, the residence of the Crawford family; and to the south and east of Lundin House are three stones of rude triangular form, supposed to be either of Roman origin, or the gravestones of some Danish chiefs who fell here in battle with the forces of Banquo and Macbeth. Two pieces of similar stone were discovered on the Largo estate, at the distance of a mile from each other, which, when united, formed an antique carved cross. On an eminence to the north have been found silver coins of the earlier Roman emperors; and at Bal-

housie have been discovered three urns containing ashes, and near them some stone coffins, and the bones of an infant. The late Sir John Leslie, professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, and author of *The Progress of Mathematics in the Eighteenth Century*, was a native of this parish.

LARGO, LOWER, a village, in the parish of LARGO, county of FIFE, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Leven; containing, with the hamlets of Temple and Drumochy, 567 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated, and well inhabited: there are places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church and Baptists. Alexander Selkirk, whose adventures on a desolate island are, under the name of *Robinson Crusoe*, narrated by De Foe, was a native of this village, in which he was born in 1676. Embracing a sea-faring life, he was, in 1703, left on the island of Juan Fernandez, where he remained for more than four years in perfect solitude: he was brought to England by Capt. Woode Rogers, but, after nine months' residence on shore, he returned to sea, and was not heard of afterwards.

LARGS, a parish, in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR; containing, with the former quoad sacra district of Fairlie, 4044 inhabitants, of whom 3523 are in the town and suburbs of Largs, 13½ miles (N. N. W.) from Saltcoats, and 79½ (W. by S.) from Edinburgh. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from the term *Learg*, signifying "a plain;" but this etymology, the only probable one assigned, is not clearly established, as there is no considerable portion of ground in the locality answering to that distinctive appellation. The ancient records connected with Largs refer chiefly to the history of its church, which was dedicated to St. Columba, abbot of Iona, and was a rectory, the patronage belonging to the lordship. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, Walter the Stewart, "for the safety of his own soul and that of his late spouse Marjory Bruce," granted the church with all the tithes, "in pure and perpetual alms," to the monastery of Paisley. The church continued in the possession of the monastery till the Reformation, when Lord Claud Hamilton, commendator of Paisley, obtained the patronage and tithes of Largs, and the other revenues and lands of the monks, the whole of which were made a temporal lordship for himself and his heirs, with the title of Lord Paisley. In 1621, he was succeeded by his grandson, James, Earl of Abercorn, from whom, in the reign of Charles I., the patronage and tithes of the church of Largs passed to Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie. Lilias Montgomerie, heiress of Skelmorlie, by marriage in 1735 carried them to Alexander Montgomerie of Coylsfield; and their son and heir, Colonel Hugh Montgomerie of Coylsfield, succeeded in 1796 to the earldom of Eglinton; so that Archibald William, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton, is now patron of the church of Largs. A celebrated battle took place here on the 3rd of October, 1263, between the Norwegians and Scots. The former, under their king, Haco, were at first victorious; but fearing that subsequent reinforcements might enable the Scots finally to triumph, they retreated, and Haco not long afterwards died at Kirkwall, in the Orkneys, on his return to his kingdom of Norway. His son and successor, Eric, however, married one of King Alexander's daughters; and thus all future hostilities were prevented.

The TOWN was formerly but a small village clustering round the church, and has attained its present populous and thriving condition by degrees, chiefly from its situation on the shore of the Firth of Clyde, from its superior facilities for sea-bathing, from the salubrity of the climate, and the beauties of the surrounding scenery. Some parts of the vicinity are marked with features of a bold character. The hills on the east, which form a barrier against the violence of the winds, rise to a great elevation as they approach the town, and comprise the eminences called the Hill of Stake, and, more southward, Irishlaw and Knockside hill; reaching respectively the height of 1691 feet, 1576 feet, and 1419 feet above the level of the sea. From the summits of these heights, and from their abrupt declivities bordering on the town, views of the most diversified and picturesque scenery may be obtained. Among the other objects of interest is the Gogo river, which, rising in the south-eastern quarter, receives the water of the Greeto about the middle of its course, and falls into the sea on the south side of the town. The Noddle rises in the north-east, and after traversing the vale of Brisbane, empties itself into the sea on the north of the town. Largs has been celebrated for a considerable period as an agreeable and healthy summer resort; and from the month of May till about the middle of October, the population derives an increase, owing to the influx of visiters, varying from 300 or 400 to 1000. The plain on which the town stands consists of a fine gravel, quickly absorbing the moisture after rain; the whole coast is perfectly safe, and by its gentle slope the beach affords good opportunities of bathing at all times of the tide. The town has been completely remodelled and enlarged since the beginning of the present century, and lighted with gas since the year 1839. The environs are richly studded with elegant villas; but the only public building is that of the baths, which, in addition to accommodations for hot and cold bathing, contains a large billiard and reading room. Two circulating libraries have been established. About three miles south of Largs, and also on the coast, is the pleasing little village of Fairlie, inhabited by above 300 persons, and, on account of its retired and attractive character, and the handsome villas lately erected there, preferred by many persons to the town.—See FAIRLIE.

About 240 or 250 hands in the parish are employed in the manufacture of shawls and shawl borders, the work being obtained chiefly from Paisley. There are branches of the Western Bank of Scotland and the City of Glasgow Bank, and a general post-office. The public road to Ayr and Irvine runs along the coast; and an excellent road has been formed of late years across the moor, passing in a south-eastern direction to Kilbirnie and Dalry, and being of great benefit to the neighbourhood for the conveyance of lime and coal. A parish road, also, has been constructed through the vale of Brisbane to the boundary of the parish, near Loch Thom; it joins the Greenock parish road, and shortens the distance between that place and Largs about two miles. The boundaries of the harbour extend from Haylie to Noddleburn, and there is a considerable traffic carried on by means of steam-boats. Till lately the accommodation for them was indifferent; but on application to Sir Thomas Macdougal Brisbane, Bart., he agreed to give some ground for a pier, receiving its

value in shares: a subscription was commenced, and an act of parliament being obtained in 1832, the foundation-stone was laid on the 10th of January, 1833, and the pier opened on the 1st of December, 1834. Great advantage has been experienced in the landing and shipping of passengers and goods by this pier, the cost of which was £4275; the shareholders are thirty-one in number, and the shares, of £50 each, return about six per cent. The produce of the parish is generally sent for sale to Greenock, Glasgow, and Paisley; but a considerable portion is reserved for domestic use. A fair, called vulgarly Comb's-day, from St. Columba, is held on the second Tuesday in June, O. S., for pigs, horses, and especially young cattle, large numbers of which last are brought from the Highlands. The town has a baron-bailie appointed by the superior; but he rarely interferes in judicial matters, the justices holding a monthly court, where cases of small debt and breaches of the peace are tried.

The PARISH stretches along the coast of the Firth for nine miles, and measures in breadth a little more than four miles, comprising 19,143 acres, of which 8598 are heath and moorland pasture; the remainder comprehends 1145 acres in tillage, 3300 pasture and meadow, 5500 green pasture, and 600 woodland and gardens. The usual kinds of grain and green crops are raised, with the exception of wheat, which is but little cultivated; and the four and the six shift courses of husbandry are each in operation. About 600 cows, of the pure Ayrshire breed, are kept for the dairy; the farmers near the town mostly sell the milk, or make butter, while those in the rural district convert the produce into cheese. The number of young cows yearly reared is about 300; nearly 500 head of cattle are fattened, and 4600 sheep are kept on the high lands, besides a few English sheep on some of the lower grounds; with a considerable number of swine. Improvements of various descriptions are gradually advancing, especially the draining and recovering of waste land; and some new plantations have been formed. Red and white sandstone are quarried for building houses in the neighbourhood: the substrata of the higher grounds consist mainly of secondary trap. The annual value of real property in the parish is £13,743. Among the seats is the old mansion of Kelburne Castle, which was originally a square tower, but was enlarged by David, Earl of Glasgow, and is the seat of the present earl, having been the property of the family from a remote period; it is situated two miles south of the town, and embraces beautiful views of the Firth and the surrounding scenery. The house of Brisbane, the seat of Sir Thomas Macdougal Brisbane, who is of a family long located here, and the chief of their name, stands two miles north of the town, in the beautiful glen of Brisbane. Skelmorlie Castle, a seat of the Earl of Eglinton's, is an ancient structure, having been built in the year 1502; and is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence upon the coast, four miles north of Largs. In addition to these, are numerous elegant residences and villas, among which is that of Hawkhill, on the Gogo, near the town.

Largs is in the presbytery of Greenock, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Earl of Eglinton; the minister's stipend is £246, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £36. 8. per annum. The parish belonged to the presbytery of Irvine until 1834, when it was tranferred to that of Greenock, newly formed. The present church was built on a new site in 1812, and enlarged in 1833; it contains 1268 sittings. The Skelmorlie aisle of the old church, with the monument erected by Sir Robert Montgomerie, and the enrichments of the ceiling, attracts and merits the attention of the antiquary, being unquestionably the finest sepulchral design extant in the west of Scotland. A chapel in connexion with the Establishment, containing 300 sittings, was erected at Fairlie in 1833, by private subscription, and made the church of a quoad sacra parish in 1835; but it has now no ecclesiastical district attached. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches: the master has a salary of £25. 13., with a house, and about £2 fees; also the interest of £175 bequeathed for his use. A school, likewise, has been founded by Sir Thomas M. Brisbane, and premises erected, with a house for a master, at a cost of £350: the nomination of the teacher, who has a salary of £30, and the management of the institution, are vested in the family of Brisbane, and the minister and Kirk Session of Largs. In the south of the parish, and situated within the ancient barony of Fairlie, is the ruin of an old castle, which belonged for more than 400 years to a family of that name, and at the beginning of the 18th century was sold to David, Earl of Glasgow, with whose descendants it still remains. The ruins of the house of Knock are also yet standing: the Frazer family possessed the estate for about 250 years till 1650, when the property passed into other hands. Kelburne confers the title of Viscount on the Earl of Glasgow; David, Lord Boyle, having been created Viscount Kelburne and Earl of Glasgow, April 12, 1703.

LARKHALL, for a time a quoad sacra district, in the parishes of DALSERF and HAMILTON, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing, with the village of Millheugh, 2453 inhabitants, of whom 1609 are in the village of Larkhall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Hamilton. The district comprised the lands of Broomhill, West Machan, and Meadowhill; a portion of Dalserf lying between those lands and the river Avon; and considerable strips of the parish of Hamilton to the north and west. The village of Larkhall, which is situated in the Dalserf portion of the district, and on the great road from Glasgow to Carlisle, is of modern erection, built on a regular plan, and has latterly very much increased in population. It is the largest village in Dalserf parish, and mostly inhabited by weavers. In its vicinity are several hamlets, rows of houses, and other dwellings, the whole so approximating with it as to be considered parts of one town. Within the last few years, a post-office, subordinate to Hamilton and Glasgow, has been established; and other facilities are fast tending to the improvement and importance of the place. A small fair is held in the month of June. The river Clyde flows at a distance of two miles on the north-east. Ecclesiastically Larkhall is within the bounds of the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and the patronage is vested in the male communicants: the stipend of the minister is £80, derived from seat-rents. The church, built by subscription, aided by the General Assembly's extension fund, was opened for divine service in January, 1836, and contains 720 sittings, of

which thirty are free. There is also a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod, containing about 700 sittings. A parochial school is held, in which, besides the usual branches of education, Latin is taught: the master has an annual salary of £5, with a house, schoolroom, and garden, and the school-fees. The same branches are taught in another school. A library, instituted in the year 1809, contains upwards of 500 volumes.

LASSWADE, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH; containing, with the village of Loanhead, and the former quoad sacra district of Roslin, 5025 inhabitants, of whom 539 are in the village of Lasswade, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Dalkeith. This parish is supposed to have derived its name from the situation of the church and village in a well-watered pastoral district. Lasswade was anciently much less extensive, now including the parishes of Pentland and Melville, which were suppressed at the Reformation. On the north lie the parishes of Colinton and Liberton; on the east, those of Dalkeith, Newbattle, Cockpen, and Carrington; on the south, the parish of Penicuick; and on the west, Colinton, Glencross, and Penicuick. The parish is about eight miles in length and five miles in breadth, and of extremely irregular form, comprising an area of ten square miles. Its surface, with the exception of the Pentland district, is chiefly a level tract of arable and pasture land in a high state of cultivation, abounding with scenery of unrivalled beauty, and with features strikingly romantic. The loftiest of the Pentland hills within the parish is Allermuir, which exceeds 1600 feet in height above the level of the sea. The North Esk river flows through the parish, between precipitous and richly-wooded banks, and is remarkable for the picturesque character of the vale along which it pursues its course. It winds round the ruins of the ancient castle of Roslin, and near the mansion of Hawthornden, and, intersecting the village of Lasswade and the pleasure-grounds of Dalkeith, runs into the South Esk about a mile below the Palace. That portion of the parish which was for a time annexed to the church of Roslin is described in the article on that place.

The SOIL is luxuriantly rich; and the tracts of moor and wet moss that abounded in the southern parts have been reclaimed, and brought into a good state of cultivation. The lands are principally arable, producing excellent crops of grain: the oatmeal of this place has long been noted for its superior quality. The dairy-farms are also under careful management, and the produce forwarded chiefly to the Edinburgh market. Much land is laid out in nurseries and gardens, yielding abundant supplies of vegetables and fruits of all kinds for the use of the city, to which great quantities of strawberries, particularly, are sent daily in the season. The Pentland hills are covered partly with heath, and in other parts with grass affording excellent pasture; the meadows and low-land pastures are exceedingly fertile. In this parish the substrata are coal and limestone, with red sandstone, freestone, and whinstone, the last a very good material for the roads: the coal is extensively wrought in the vicinity of Loanhead, and not less than 30,000 tons a year are sent from the mines to Edinburgh. The annual value of real property in Lasswade is £21,833.

Melville Castle, the residence of Lord Viscount Melville, is an elegant and spacious structure in the castellated style, with circular towers, erected about the close of the last century, on the site of an ancient house said to have belonged to David Rizzio, secretary to Mary, Queen of Scots. It is situated on the bank of the North Esk, in an ample and richly-wooded demesne, and forms a conspicuous and highly interesting object. George IV., when visiting Scotland in 1822, was hospitably entertained in this noble mansion. *Hawthornden*, the romantic seat of Sir James Walker Drummond, built by the poet Drummond, and incorporated with the remains of the baronial castle of that ancient family, stands on a precipitous rock below Roslin, on the south bank of the North Esk; and is remarkable for the numerous artificial caverns beneath the mansion, and in various parts of the rock. These, during the war with England in the reign of Edward I., afforded secure shelter to the adherents of Bruce, of whom Sir Alexander Ramsay, concealing himself with his followers in these almost inaccessible retreats, frequently sallied forth upon the enemies of his country, whom he surprised and defeated with great slaughter. The principal of the caverns are, the King's Gallery, the King's Bedchamber, and others; and in one of them, detached from the rest, and of smaller dimensions, called the Cypress Grotto, Drummond is said to have composed many of his poems. In the court-yard is a deep dry well, from which a narrow opening leads to a long subterraneous passage; on both sides of the passage are various small apartments, and below them some of larger dimensions, the entry to which is lighted from a fissure in the rock. The house is adorned with numerous ancient relics, and family and other portraits, among which is a portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots. The pleasure-grounds attached to it abound with interesting features, and with picturesque and romantic scenery. *Mavisbank House* is a handsome mansion in the style of an Italian villa, beautifully situated on the right bank of the North Esk, in a demesne of highly-pleasing character. *Springfield House* is also a good mansion; and on the same bank of the river are *Dryden* and *Rosebank:* on the left bank are *Polton*, *Glenesk*, and *Gorton*.

Lasswade village is seated in the deeply-sequestered and well-wooded dell watered by the North Esk. The houses are irregularly scattered along both banks of the river, and are surrounded with gardens and plantations, which, combining with the sylvan aspect of the vale generally, render this one of the most attractive villages in Scotland. The beauty of its scenery, and the mildness of the climate arising from its sheltered situation, have made it a favourite place of resort for the citizens of Edinburgh; and numerous handsome villas have been erected in the immediate vicinity, as residences during the summer months. The principal manufactures carried on here are those of paper and carpets. There are three extensive paper-mills, in which several hundreds of persons are employed. The carpet manufactory at St. Anne's was established in the year 1834, by Messrs. Richard Whytock and Co., for the production of Tournay and Axminster carpets of all sizes and shapes, without seam; and a new kind of Brussels carpet, of great beauty, resembling tapestry, with various fabrics in velvet pile, has been invented by the proprietors, and is in much request in London and other places. In this establishment more than 100 persons are constantly employed. There are also an iron and brass foundry, and several corn and oatmeal mills. Within the parish

are likewise the villages of Loanhead and Pentland, and there are two post-offices connected with Edinburgh and Dalkeith, each of which has two deliveries daily. Facility of communication is afforded by parish-roads kept in excellent order, by the turnpike-roads to Edinburgh and other places, and by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale and the presbytery of Dalkeith. The minister's stipend is about £180, with a manse on an eminence near the church, and a glebe of eight acres, valued at £40 per annum; patron, Sir George Clerk, Bart. Lasswade church, erected in 1793, and substantially repaired and improved within the last few years, is a neat structure adapted for a congregation of about 1000 persons: the remains of the ancient church, within the churchyard, consist chiefly of one of the aisles, which has been converted into a sepulchral chapel for the Dundas family. There are places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church and Reformed Presbyterians. The parochial school is well conducted, including in its course of studies the Latin, Greek, and French languages, and the mathematics; and is numerously attended: the master has a salary of £34, and the fees average about £150 annually. There are also schools at Hawthornden and Pentland, the masters of which have salaries and rent-free houses; and in the villages of Lasswade and Loanhead are good subscription libraries. Upon the river North Esk, half a mile above Hawthornden, is Wallace's Cave, an artificial excavation in the rock, in the form of a cross, and capable of containing about seventy persons. On the north side of the Bilston burn, about a mile from its confluence with the North Esk, is Wallace's Camp, in the shape of a semicircle, eighty-four feet in circuit, and defended by a broad and deep ditch. At Springfield, near a ford on the Esk, is a narrow road supposed to have been part of a Roman way between two camps; and not far from Mavisbank House is a circular mound of earth, near which have been found several ancient weapons and various other relics of antiquity. An ancient stone coffin, containing the skeleton of a male, was lately found at Polton, by some workmen who, in the course of certain improvements at that seat, were excavating within a few feet of the oldest part of the mansion-house. At a few yards' distance from the coffin, the remains of a horse were found. The poet Drummond was a native of this parish, and was buried in its churchyard; the late Mr. John Clerk, author of a *Treatise on Naval Tactics*, resided on the estate of Eldin, and Sir Walter Scott resided for a time after his marriage in a cottage at Lasswade.

LATHERON, a parish, in the county of CAITHNESS, 17 miles (S. W.) from Wick (reckoning to Latheron church); containing, with the late quoad sacra districts of Berriedale and Lybster, and the villages of Dunbeath and Swiney, 7637 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the south-eastern coast of Caithness, is supposed with great probability to have derived its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "the resort of seals", from its shores having been formerly frequented by vast multitudes of those animals, of which considerable numbers are still found in the caverns near the sea. From the numerous remains of castles and fortresses, extending along the coast from the Ord of Caithness to Bruan, where the parishes of Latheron and Wick meet, it would appear to have been the scene of ancient warfare; but the only authentic record of its early history preserved, is that of the last invasion of the country by the Danes. On the landing of a large body of troops under the command of the young Prince of Denmark, near the town of Thurso, the inhabitants of that district, unable to meet them in the field, retreated before the invaders to the hill of Ben-a-gheil, in this parish, where, having taken up a favourable position, they resolved to give the enemy battle. The Danes pursued them to this post, and attempted to dislodge them; but the Scots, having in the retreat considerably increased their numbers, bore down upon them in one compact body, broke their line, and, killing their leader, put them completely to the rout.

The PARISH is bounded on the south-east by the North Sea, and on the west by the county of Sutherland. It extends along the coast for nearly twenty-seven miles, and varies from ten to fifteen miles in breadth, comprising an area of about 140,000 acres, of which 10,000 are arable, 800 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. The surface in general is boldly marked with hills and valleys; and towards the west are numerous mountains of various height and aspect, between which are deep and precipitous ravines of dangerous access. Of these ravines the most intricate are Brenahegleish, Benachielt, and one at the Ord of Caithness. The most conspicuous of the mountains are Morven, Scaraben, and the Pap. Morven has an elevation of nearly 4000 feet above the level of the sea, and is a fine landmark for mariners; near the summit is a spring of excellent water. The prospects obtained from most of these mountains comprehend more than twelve counties. There are also straths of great beauty and fertility, the three principal of which are watered by the rivers of Langwell, Berriedale, and Dunbeath; the steep banks of these vales were formerly covered with wood, and there is still sufficient remaining to add greatly to the richness of the scenery. The three rivers have their rise on the western confines of the parish, and, after courses of from twelve to sixteen miles through the straths to which they give name, fall into the sea on the east; they are but small streams in the summer, but are much swollen in winter, and they all abound with trout and salmon. In this parish the only lakes of importance are those of Rangag and Stempster, in both of which are found trout and eels. The line of coast is defended by a chain of rocks, rising precipitously to heights varying from 100 to 300 feet, and in many places perforated with deep caverns, some of them sixty feet in length: these caverns, as already stated, are frequented by seals, great numbers of which are taken. The principal headlands are, the Ord of Caithness, on the south; Berriedale head; and Clyth Ness, to the north. There are numerous small bays, the outlets of the several rivers which intersect the parish, affording shelter for boats employed in the fisheries off the coast.

Though generally shallow, the SOIL is easily cultivated, and well adapted to all kinds of grain; on the lands of Langwell and Dunbeath it is of a sharp gravelly quality, and on the lands of Clyth a dry loam. The crops are grain, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses; considerable improvement has been made in the system of husbandry, and much waste land has

been reclaimed and brought into cultivation. Many of the farm-buildings, also, are vastly improved; but there are still some of very inferior order. Great attention is paid to the rearing of live stock, for the conveyance of which to the best markets facilities are afforded by steam navigation. The sheep on the lands of Langwell and Dunbeath are mostly of the Cheviot breed, and frequently obtain prizes at the Inverness shows; on the other farms they are chiefly a cross between the Cheviot and the Leicestershire: 12,000 are fed on the whole. The cattle, of which about 4000 are pastured, are principally a mixture of the Teeswater and Highland breeds, and fetch good prices in the Edinburgh market. In this parish the geological features are different from those of the rest of the county. The only village of any importance is Lybster, which is noticed under its own head; the others are small fishing-hamlets. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,967.

The principal dependence of the population is upon fishing, of which there are four distinct branches carried on, viz. the herring, the cod, the salmon, and the lobster fisheries. The herring fishery is prosecuted with great assiduity and enterprise, affording occupation during the season to about 3200 persons, and employing during the winter and spring from 1500 to 2000 in the making of nets; the season commences in July, and ends in September. The stations along the coast in this parish, and to which are attached convenient harbours, are Dunbeath, containing seventy-six boats; Latheron-Wheel, thirty-five; Forse, thirty-two; Swiney, ten; Lybster, 101; Clyth, fifty-three; and East Clyth, eighteen boats; in the aggregate, 325 boats, each having a crew of four men, and from twenty to thirty-eight nets. It is calculated that the number of barrels cured at these stations annually is 40,000, to which may be added 3000 cured by the fishermen at their own dwellings; and about 1000 barrels are generally sold in a fresh state to strangers from different parts of the country. On an average the price of the cured fish is £1 per barrel; and of the fresh, nine shillings. The cod-fishery is not carried on to so great an extent, being generally abandoned, when the herrings appear in sufficient numbers, for the more lucrative employment of herring-fishing; the number of cod cured during the season averages 10,000, and they are sold at sixpence each. The salmon-fishery is pursued at Berriedale and at Dunbeath: the fishery at the former, belonging to Mr. Horne of Langwell, is rented at £275 per annum; and the fishery at the latter, the property of Mr. Sinclair of Freswick, at £27 per annum only, the number of fish having greatly diminished. At both places the fish are of excellent quality, the salmon selling for one shilling, and the grilse for sixpence per pound: few are sold on the spot; they are chiefly packed in kits, and sent to London. The lobster-fishery is but little attended to, though great numbers are sometimes taken. A small pier has been erected at Clyth, for the loading of vessels in moderate weather; and there is also a harbour at Lybster; but from the rocky nature of the coast, and the want of shelter for vessels of any considerable burthen, the navigation is attended with great danger; and applications have been consequently made to government, for the construction of commodious harbours, which would materially promote the prosperity of the district. The nearest market-town is Wick. Fairs are held at Dunbeath and at Lybster twice during the year; there are also post-offices there. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads, of which the road along the coast passes through the whole length of the parish to Wick, whence there is conveyance by steam to Aberdeen and Leith.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Caithness, the synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £219, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. The parish church, situated near the coast, was erected in 1734, and enlarged and new roofed in 1822; it is a neat plain structure, containing 870 sittings. Churches were built in Berriedale in 1826 and at Lybster in 1836. There is also a missionary station connected with the Established Church, founded by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, at Bruan, the eastern extremity of the parish, bordering on Wick. Attached is a comfortable manse, erected by subscription, at an expense of £232; and a glebe of four acres of excellent land was granted to the minister by the late Sir John Sinclair, Bart., whose estates were chiefly benefited. The church contains 600 sittings; and the missionary has a stipend of £25, granted by the society, and augmented to £100 by seat-rents. Four catechists are appointed by the Kirk Session, and paid by the families whom they visit. There are two or three places of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £30. Two schools are supported by the General Assembly, and one by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; the masters receive salaries of £20 each. The poor have the interest of various bequests producing about £18 per annum. Sir John Sinclair, editor of the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, resided for many years at Langwell, now the property of Donald Horne, Esq.

Burgh Seal.

LAUDER, a royal burgh, a parish, and the seat of a presbytery, in the county of BERWICK, 25 miles (S. E.) from Edinburgh, and 35 (W. by S.) from Berwick-upon-Tweed; containing 2198 inhabitants, of whom 1050 are in the town. This place, the name of which is in the Celtic language descriptive of its situation in the valley of the Leader, was granted in the early part of the twelfth century, by David I., to Hugh de Moreville, constable of Scotland. De Moreville gave the lands of Thirlstane, in the parish, to one of his kinsmen, whose grand-daughter conveyed them by marriage to Sir Richard Maitland, ancestor of the present Earl of Lauderdale, the principal proprietor of the parish. The chief historical events connected with the place are, the erection of Lauder Castle by Edward I., King of England, during his invasion in the time of Bruce; and a meeting of the nobles of Scotland, who, when James III. encamped with his army near Lauder in 1482, assembled in the church, and, after a conference, resolved upon the death of six of that monarch's favourites, whom they hanged on a bridge over the Leader. There was formerly a royal mint here.

The TOWN is delightfully situated in the centre of the vale, upon gently-rising ground between the river Leader on the north and the South burn of Lauder. It consists principally of one wide clean street, lighted with gas, on the road from Edinburgh to Kelso; and nearly in the middle, where the street expands into greater breadth, is a row of houses, at the western extremity of which is the town-house. The air is extremely pure, and there is a good supply of water. The houses are irregularly built, and of mean appearance; and the town is inhabited chiefly by retail shop-keepers, persons employed in handicraft trades, and agricultural and other labourers. The approaches have been much improved within the last few years. A subscription library is supported here by a company of shareholders, and there is also one for mechanics. Fairs are held in the early part of March, for seed-corn and the hiring of farm servants; in April and October, for the hiring of household servants; in June, for cattle, chiefly milch-cows; and in July, for the sale of lambs. The post-office has a good delivery; and facility of communication is afforded by turnpike-roads, of which one, on the east of the river Leader, to Greenlaw, Dunse, Berwick, Coldstream, and Kelso, passes for six miles, and another, on the west, to Melrose and Jedburgh, passes for eight miles, through the parish. Lauder is supposed to have been erected into a ROYAL BURGH by charter of William the Lion, in the beginning of the thirteenth century; and after the loss of the original documents during the border warfare, the inhabitants received from James IV. in 1502 a new charter, which was confirmed in 1533. The government is vested in two bailies and fifteen councillors. The burgesses possess a common of 1695 acres, divided among them in proportion to their number, and are entitled to freedom of trading, exemption from customs, and other privileges. In this burgh the magistrates exercise but little either of civil or criminal jurisdiction; of the former, there are scarcely any cases of importance on record, and the latter extends only to trifling misdemeanors. The gaol, indeed, is not adapted for permanent confinement. In front of the town-hall was an ancient cross, the site of which is marked by a radiated pavement. Lauder is associated with Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Jedburgh, in returning a member to the imperial parliament.

The PARISH, which is one of the most extensive in the county, is about thirteen miles in extreme length from north to south, and from eight to nine miles in extreme breadth; but being divided by an intervening portion of the parish of Melrose, its length is in fact only eleven miles and a half. It comprises an area of nearly fifty-eight square miles, and the number of acres is estimated at 37,500, of which 12,000 are arable, 600 woodland and plantations, and the remainder chiefly hill pasture and waste. The surface is diversified with hills, of which the Lammermoor range forms the northern boundary of Lauder; and within the limits of the parish the highest of that range is the Lammerlaw, 1500 feet above the level of the sea. The valley of the Leader, the richest portion of the lands, is from one to two miles in breadth; and on each side of the river, towards the south-east, are ranges of hills of moderate height, cultivated to their summits. The Leader has its source in the union of two streams issuing from the Lammermoors about four miles above the town, and after a winding course of nine or ten miles through the beautiful valley to which it gives name, it falls into the Tweed at Drygrange; it abounds with trout, and is much frequented by anglers. There are springs of excellent water in different parts.

In this parish the SOIL is various; in the valley, deep, rich, and fertile; in the higher grounds, of lighter quality. The crops are, grain of all kinds, turnips and potatoes, and the several grasses; the system of agriculture is in a very advanced state, and great improvements have taken place under the auspices of the Lauderdale Agricultural Society, of which the Earl of Lauderdale is patron. The lands have mostly been well drained and inclosed, and the least productive have been much benefited by a plentiful use of lime. The farm-buildings are substantial; several of them are of superior order, and on some of the farms are threshing-mills driven by steam. The hilly districts afford good pasturage for sheep and cattle, of which considerable numbers are reared. The sheep are mostly of the Cheviot breed; but on two or three of the higher farms the black-faced kind are pastured, and on others, in the low lands, are some of the Leicestershire. In general the cattle are of the short-horned or Teeswater breed; but such of the farmers as do not rear a sufficient number to eat off their turnips, purchase young stock of the Angus and West Highland breeds. The plantations are of oak, ash, beech, elm, birch, poplar, willow, and larch, Scotch, and spruce firs, all in a thriving condition. The substratum here is principally greywacke; the rock is of good quality, and large quantities are raised both for building purposes and for mending the roads. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,596. Thirlstane Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale, is beautifully situated northward of the town, on the banks of the river: the original building, Lauder Fort, erected by Edward I., was rebuilt by Chancellor Maitland, and enlarged and improved by the Duke of Lauderdale and the present earl. The mansion is a spacious and handsome structure, containing many stately apartments, and a large collection of paintings and family portraits; and is surrounded by a park tastefully laid out. Allanbank, to the west of the town, is a good residence, of modern date, with grounds of considerable extent, embellished with plantations.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Lauder, synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £272, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum; patron, the Earl of Lauderdale. The church was erected in 1673, on the south-west side of the town, by the Duke of Lauderdale, to replace the original church, which he removed when he enlarged Thirlstane Castle; it is a plain cruciform structure, containing 773 sittings. A massive service of communion plate was presented to the church by the same noble family in 1677. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. Lauder parochial school is well attended: the master has a salary of £30, with a good house and garden; he also receives £5 from the corporation for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, and the fees average £70. There are three schools dependent solely on the fees, of which two are for females. Vestiges of a Roman road running through the parish towards Channelkirk may be still traced:

near it are the remains of a military station; and on eminences to the north are vestiges of three round camps, having entrances on the east and west sides, and fortified by double intrenchments. A similar camp is found at Tullius' or Tollis hill, on the northern extremity of the parish. Ancient coins have been found, among which were some inscribed with the names of Julius Cæsar, Lucius Flaminius, and others. There are also numerous tumuli, near which have been discovered fragments of military weapons.

Burgh Seal.

LAURENCEKIRK, a burgh of barony, and a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE, 9 miles (N. by W.) from Montrose, and 10 (N.E. by N.) from Brechin; containing 1904 inhabitants, of whom 1356 are in the burgh. This place, anciently called *Conveth*, derived its present name from the dedication of its original parish church to St. Laurence. The burgh, which was previously a very inconsiderable hamlet, owes its importance to Francis, Lord Gardenstone, a judge of the supreme court of session, who, about the year 1765, purchased the lands of Johnston and Blackiemuir, in the parish, which he greatly improved, and divided into inclosures by hedges and plantations. He laid out the plan of a village, and portioned off sites for the erection of houses: these, being leased on advantageous terms, soon attracted tenants; and in 1772 a thriving town had arisen, which, increasing in population, was erected in 1779 into a burgh of barony. The town consists chiefly of one street, about a mile in length, on the road from Perth to Aberdeen; the houses are well built, and to each is attached a portion of garden-ground, giving to the place a pleasingly-rural aspect. A public subscription library, originated by Lord Gardenstone, and to which he attached a small museum, still exists, but the number of volumes has materially diminished. The library of the clergy of the diocese of Brechin, founded chiefly by the late Bishop Drummond, and containing more than 1000 volumes, is deposited in the episcopal chapel in the town, and is accessible to persons of literary pursuits. Laurencekirk was erected into a free and independent burgh of barony by royal charter, vesting the government in a bailie and four councillors elected triennially by the burgesses, and granting the privileges of a weekly market and an annual fair. Every resident proprietor of a house and garden is qualified as a burgess. The jurisdiction of the magistrates in civil cases has not been clearly defined, and scarcely any such cases have been brought before them for decision; but in criminal cases their jurisdiction is exercised in petty delinquencies subject to small fines, though these have not in many instances been enforced. A treasurer, and a town-officer to whom the police is entrusted, are appointed by the magistrates. The courts are held in a handsome building the upper part of which is used as a masonic lodge: and a gaol, but seldom required, has been erected by the Prison Board.

The weaving of linen by hand-looms is carried on here, for the manufacturers of Aberdeen, Montrose, and Brechin, who supply the yarn. The manufacture of snuff-boxes of wood, also, for which the place has long been celebrated, is still carried on, by the son of the original inventor, Mr. Stiven: the boxes are remarkable for their beauty, and the peculiar construction of the hinge, the principle of which has recently been adopted in the binding of valuable books or prints in wood. The establishment of a weekly market has been attempted, but hitherto without success, except for the sale of grain, which, when purchased for exportation, is sent to Montrose and Gourdon. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday in January, O. S., for cattle, and for hiring servants; the last Thursday in April, for cattle; the 27th of May, or the day after Whitsunday, O. S., for hiring servants; the Thursday after the third Tuesday in July, O. S., for cattle and horses; the first Thursday in November, for cattle; and the 23rd of November, or the day after Martinmas, O. S., for hiring servants. Besides these, a monthly market during the winter, for sheep, cattle, and horses, has been established, commencing on the second Monday after the first November fair, and continuing to be held on the second Monday of each month until the April fair. The post-office, to which Auchinblae is attached as a sub-post-office, has a tolerably good delivery; and facility of communication with Montrose, Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee, and the city of Edinburgh, is afforded by railway, the Aberdeen line having a station here. There are also roads kept in excellent repair.

The PARISH, which is situated in the eastern portion of the valley of Strathmore, is about four miles in length, and varies from less than one mile to almost three miles in breadth, comprising an area of 5381 acres, of which 5000 are arable, sixty pasture, 220 woodland and plantations, and the remainder roads and waste. Its surface rises gradually towards the north and south, but is not diversified with hills or striking inequalities, the highest ground in the northern portion attaining only an elevation of 220, and in the southern of 450 feet. The river Luther, which intersects the parish in a direction from north-east to south-west, has its source in the lower range of the Grampian hills, and falls into the North Esk, receiving in its progress numerous burns both from the north-west and south-east. In the district south-east of the Luther the soil is a deep clay loam of great fertility; on the banks of the river are large alluvial deposits of clay and sand; and in the lands north-west of the river the soil is of inferior quality, generally cold, and comparatively sterile. The crops consist of oats, barley, small quantities of wheat, also peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses: the system of agriculture is improved; the lands have been drained and partly inclosed, and a wide tract of unprofitable marsh has been reclaimed in consequence of a new cut having been made for the Luther. In general the farm-houses are roofed with slate. Great attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, and large quantities of butter and cheese are sent to Montrose. The cattle are chiefly of a mixed breed between the Angus and the Aberdeenshire; a great part of them are fed for the London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh markets, and the remainder are sold as drove stock. The horses used for agriculture are chiefly reared in the parish, and resemble the Lanark and Clydesdale breeds. The plantations, mostly of recent growth, consist of larch, spruce, and Scotch firs; and in the hedge-rows are some good specimens of ash, elm, beech, oak, birch, and sycamore, of older date.

There is nothing peculiar in the geology of the parish. Sandstone and freestone were formerly quarried, and Johnston Lodge was erected with stone raised from the quarries; but the working of them has been discontinued since the opening of the Laurieston and Forth quarries, in the adjacent parishes of St. Cyrus and Garvock, from which stone of finer texture and more durable quality is raised. The annual value of real property in Laurencekirk is £7388. Johnston Lodge is a handsome modern mansion, commanding a fine view of the valley of Strathmore and the Grampian hills.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Fordoun, synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is averaged at £243, including £10. 4. 6., the rent of some land attached to the living from time immemorial; and there is a manse, with a glebe valued at £40 per annum: patrons, the Principal and Professors of St. Mary's College, in the University of St. Andrew's. Laurencekirk church, erected in 1804, and enlarged in 1819, is a plain structure containing 766 sittings. An episcopal chapel was erected, and endowed chiefly, by Lord Gardenstone, and there are neat places of worship for Independents and members of the Free Church. The parochial school is attended by about seventy children; the master has a salary of £20, with ten bolls of meal, and an allowance of £10. 2. in lieu of house and garden. His school fees average £30 per annum; and he also receives £3. 6. 8., the interest of a bequest by Sir Alexander Falconer, of Glenfarquhar, ancestor of the present Earl of Kintore, for teaching seven children gratuitously. The parochial library contains nearly 300 volumes, chiefly for young people. There are few monuments of antiquity in the parish; but coins have been found at various times, among which was a Roman coin with the heads of two emperors, Aurelius on one side and Antoninus on the other. About forty large silver coins, mostly Spanish, and in good preservation, bearing dates from 1616 to 1623, were found about thirty or forty years since on the farm of Northhill. Thomas Ruddiman, the grammarian, was master of the parochial school of this place from 1695 till 1700; and Dr. Beattie, author of *The Minstrel*, was a native of the parish. The lands of Halkerton give the title of Baron to the Falconer family, Earls of Kintore.

LAURIESTON, a village, in the parish of BALMAGHIE, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 6½ miles (W. N. W.) from Castle-Douglas; containing 275 inhabitants. This place takes its name from William Kennedy Laurie, Esq., proprietor of the lands on which it is built. It appears to owe its origin to the resort of numerous invalids, attracted by the medicinal virtues of a powerful chalybeate spring at Lochinbreck, and for whose accommodation a commodious inn had been erected near the spot. The water, which is perfectly transparent, is strongly impregnated with sulphate of iron and carbonic acid, and has been found efficacious as a tonic, and in complaints of the stomach arising from obstruction and debility. In cases of ague, also, and in obstinate intermittents, it has proved a complete restorative, when bark and other medicines have been unavailing. The road from Kirkcudbright to New Galloway passes through the village. Lochinbreck is one of five considerable lochs in the parish; it abounds in trout, and hence its name, signifying "the lake of trout". The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The principal parochial school is situated here, and a dwelling-house has been lately erected for the master by the heritors.

LAURIESTON, for a time an ecclesiastical district, on the south side of the river Clyde, and within the jurisdiction of the city of GLASGOW, county of LANARK. This district was formed of a portion of the parish of Gorbals adjoining the suburb of Tradeston. It was in the presbytery of Glasgow, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and the patronage was vested in the Church-Building Society of Glasgow: the church was built upon a site purchased by the commissioners in Warwick-street.

LAURIESTON, a village, in the parish of FALKIRK, county of STIRLING, 1½ mile (E.) from Falkirk; containing 1198 inhabitants. This place, originally called *New Merchiston*, from Francis, Lord Napier, of Merchiston, on whose lands it was built in 1756, received the name of Laurencetoun, of which its present appellation is a contraction, from Sir Laurence Dundas, a later proprietor of the estate, and whose descendant, the Earl of Zetland, is the existing lord. The village is pleasantly situated on the road to Edinburgh, and consists of a handsome square, and several streets intersecting each other at right angles; the houses are well built, and of modern appearance, and from its occupying an elevated site the surrounding scenery is extensive. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow, and in the manufacture of nails, which is carried on to a considerable extent. There are numerous well-stored shops; and many persons are engaged in the various trades requisite for the accommodation of the adjacent district, and for the traffic which the place derives from its position on a public thoroughfare. A post-office under that of Falkirk has been established here, and there is every facility of communication with the neighbouring towns. In the village is a place of worship for Reformed Presbyterians; and of several schools, one was erected by the Dundas family.

LEADHILLS, formerly an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of CRAWFORD, Upper ward of the county of LANARK; containing about 1200 inhabitants, of whom 950 are in the village, 18 miles (W. N. W.) from Moffat. The village derives its name from its situation in a romantic valley surrounded by *hills* that abound with mineral produce, of which the principal is *lead-ore*; the hills are generally covered with heath, and towards the south-east form a lofty ridge, well known as the Louthers, rising to an elevation of nearly 2500 feet above the level of the sea. From the summit of this ridge is an imposing and richly-diversified prospect, embracing the Solway Firth, the Isles of Arran and Man, and the mountains of Skiddaw, Ben-Lomond, and Helvellyn, with the whole range of the Pentland hills. The village is of peculiar appearance, the houses, which are chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the mines, being placed on eminences, or a kind of terraces. The principal mansion of importance is the Hall, a seat of the Earl of Hopetoun's, whose family take their title from this place, formerly called Hopetoun; it is an ancient structure, and one of the wings has been converted into a commodious chapel. The house, also, belonging to the representative of the Scottish Mining Company, is a handsome building in tastefully-disposed pleasure-grounds, surrounded by thriving plantations of beech, larch, mountain and common ash, elm, and other trees. A library established in 1741 by Allan Ramsay the poet, a native

of Leadhills, is well supported, and has a collection of nearly 2000 volumes. The lands near the village are not by nature fertile; but a considerable part of them has been brought into profitable cultivation by spade labour, and good crops of potatoes, with hay and summer grass, are raised by the industry of the persons working in the mines, to whom the proprietor gives portions of land rent-free.

The mineral district extends about three miles in length and two miles and a half in breadth, and consists of a substratum of greywacke and greywacke-slate combined with transition clay-slate, in which most of the mineral ores are deposited. The chief veins of lead run in a north and south direction, with a dip of about one foot in three, and have produced large quantities of ore. Lead-mines are believed to have been wrought here by the Romans, an opinion partly confirmed by the fact of one of their principal roads having passed through the parish, and by the remains of Roman camps, several of which may be distinctly traced in this and the adjoining parish. The chief mines at present in operation are those of High-Work, Meadow-Head, and Brow: that of Susannah, after having been worked to the depth of 140 fathoms, has been discontinued, the price of lead being insufficient to remunerate the expense of sinking to a greater depth. The average produce of the mines is 500 tons annually, valued at about £8000. The common galena ore is that chiefly raised; but there are several veins of green, yellow, and black ore, sulphate and sulpho-tricarbonates of lead, and phosphate and earthy lead ores; and copper and iron pyrites, malachites, azure copper-ore, grey manganese, blende, and calamine are also found. In the various veins are likewise discovered quartz, calcareous and brown spar, and sparry ironstone. Silver is found in the lead-ore, in a very small proportion; and gold occurs in all the streams that intersect the district. In the sixteenth century many men were, by permission of the Scottish regent, employed in searching for gold, of which considerable quantities were collected, and sent to Edinburgh, to be coined, and manufactured into different ornaments. Specimens of native gold, weighing some ounces, were at times discovered; but of late few have been found weighing more than half an ounce, and these are now of very rare occurrence. There are also considerable lead-works at Wanlockhead, in Dumfriesshire, not more than a mile distant from this place. A post-office has for about a century been established in the village; and facility of intercourse with the neighbouring towns is maintained by good roads. Fairs are held on the second Friday in June, and the last Friday in October; the principal articles sold are provisions and merchandise, for the supply of the inhabitants. Leadhills was separated from the parish for ecclesiastical purposes under an act of the General Assembly in 1834, but in consequence of the subsequent abrogation of that act, it has now ceased to exist as a quoad sacra parish: the minister's stipend is paid by the Earl of Hopetoun and the Scottish Mining Company, with a house and garden. The church is adapted for a congregation of about 850 persons. A school has been established for more than a century, and is attended by 100 children; the master receives a salary from the earl and the company.

LECROPT, a parish, partly in the county of STIRLING, but chiefly in that of PERTH, 4 miles (N. W.) from Stirling; containing 513 inhabitants. Some antiquaries identify this place with the ancient city on the west bank of the river Allan, about a mile above its confluence with the Forth, and which is called by Ptolemy *Alauna*; and they suppose that the Roman road to Ardoch passed through the lands of Keir, in this parish. There are still remaining here vestiges of one of a chain of forts designated Keirs, all extending along the north side of the vale of Monteith, and thought to have been erected by the Caledonians, to watch the movements of the Roman army. The sites are usually marked out by the mounds of loose stones, now covered with grass, on which they stood. Some of the forts, however, have been wholly destroyed to furnish stones for building inclosures and for various other purposes. The lands of Keir, according to records still extant, formed part of the possessions of the Princess Marjory, sister of Robert Bruce, which he surrendered to the king in favour of William de Monteith. In the vicinity of the church is a hill where the ancient barons held their courts, and near it another called Gallow Hill, the place for the execution of criminals.

The PARISH is watered on the south-west by the river Teith, and on the east by the river Allan, both tributaries of the Forth, by which it is bounded on the south. It is nearly in the form of an equilateral triangle, and comprises by measurement 3102*a.* 1*r.* 24*p.*, of which 2553 acres are arable, 30 pasture, 451 woodland and plantations, 18 acres peat-moss, and the remainder homesteads, roads, and waste. The surface is intersected by a high bank or ridge, stretching in a direction parallel with the north side, and which divides the parish into two distinct portions, the lower being rich carse land, and the more elevated of a dry light soil. From this bank is obtained an extensive and varied prospect of the adjacent country, including, in the foreground, the waters of the Teith, the Allan, and the Forth, flowing in one united stream, between wooded banks, through a tract of fine open champaign studded with well-cultivated farms having hedgerows interspersed with stately trees. On the opposite side of the valley appear the castle of Stirling, occupying the summit of a precipitous rock; the rocks of Craigforth and Abbeycraig; the tower of Cambuskenneth Abbey; the bridge of Stirling; and the meadows on the banks of the Forth, adorned by handsome villas and pleasure-grounds; with the hills of Falkirk in the distance. The Ochils are seen on the east, the mountain of Benvoirlich on the north, and Ben-Ledi and Ben-Lomond on the west. The SOIL of the carse land is extremely rich, and that of the uplands, though of lighter quality, is fertile; the crops are wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips, with flax, rye-grass, and clover. The system of agriculture is highly improved, the farm-buildings are generally substantial and well arranged, and the woods and plantations thriving. In this parish the substratum is a stiff clay, resting chiefly upon a bed of hard rock; and from an experiment lately made, it has been ascertained that both coal and ironstone exist, but in seams too thin to remunerate the trouble of working them. The annual value of real property in Lecropt is £2227.

Keir House, the seat of Archibald Stirling, Esq., the principal landowner, is a spacious and handsome mansion, to which two wings have been added within the last twenty or thirty years. It is situated nearly in the

centre of the parish, and contains numerous apartments splendidly decorated, and a picture-gallery seventy feet in length, having a valuable collection of paintings by the first masters; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and the gardens and hot-houses are extensive and productive. A bleaching establishment at Keirfield, conducted upon the most scientific principles, affords employment to nearly 100 persons, under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor. There is a flour-mill in operation, as well as a mill for grinding oats and barley, both containing machinery of the most approved kind driven by the river Allan; and a fishery, chiefly for salmon-trout, produces a rental of about £20 per annum. The great road from Stirling to Perth, Aberdeen, and the Highlands passes through the parish. Ecclesiastically Lecropt is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunblane, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £147. 13. 8., with a manse, and the glebe is valued at about £16 per annum; patron, Mr. Stirling. Lecropt church, built in 1827, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower embellished with sculptured figures of some of the Scottish reformers, in high-relief. The parochial school embraces a very complete course of classical and commercial instruction; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees, averaging £12 per annum. An infants' school is supported by the Stirling family. Principal Haldane, of the university of St. Andrew's, is a native of this parish.

LEEDS, NEW, a village, in the parish of STRICHEN, district of DEER, county of ABERDEEN, 12½ miles (W. N. W.) from Peterhead; containing 203 inhabitants. This village lies in the eastern extremity of the parish, on the high road from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh.

LEETOWN, a village, in the parish of ERROL, county of PERTH; containing 112 inhabitants. It is the largest of three small villages or hamlets in the parish, all distant from the village of Errol: the population is chiefly agricultural.

LEGERWOOD, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Lauder; containing 571 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying in the Saxon "the light or hollow wood," is supposed to have been derived from the situation of its church in a spot almost surrounded by woods. At one time, the whole or part of the lands belonged to the family of Stewart, to whom they were confirmed by charter of Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, in 1160. Legerwood is about six miles in length and four and a half in breadth, is bounded on the west by the river Leader, and comprises 8430 acres; 3470 acres are arable, 1800 meadow and pasture, 400 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland and hill pasture. The surface is generally elevated, and is traversed in the northern part by three ridges of hills, of which the highest, Boon Hill, is nearly 1100 feet above the level of the sea; in the southern part is also a hill of considerable elevation, rising by a gentle acclivity from the east. The scenery is diversified with valleys, and enriched with woods of ancient growth, and thriving plantations. The Eden, a rivulet which has its source in the Boon Hill, pursues a winding course through the parish, and falls into the Tweed below Newton-Don. Numerous smaller streams, tributaries to the Leader and the Eden, rise in the higher grounds, and in parts of their course exhibit some very pleasing scenery; and there are also many springs, affording an excellent supply of water. A lake of considerable extent, on the lands of Corsbie, has been drained, and partly converted into meadow land.

The SOIL is very various in different parts of the parish, but upon the whole is tolerably fertile, and, under good management, produces favourable crops of oats, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in an advanced state, and the five-shift rotation generally practised; the lands are drained and inclosed; the farm houses and offices are substantial and well arranged, and all the more recent improvements in implements have been adopted. Much attention is paid to live stock, and considerable numbers of sheep and cattle are pastured; the sheep are of the Leicestershire and Cheviot breeds, with an occasional cross between the two, and the cattle chiefly the short-horned. The little natural wood consists of oak, ash, alder, birch, and hazel: the plantations are larch, spruce, and Scotch firs, with a small proportion of hard-wood; they are well managed, and appear to be in a flourishing state. In this parish the substrata are mainly sandstone of the secondary formation, greywacke, and greywacke-slate. Small portions of copper-ore have been discovered on the lands of Dods farm, supposed to have been washed from the soil by rain; and particles of copper have been found in various parts of the parish. The Boon Hill is composed of a species of conglomerate; and a quarry has been opened, supplying materials for the roads, for which use it is well adapted. Facility of communication with the nearest market-town and other places in the vicinity is afforded by good roads, of which those from Kelso and Hawick to Edinburgh pass, the former on the east, and the latter on the west, side of the parish: there are also commodious bridges over the different streams, kept in excellent repair.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Lauder, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of Henry Ker Seymer, Esq.; the minister's stipend is £205. 4. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. Legerwood church, an ancient edifice, repaired in 1717 and 1804, and enlarged in 1837, is a substantial and neat building, adapted for a congregation of about 300 persons. The parochial school affords instruction to about seventy children; the master has a salary of £28, with £20 fees, and a house and garden. Several children of the parish, on account of their distance from this school, attend the schools of Westruther and Melrose. A small library, supported by subscription, is gradually extending its collection; and the parish regularly contributes to the various missionary schemes of the General Assembly. On a small mount, richly wooded, and formerly surrounded by the lake of Corsbie, which has been drained, are the remains of an ancient castle, the residence of the lords of the barony: there are also remains of a baronial castle at Whitslaid. The date of the foundation of these castles is unknown; but they are thought to have been erected in the reign of James II. Upon the summits of Legerwood and West Morriston Hills are traces of ancient camps, and there are vestiges of another on Birkinside Hill; but they have all been much defaced by the plough, and have nearly disappeared under the modern improvements in cultivation. On the Boon Hill is an upright shaft of sandstone, rising from a block of the same material; it is called

Dods Corse Stane, and is said by some to be an ancient cross pointing out the site of a market formerly held here, whilst others say that the stone denotes the place where a duel was once fought.

Burgh Seal.

LEITH, a burgh and a sea-port town, in the county of EDINBURGH, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Edinburgh, and 400 (N. N. W.) from London; the parishes of North and South Leith together containing 28,268 inhabitants. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, formerly belonged to the abbey of Holyrood, and, in a charter of David I. to the monks of that establishment, is noticed under the designation of Inverleith, from its position near the influx of the river or Water of Leith into the Firth of Forth. Its earlier history is almost identified with that of the city of Edinburgh, of which it forms a kind of suburb, and within the jurisdiction of which, notwithstanding its charter of incorporation, it was until recently essentially included. Previously to the commencement of the fourteenth century, though possessing every advantage of situation, it had acquired little importance as a commercial town: in 1329, its harbour, and the mills which had been erected, were obtained by the corporation of Edinburgh, by grant from Robert Bruce, on the payment of fifty-two merks annually. In the year 1398, Sir Robert Logan, lord of Restalrig, and superior of the town, resisted the claims of the corporation to the banks of the river of Leith, which they consequently bought of him for a very considerable sum; and in 1561 the superiority of the burgh, which had been sold by his family to Mary, queen of James V., then regent, for 10,000 merks, was purchased from Mary, Queen of Scots, by the town-council of Edinburgh, by whom the inhabitants of Leith were held in a state of abject vassalage. By act of the corporation, they were restrained from carrying on any trade, and from building warehouses for the reception of merchandise landed at the port, which, immediately on its arrival, was forwarded to Edinburgh. They were also prohibited from keeping shops of any kind, and from opening inns or houses of entertainment for strangers, or even for passengers arriving by the vessels; nor was it permitted that any merchant in Edinburgh should enter into partnership with an inhabitant of Leith, under a penalty of forty shillings and forfeiture of the freedom of the city for one year.

In 1313, and also in 1410, the town suffered severely from the English, who burnt all the ships in the harbour; and in 1488, after the battle of Bannockburn, it was seized by the insurgent nobility who had taken arms against James III. During their occupation of it the Firth of Forth was scoured by the ships of Sir Andrew Wood, the firm adherent of that monarch, with whose successor, James IV., he afterwards held an interview at this place. The town was plundered in 1544 by the English forces under the Earl of Hertford, who had landed at Royston with an army of 10,000 men, and who, after securing the whole of the vessels in the harbour, and leaving 1500 of his soldiers here, advanced to Edinburgh, on his return from which, previously to the embarkation of his troops, he set fire to Leith. The place suffered a similar calamity in 1547, from the same leader, then Duke of Somerset, who seized thirty-five vessels at that time in the Firth. In 1549, the French General D'Esse landed at Leith with a force of 6000 men, for the assistance of the queen regent against the lords of the congregation, and strongly fortified the town, which the lords fruitlessly endeavoured to take by escalade, but which subsequently surrendered by capitulation. It was besieged by the English in 1560; and two of the mounds raised by the troops on that occasion, and from which they discharged their artillery, are still to be seen on the Links. In 1561, Mary, Queen of Scots, upon her return from France, landed here on the 20th of August, and after remaining a few hours to rest from the fatigue of the voyage, proceeded to Edinburgh, where she was received with joyful acclamations. Not long afterwards, the fortifications, which consisted of an octangular rampart, defended with strong bastions at the angles, were demolished by order of the corporation of Edinburgh; but the town was partly fortified by the Earl of Morton in 1571, when the regency was held by the Earl of Lennox, who made it his residence, and held his court here for some time, during which the misunderstandings between him and Morton frequently involved the inhabitants in all the calamities of civil war. In 1590, James VI. landed here with his queen, Anne of Denmark; he arrived in the roads on the 1st of May, but was compelled, from want of accommodation in the town, to remain on board till the 6th, during the preparation of Holyrood palace for his reception.

At the commencement of the war in the reign of Charles I., it was proposed again to fortify Leith; and considerable progress was made in the works by numerous volunteers who gratuitously gave their assistance, persons even of the higher classes undertaking the performance of most laborious tasks. In 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant was zealously subscribed by the inhabitants, who had almost exclusively embraced the doctrines of the reformed religion. During the continuance of the plague in 1645, not less than 2430 persons fell victims to its ravages, and, for want of room in the churchyards, were buried in the Links, where immense quantities of human bones, wrapped in blankets, have at various times been discovered. In 1650, the town was taken possession of by the army of Cromwell, who made it their head-quarters, and levied monthly contributions on the inhabitants. After Cromwell's return to England, General Monk, his commander-in-chief, built a strong fortress here called the Citadel, at an expense of £10,000; but the site of this fortress, which was in the form of a pentagon, with bastions at the angles, and having an entrance towards the east, is now occupied by the buildings of the docks and the Mariners' church. During the residence of Monk in the town, he induced several English families to settle here, who contributed greatly towards the establishment of its subsequent commercial prosperity.

In 1705, Capt. Green, of the *Worcester* East Indiaman, who had taken shelter in the harbour, was, by a singular incident, recognised as having committed murder and piracy on the crew of a Scottish vessel off the coast of Malabar, and, together with three of his crew who had been concerned in that transaction, was hanged within flood-mark, on the shore. During the enterprise of the

Pretender in 1715, Brigadier Mc Intosh of Borlane, with a party of his adherents, took possession of the Citadel, which he occupied for some time; but being pursued by the Duke of Argyll, he evacuated the post in the night, and after plundering the custom-house, and liberating the prisoners in the gaol, retreated over the sands at low water. In 1779, a party of Highland recruits who had enlisted into the 42nd and 71st regiments refusing to embark on board the transport vessels in the harbour, a serjeant with a detachment of soldiers was sent from Edinburgh Castle to enforce order, when a violent conflict arose, and the serjeant being twice severely wounded by the Highlanders, his party fired upon the mutineers, of whom twelve were killed, and twenty severely wounded. In the same year, the appearance of the notorious pirate, Paul Jones, with three armed vessels, excited some alarm; and a battery of nine guns was erected to the west of the Citadel, to protect the town from the threatened attack: but a storm which arose, dispersing the vessels, delivered the inhabitants from all further apprehension. The town was anciently celebrated for its public games, of which golf was the most prevalent; and it was while he was engaged in this sport, on the Links, that Charles I. was informed of the Irish rebellion, when he instantly left the ground, and on the following day returned to London. Races were formerly held on the sands, under the patronage of the corporation of Edinburgh, who annually gave a purse, and attended them in their habits of ceremony; but in 1816 they were transferred to the Links of Musselburgh, where they are still held, and numerously attended. George IV., on his visit to Scotland in 1822, arrived in the Leith roads on the 14th of August, and on the following day landed at the harbour, and was received by a vast concourse of the nobility and gentry, attended by the civic functionaries, who escorted him from the town to the palace of Holyrood House. Leith was also visited by Her present Majesty, when making a tour through her Scottish dominions, in September 1842; the visit was paid on the 3rd of that month, and on the auspicious occasion the provost and magistrates presented a loyal address to the queen, then entering the burgh, from Dalmeny Park, on her way to Dalkeith. A triumphal arch had been erected, and every other means adopted to testify the joyous feelings of the inhabitants.

The TOWN is situated on the south side of the Firth of Forth, at the influx of the Water of Leith. It is of considerable extent, and has within the last few years been greatly improved by the erection of several spacious and well-formed streets, crossing each other at right angles. The more ancient part, situated between Kirkgate-street and the river, consists chiefly of narrow lanes and alleys of mean houses, inhabited only by persons of the lowest order; but that portion of the town which is of more modern date is uniformly built, containing handsome houses; and the public buildings are of elegant character. Kirkgate-street, in which are the church of South Leith and the Mariners' Hospital, forms a continuation of Leith Walk (a noble line of approach from Edinburgh), and contains several remnants of antiquity, among which was till lately the mansion of the Balmerino family, now demolished, where Charles II. slept on the night of his arrival in Scotland by invitation from the Scottish parliament, in 1650. Other houses are said to have been the occasional residence of the queen regent and of Oliver Cromwell. Parallel with Kirkgate-street is Constitution-street, a handsome and uniform range of buildings, joined at one extremity by St. Bernard's street, from which Baltic-street, leading into Salamander-street, branches off. Great Junction street, conducting to the fort, is a spacious avenue; and there are various other regular and well-formed streets. The town is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. In 1846 an act was passed for regulating the repair of the roads and streets within the town.

Two public subscription libraries, containing extensive collections of interesting volumes, are well supported. Card and dancing assemblies take place in an elegant suite of rooms in the Exchange Buildings in Constitution-street, where also are held the meetings of the Philharmonic Society, established in 1831, concerts being given every Wednesday evening from the commencement of October till the end of April. In the same edifice are the library and lecture-room of the mechanics' institution. The Exchange Buildings were erected at an expense of £16,000, and form a spacious structure in the Grecian style of architecture, consisting of a projecting centre and two slightly-projecting wings. In the centre is a stately portico of four Ionic columns, rising from a rusticated basement to the roof, and supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by a triangular pediment; the wings are also embellished with Ionic columns, between which are entrances to other parts of the building. The interior contains the assembly and concert room, with card, tea, and supper rooms adjoining, a library and reading-room, the lecture-room for the mechanics' institution, already noticed, and the post-office, in addition to the various offices and apartments for the purposes of the exchange. On the Links, behind Constitution-street, are the Seafield baths, to which is attached an hotel, the whole erected in 1803, at an expense of £8000, by a proprietary of £50 shareholders, and replete with every accommodation. At Leith Fort, to the west of the custom-house, are the artillery-barracks, a spacious range. The ancient stone bridge across the Water of Leith, erected by Robert Ballendean, abbot of Holyrood, has been removed, and a handsome bridge of stone erected a little above the town; there are also two bridges of wood over the river, affording facility of communication between the districts of North and South Leith.

The manufactures carried on in the town and its vicinity are various and extensive. They include those of paints and colours, prussiate of potash, soap, candles, ropes, cordage, sailcloth, and bottles: there are several breweries, a distillery, a large establishment for the refining of sugar, another large establishment for cooking, and preserving in tin cases, all kinds of fresh meat and vegetables, for naval stores, &c.; some extensive sawmills, and cooperages; some iron-foundries, and other works. The foreign trade of the PORT is chiefly with the North of Europe and the West Indies, in addition to which it has an important coasting-trade; the principal imports are wine, tobacco, timber, hemp, and tallow. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port, in 1843, was 263, of the aggregate burthen of 27,897 tons: the number which in that year entered inwards, was 266 British, of 38,647 tons, and 364 foreign, of the burthen of 33,671 tons; and the amount of customs was £628,008. In 1848, the number of registered

vessels was 211, and the amount of customs £563,452. There are three companies engaged in the trade with London, in which they collectively employ twenty-two vessels; five vessels are employed in the trade with Hull, four in that of Newcastle, five in that of Aberdeen, four in the trade with Inverness, several also with Greenock, Wick, Dundee, Stirling, Liverpool, and other ports, and seven vessels in the Greenland trade. Leith harbour, upon the improvement of which very considerable sums have been expended, is under the management of commissioners appointed by act of parliament in 1838. The entrance is defended by a martello tower: at the mouth is a lighthouse with reflecting lamps; and another, with a revolving light, has been erected on the small island of Inch-Keith, in the middle of the Firth, about four miles from the shore. The present docks were commenced in 1800, and completed in 1817, under the superintendence of the late Sir John Rennie, civil engineer, at a cost of £285,000, of which £265,000 were borrowed from government by the corporation of Edinburgh. The two wet-docks are each 250 yards in length and 100 yards in breadth; they are protected from the sea by a strong wall, and are capable of containing 150 ships of ordinary size. On the north side are three graving-docks, each 136 feet long and seventy feet wide, with an entrance thirty-six feet in breadth; and on the south side of the wet-docks is a range of warehouses, for the bonding of grain, foreign wines, and other articles of merchandise. The pier has been greatly improved at the joint expense of government and the corporation of Edinburgh: the Leith roads afford good anchorage for vessels of any burthen; and of the vessels employed in the coasting-trade, the greater number lie in the harbour and the remainder in the wet-docks. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent, and there are several yards for that purpose, from which various fine steamers and other vessels have been launched: in 1840, a government steamer and a merchantman of very large dimensions were built here.

The custom-house, situated on the north side of the harbour, and at the west end of the lower drawbridge, is an imposing structure in the Grecian style of architecture, erected in 1812, at a cost of £12,617. In the centre of the principal front, which has a slight projection, is a receding portico of two lofty columns, rising to the roof, and supporting a triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the royal arms: the wings also project slightly beyond the main line of the building. The whole edifice is crowned with a handsome entablature and cornice surmounted by a parapet panelled in compartments, and relieved in the intervals with an open balustrade. The Leith Branch of the National Bank, in St. Bernard's street, is a neat building, likewise in the Grecian style, two stories in height: the centre of its main front has a semicircular projecting portico of four Ionic columns, sustaining an entablature and cornice continued round the building, and surmounted by a graceful dome; and the front on each side of the portico is embellished with pilasters of corresponding character. In the Tolbooth wynd is the market-place, which is well arranged, provided with convenient stalls, and plentifully supplied with fish and with provisions of all kinds. Facility of communication is maintained with Edinburgh and the neighbourhood by roads kept in excellent order; and a branch of the North-British railway, four miles in length, has its terminus here, contiguous to which are spacious inclosed yards belonging to the proprietors of the several collieries in the vicinity, whence the inhabitants are chiefly supplied with coal. In July 1844 an act was obtained for the extension of the Edinburgh and Trinity-pier railway to Leith and to Granton-pier: the line belongs to the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway Company.

The BURGH, under a succession of charters from the time of David I. to that of Charles II., by which king the charters were recited and confirmed, was till recently subordinate to the corporation of Edinburgh. Its government was vested in one of the magistrates of that city, who had the title of Admiral of Leith, and in two resident bailies chosen from the inhabitants of Leith by the Edinburgh town-council. Under the provisions of the Municipal act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV., however, the burgh affairs are entrusted to a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and ten councillors, exercising jurisdiction independently of Edinburgh. There are four principal chartered incorporations, viz., the Shipmasters, or the Corporation of the Trinity House, the Merchants' Company, the Maltmen, and the Trades. Of these the last is subdivided into the several crafts of wrights, coopers, hammermen, bakers, tailors, cordiners, fleshers, barbers, and weavers, each of which sends a member to the association of conveners, also deemed a separate corporation. The freedom of the burgh is obtained by entrance into one of the four bodies, for which the fees vary extremely according to the age of the person; in some, from £50 to £150 for strangers, about half that sum for sons and sons-in-law of freemen, and for apprentices from £20 to £30: in other companies the fees are very inconsiderable. The provost is admiral, and the four bailies are deputy-admirals, of Leith; they hold courts of admiralty, and, as magistrates of the burgh, courts for the determination of civil pleas. There is also a sheriff's court. The police of the town is under the superintendence of commissioners, consisting of the provost and magistrates of Edinburgh and Leith, the masters of the several corporations, and others chosen by inhabitants renting houses of £15 per annum. There is a separate police for the docks, appointed by the dock commissioners. An act of parliament was passed in 1848, to provide for the municipal and police government of the burgh, and for other purposes.

The Town Hall, erected in 1827, about the centre of Constitution-street, is a handsome building comprising convenient rooms for holding the sheriff and police courts, and offices for transacting the business of the police commission. The Trinity House, now called the *Mariners' Hospital*, situated in Kirkgate-street, was erected on the site of the ancient building designated Trinity Hospital, in 1817, at an expense of £2500. It is in the Grecian style, with a portico of two duplicated columns of the Doric order, surmounted by a balustrade, behind which is a Venetian window between duplicated columns of the same order, supporting an entablature and cornice, which are continued round the building, and are crowned in the centre by a triangular pediment having in the tympanum the emblems of navigation, well sculptured. On each side, the front is ornamented with pilasters, between which are handsome windows. In the hall where the masters hold their meetings are some good paintings, including portraits of the queen regent, Lord

Duncan, and others; and in another of the rooms is an ancient view of the town. *The Council Chambers*, built on the site of an ancient structure, form a remarkably neat and elegant building in the Norman style of architecture, comprising the burgh court-house, and several well-aired apartments for the confinement of prisoners. In conjunction with Portobello and Musselburgh, the burgh returns a member to parliament.

The parish of North Leith once belonged to the abbey of Holyrood, from which it was separated in 1606; and in 1630 the baronies of Newhaven and Hillhousefield were severed from the parish of St. Cuthbert, and annexed to this parish. It now extends rather more than a mile and a half along the shore of the Firth, and is about a quarter of a mile in average breadth, containing a population of 8492. The lands in the rural district are all inclosed, and, with the exception of a few acres of arable land, are laid out in gardens, and in pleasure-grounds and plantations attached to the villas with which the parish abounds. Towards Newhaven, the sea has made very considerable encroachments. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Edinburgh, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patrons, the heads of families. The minister's stipend, including the vicarage tithe on fish, is £285, with an allowance of £60 in lieu of manse, and a glebe valued at £394 per annum, subject to deductions for repairs. North Leith church, erected by the heritors in 1815 at an expense of £9000, and situated to the south-east of the fort, is an elegant though unpretending structure in the Grecian style of architecture, after a design by Mr. Burn, with a portico of four Ionic columns, supporting a triangular pediment. Above is a tower of three diminishing stages, of which the first is of the Doric, the second of the Ionic, and the third of the Corinthian order; and this tower is surmounted by a tasteful spire rising to the height of 158 feet from the pavement. The interior of the edifice is well arranged, and contains 1768 sittings. There are also places of worship for the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £21, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £8 per annum. Of several other schools, four are supported by subscription.

The parish of South Leith, which is much more extensive than North Leith, includes the villages of Jock's-Lodge and Restalrig, the former quoad sacra district of St. John's, and part of the former quoad sacra districts of Glenorchy and Portobello; and contains a population of 19,776, of whom 3428 were in St. John's. It is about three miles in length, from the harbour of Leith, on the eastern bank of the river, to the confines of Portobello, and is about a mile and a half in breadth; comprising 1200 acres, and including the east side of Leith Walk, the Calton Hill, the North Back of the Canongate, and other portions of the environs of Edinburgh. The rural district, with the exception of the Calton Hill, consists of rich arable land in high cultivation, fertile meadows, extensive nursery-grounds, and vegetable, fruit, and flower gardens; it is thickly interspersed with stately mansions surrounded by plantations and pleasure-grounds, and with villas inhabited by opulent families. In South Leith the ministerial charge is collegiate: the stipend of the first minister, who is appointed by the Crown, is £396, with a glebe valued at £80 per annum; the stipend of the second minister, appointed by the Kirk Session and the Incorporations, is £247. The church, originally the chapel of the Virgin Mary, was made parochial in 1609, when the parish church of Restalrig was destroyed as a monument of idolatry, by order of the first General Assembly after the Reformation. It is a very ancient structure, erected prior to the year 1490, and has suffered no alteration, except in 1791, when a gallery that obstructed the light was removed; the edifice contains 1717 sittings. John Home, author of *Douglas*, who was born at Leith in 1722, lies interred in the cemetery that surrounds St. Mary's. The church dedicated to St. John was erected by subscription in 1773. A church dedicated to St. Thomas, with a residence for the minister, was erected and endowed in 1840, in connexion with an asylum for females and some schools, by John Gladstone, Esq. (now Sir John Gladstone, Bart.), of Fasque, a native of the town, at an expense of £10,000. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style; and the asylum, in which is accommodation for ten patients, and the schools, form a neat range of buildings of a similar character; the whole after a design by Mr. Henderson, of Edinburgh. Part of the district assigned quoad sacra to the church is in North Leith parish. An assistant minister of the parish of South Leith officiates at Restalrig; and there are four or five preaching stations, where divine service is performed by missionaries, who are licentiates of the Established Church, and have a stipend of £50 each. The episcopal chapel dedicated to St. James was erected by subscription in 1805, at a cost of £1600. It is a handsome structure in the Grecian style of architecture, with a receding portico in the centre, and two slightly-projecting wings ornamented in the upper part with duplicated columns, and crowned by a parapet divided into compartments by pedestals supporting urns. The interior is well arranged, and contains 380 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, Independents, and Wesleyans.

The High School, situated in the south-west part of the Links, in the immediate vicinity of the town, is under the direction of the magistrates of the burgh, the heads of the various corporations, and the ministers of the parish; to whom, as trustees, was paid over their share of Dr. Bell's bequest for the foundation of burgh schools on the Madras system, namely, £4894. 16. 8. three per cent. consols, and £4895. 16. 8. bank annuities. It is conducted principally by a classical master and an assistant, a mathematical master, two masters for English, and one for writing and arithmetic, who, in addition to the fees, receive certain salaries from the trustees. There were lately added an English master with a salary of £50, and a writing-master with a salary of £30, paid from Dr. Bell's endowment; and these teach on the Madras system. The building, erected by subscription in 1805, is a handsome structure two stories in height, with two projecting porticos of two columns each, rising from a rustic basement; it is surmounted by a square turret, ornamented at the angles with columns of the Ionic order, and crowned by a graceful dome. The hall, and the several class-rooms, are spacious and well arranged. There are various other schools, of which one for 120 boys, another for 80 girls, and an infant school in which are 170 children under

the management of ladies, are supported by voluntary subscription. The Hospital of King James, to which James VI. in 1612 transferred the funds of the ancient preceptory of St. Anthony, with other endowments, has been long under the patronage of the Kirk Session, for the relief of poor widows, and indigent members of the several corporations. An asylum for females labouring under incurable diseases was endowed in 1840, by Sir John Gladstone, in connexion with St. Thomas's church: it maintains ten inmates, at an annual cost of £300. There are also a dispensary, a humane society, and various other religious and benevolent associations, including a Bible Society, a British and Foreign Bible Society, a Sabbath-School Society, and a Religious Tract Society.

LEITH-LUMSDEN, a village, in the parish of Auchindoir and Kearn, district of Alford, county of Aberdeen; containing 233 inhabitants. This village has sprung up within the last thirty years, and is the only one in the parish: the population is agricultural.

LEITH, ST. JOHN'S, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of South Leith, county of Edinburgh, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Edinburgh; containing 3428 inhabitants. This parish was separated for ecclesiastical purposes under act of the General Assembly in 1834; it was about three-quarters of a mile in length, and one-quarter of a mile in breadth, and entirely occupied by buildings of the town. The stipend of the minister was £250, of which £200 were secured by bond of the managers, on the part of the congregation, who were the patrons, and the remainder was variable according to the state of the funds. The church, erected by subscription in 1773, is a neat structure containing 1000 sittings. There is a place of worship for a congregation denominated Separatists. A school is supported; and there are numerous Sabbath schools, in which about 500 children receive instruction.

LEITH, WATER OF, a village, in that part of the large parish of St. Cuthbert, Edinburgh, which formed the quoad sacra parish of Dean, in the county of Edinburgh; containing 1024 inhabitants. This place is in the immediate vicinity of the Leith Water, whence the name; and is a western suburb of the city of Edinburgh, *which see.*

LEITHOLM, a village, in the parish of Eccles, county of Berwick, 5 miles (N. W.) from Coldstream; containing 365 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern extremity of the parish, near the Leet water, the boundary on that side; and is on the high road from Kelso to Berwick. This is the largest village in the parish, and has a by-post to Coldstream.

LEMPITLAW, a village, in the parish of Sprouston, district of Kelso, county of Roxburgh, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Sprouston; containing 119 inhabitants. This place was the head of the barony of Lempitlaw, which was formerly a distinct parish: at what particular time the parish was annexed to Sprouston is not exactly known. The village stands on the road from Kelso to Coldstream, a short distance from the Tweed, which flows westward of it; and consists chiefly of a few small farm-houses in detached situations, and about twenty-five neatly-built cottages, inhabited by persons principally employed in husbandry.

LENNOXTOWN, a village, in the parish of Campsie, county of Stirling, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Kirkintilloch; containing 2821 inhabitants. This is a considerable place, situated in the centre of the parish, and deriving its name from the family of Lennox of Woodhead, on whose property it was built. It stands about nine miles north of Glasgow, and nearly a mile south of the base of Campsie fells; the road from Kirkintilloch to the village of Campsie passes through it, and it has a branch, called the Campsie branch, of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. On account of its centrical position, and its proximity to large public works, it has now become the residence of almost half the population of the parish. Here are prepared the various chemical products of the Campsie alum-work, at the east end of the village; and in the neighbourhood are several coal-mines and lime-kilns. Calico-printing is extensively carried on: indeed, the Lennox-mill printfield is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in Scotland, employing upwards of 700 persons. The Kincaid and Lillyburn printfields, and Clachan and Glenmill bleachfields, are in the vicinity of the village, and are also very extensive concerns, in which a great number of hands are engaged: all these works are within the parish. Numerous persons are, likewise, employed in a variety of handicraft trades; and few places of the same size are the scenes of greater enterprise and industry. Both sheriff's courts and justice-of-peace courts are held in the village, which is also the polling-place for the district. A post-office has been established under Glasgow. Among the most striking objects around Lennoxtown is the elegant and newly-built mansion of Lennox Castle, the residence of J. L. Kincaid Lennox, Esq., superior of the village; this splendid edifice was commenced in 1837, and completed in 1841, and is in the boldest style of old Norman architecture. The principal entrance is by a handsome portcochere on the north front; and from the lofty towers, which overtop the aged trees that formerly adorned the ancient mansion-house of Woodhead, is a prospect of considerable extent and beauty. The grounds surrounding the castle are laid out with artistical taste, and plans for their improvement and extension are still in progress. Campsie parochial church, a handsome edifice, built in 1829, is situated here; and a spacious school-house, consisting of two large rooms, one of which is at present used as a juvenile and the other as an infant school, has been erected by Messrs. Lennox and Dalglish, assisted by subscribers, for the benefit of the numerous children in the locality. A Roman Catholic priest resides in the village, for the superintendence of the Irish population in Campsie, amounting to between 600 and 1000 persons; and there is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church.

LENTRATHEN, in the county of Forfar.—See Lintrathen.

LEOCHEL and CUSHNIE, a parish, in the district of Alford, county of Aberdeen, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Alford; containing 1084 inhabitants. These two ancient parishes, the etymology of the names of which is altogether uncertain, were united in 1618 by a decreet of the lords of Plat; but this union was dissolved about three years subsequently through the influence of Bishop Patrick Forbes, a central church for the two districts not having been built according to the conditions of the annexation. In 1793, however, a process of annexation was commenced on the part of the heritors;

and a decreet for the union was passed by the court of Teinds on the 28th January, 1795, in consequence of which, two years afterwards, a central church was built. The Earls of Mar appear to have been the first possessors of land in Leochel of whom any account remains, Gilchrist, Earl of Mar, having, between the years 1165 and 1170, given to the church of St. Mary at Monymusk, and the Culdees there, the church of Leochel, with all its tithes and offerings, and the portion of land in which the church was situated. This gift was confirmed and enlarged by some of his successors, and was also ratified by a charter of Alexander II., about the year 1234. The most ancient and the principal estates in the district of Leochel are the lands of Corse, Craigievar, Easter Fowlis or Fowlis-Mowat, Wester Fowlis, and Lynturk; those in Cushnie are, Cushnie, and Hallhead. The lands of Corse are locally in the adjoining parish of Coull, but are annexed quoad sacra to this parish, a union supposed to have taken place about 1621, when Leochel and Cushnie were disunited by the exertions of Bishop Forbes.

The PARISH is situated in the upper part of the district of Alford, and is rendered extremely irregular in its outline by a projection on the north-west, and another on the east, independently of which it measures about five miles from east to west, and three and a half from north to south. Its whole extent is 11,208 acres, of which 5455 are arable, 963 pasture, 3790 moor, and 1000 wood. The climate is rather cold, causing the harvests to be in general somewhat later than those in the lower part of the district; and the scenery partakes of the variety and boldness produced by a combination of mountains, hills, and valleys in almost uninterrupted succession. On the western boundary is the Soccoch, or hill of Cushnie, a mountain range rising 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and from the base of which four lofty ridges stretch eastward throughout the whole length of the parish, each accompanied by its valley and refreshing stream. The summits of these eminences are barren, the cultivated ground lying on the northern and southern slopes, and in the beds of the valleys, the lowest parts of which are only 500 feet above the level of the sea. The prospects are extensive and beautifully picturesque, especially those from the hill of Cushnie, comprehending in the panoramic range the fertile vale of Cromar on the south, backed by the lofty Grampians; Morven and Benaven on the west; the windings of the Don along the valley of Towie, the mountain of Benrinnes, the Buck of Cabrach, and the Tap of Noth, to the north-west and north; and, towards the north-east and east, the vale of Alford, well cultivated and wooded, with the district of Garioch, and the level tracts reaching to the Buchan coast. There are various rivulets in the locality, generally flowing from west to east, and falling into the principal stream, the burn of Leochel, which, after a circuitous route of ten miles through the parish, joins the river Don at Alford. All these waters abound with trout, especially the Leochel; and frequently, by their sudden and violent floodings, they occasion much damage to the bridges and the adjacent lands.

In some parts the SOIL is a rich loam, and in the valleys, and near the streams, occasionally exhibits alluvial deposits; in general, however, it is much mixed with clay. It is commonly incumbent on a retentive clayey subsoil. Grass and turnips succeed best, but a considerable portion of grain is raised, averaging annually in value about £8000; and about 500 head of black-cattle are sold yearly: these are of the Aberdeenshire horned or polled breed, and are the chief live-stock, very few sheep being kept. Great improvements have been for some time in progress in husbandry, which is here practised sometimes by the six-shift, but most frequently according to the seven-shift, course; the farm-buildings are in good condition, and threshing-mills have been considerably multiplied, forty-five being now in operation, besides four meal-mills. The rocks in the parish consist principally of granite, of a red colour in some parts, and in others inclining to grey: limestone has been also found, but in too small quantities to repay the expense of quarrying. The annual value of real property in Leochel and Cushnie is £3298. The plantations are mostly of Scotch fir and larch, but the latter, after about fifteen years' growth, generally decays: the whole of the wood has been planted since the year 1820, with the exception of some fine trees in the vicinity of the several mansions. Craigievar Castle, the seat of Sir John Forbes, Bart., is in perfect repair, having been new-roofed in 1826. It is considered a fine specimen of the old baronial mansion of the period of James VI. The hall, a noble apartment, with its lofty roof, its spacious fire-place, and venerable aspect of feudal grandeur, is particularly admired; and the grounds of Craigievar, ornamented with ancient ash and beech, render the scenery highly interesting. The house of Cushnie and that of Hallhead are each about 150 years old, and are dilapidated and untenanted.

The chief manufacture in the parish is that carried on at a carding-mill, where plaids and blankets are made to a small extent. Many aged women are engaged in knitting stockings, from worsted, for a house at Aberdeen, and their labours produce a total annual return of between £70 and £100. The fuel chiefly in use was formerly peat and turf; but these are now obtained with great difficulty, the mosses in the parish being nearly exhausted, and coal is frequently procured from Aberdeen. The Alford and Aberdeen turnpike-road passes within five miles of the centre of the parish, on the north; and that from Tarland to Aberdeen runs along the southern border of the lands of Corse. A good commutation road joins the Alford line at Whitely, in the parish of Tough; and the government road from Donside to Deeside intersects the lower part of the parish of Leochel and Cushnie. The nearest post-offices are those of Alford on the north-east, and Tarland on the south-west, each six miles distant from the middle of the parish. The chief communication for the sale of produce is with the market at Aberdeen. Fairs for cattle, horses, sheep, and wool are held on a moor near Scuttrie, on the estate of Craigievar, in April, May, July, August, and September.

Leochel and Cushnie are ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Alford, synod of Aberdeen; and Sir John Forbes, Bart., and the Rev. Henry Thomas Lumsden, proprietor of Cushnie, are alternate patrons of the united parish, as respectively representing the patrons of the two old churches. The minister's stipend is £197, with an allowance in addition from the proprietor of Corse of £4. 16. 2. for ministerial services to the tenants of that district, a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum. The church, containing 500 sittings, is in a dilapidated state, though built as late as 1797. The old

churches are unroofed and ruinous, but the burying-grounds attached are still used. A small place of worship belonging to the United Presbyterian Church is situated near the eastern boundary. There are two parochial schools, affording instruction in the ordinary branches: the masters have each the minimum salary, with a house and garden, from £12 to £15 fees, and an allowance of £30 from the Dick bequest. A school is supported by the General Assembly, and two others are maintained partly by endowment, one having a bequest of £300 from the late Charles and Peter Ritchie in Wester Leochel, and the other school having been endowed by the late Peter Mc Combie, Esq., of Lynturk. There is a small library in each of the two parochial districts; and considerable benefactions have been made for the use of the poor. About the year 1826, a gold coin of the Roman Emperor Constantius was dug up in Cushnie; and in 1839, a silver coin of James VI., struck after the union of the crowns, was found near the manse. The chief antiquities are, several subterraneous places called Picts' houses, some intrenchments on the hill of Corse, and the ruins of the castles of Lynturk and Corse. Patrick Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen, a prelate distinguished for his learning and piety; and his son, Dr. John Forbes, professor of divinity in King's College, Aberdeen, were both proprietors of Corse; and the latter was buried in the family aisle at Leochel. Dr. Matthew Lumsden, the celebrated Orientalist, and professor of Persian and Arabic in the college of Fort-William, Bengal, belonged to the ancient family of Lumsden of Cushnie. Sir John Forbes is styled a Baronet from the property of Craigievar.

LEONARD'S, ST., a parish, in the district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife; containing 554 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its ancient church, and appears to have had its origin in the frequent pilgrimages made by large numbers of devotees to visit the relics of St. Andrew, said to have been deposited by Regulus, a Grecian monk, in the church of St. Andrew in the city of that name. The conventual buildings there were inadequate for the accommodation of these pilgrims; and to remedy this deficiency, a house was erected for their entertainment, with a church and other requisite appendages, forming together the hospital of St. Leonard, under the patronage of the prior and brethren of the Augustine monastery at St. Andrew's, by whom it was endowed, and within whose jurisdiction it was situated. After the practice of visiting the relics of departed saints had begun to subside, the hospital was converted into a college, in connexion with the university of St. Andrew's; and its original endowment was appropriated to the maintenance of a principal, four chaplains, and twenty-six scholars, of whom six, under the direction of the principal, were to devote themselves exclusively to the study of theology. This college was afterwards united to that of St. Salvator, an act of parliament for the purpose of effecting the union being passed in 1747. The buildings, with the exception of the chapel, were then sold, and all the classes of the United College have since been taught at St. Salvator's, in the parish of St. Andrew's.

The chapel is situated at the east part of South-street, a little removed from the street; and though it has long been roofless and in ruins, it is still a fine specimen of pointed architecture. It measures seventy-eight feet in length and eighteen feet in width, in the interior; and both the wall and pavement contain remains of monuments, some of which are worthy of notice. The largest monument is that of Robert Stuart, Earl of March, Bishop-elect of Caithness, and after the Reformation commendator of the Augustine priory of St. Andrew's: it is in the Grecian style, and about fifteen feet in height. A monument in memory of the famous Wynram, sub-prior of St. Andrew's, and after the Reformation superintendent of Fife, records that he died at the advanced age of ninety years, in 1582. Another commemorates Robert Wilkie, who was principal of the college from 1579 to 1611, having succeeded his uncle James Wilkie in the office: he was a great benefactor to the institution, and is styled in the inscription on the monument "a very famous man." About forty feet to the south of the chapel still remains entire, and in good condition, the official residence of George Buchanan, the celebrated principal of the college, and promoter of the Reformation: it is now occupied by Sir David Brewster, principal of the United College. The old library and hall are also entire, and are the property of Major Hugh Lyon Playfair, of St. Leonard's, to whom the city of St. Andrew's owes so much as its chief magistrate and distinguished improver.

The PARISH is principally within the limits of the city of St. Andrew's, to which it forms an appendage, and with which in all civil matters it is intimately connected. That part of it not surrounded by the city is bounded on the north by the parish of St. Andrew's, on the east by the parish of Kingsbarns, on the south by Crail, and on the west by Dunino. The surface of the rural district is pleasingly diversified, and the soil generally fertile; the whole number of acres is 981, of which about 650 are arable and in a state of profitable cultivation, and 300 in pasture and waste land. There is very little natural wood; and the parish contains few plantations of any extent. The system of agriculture is in an improved condition, and the crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips; the lands are partially inclosed, and the farm houses and offices in general substantially built and commodious. In this parish the substrata are chiefly freestone and sandstone; the former, though soft, is of good quality, and very durable, and both are quarried for building and other purposes. The principal landed proprietors are, the principal and masters of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, and the corporation of the city of Glasgow. The annual value of real property in the parish is £797.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife: patron, the Crown. The stipend of the incumbent was formerly five chalders arising from the revenues of the priory of St. Andrew's, and the rent of half an acre of land bequeathed about 200 years since for the support of the minister. By act of parliament for the augmentation of small livings, passed in 1810, the income has been raised to £150 per annum, of which £88 are received from the exchequer. There was neither manse nor glebe; but within the last few years a glebe of four acres, with half an acre additional for the site of a manse, has been appropriated, and is at present let for £18 per annum. The church, once belonging to the college of St. Leonard, and for more than two centuries the parish church, having fallen into a state of dilapidation, the chapel of St. Salvator's College has been ever since ap-

propriated as the church of St. Leonard's parish, though situated in the parish of St. Andrew's. This chapel, erected by Bishop Kennedy in the fifteenth century, was, previously to its being mutilated at the time of the Reformation, an elegant and spacious structure in the decorated English style of architecture; and it still retains much of its original character, though greatly curtailed in its dimensions, and stripped of many of its ornaments. It is well adapted for a congregation of nearly 500 persons, and besides the splendid tomb of the founder, contains monuments to the memory of Dr. Hugh Spens, principal of St. Salvator's from 1505 to 1534; Dr. Alexander Pitcairn, principal from 1693 to 1698; and Lieut. W. D. Playfair, eldest son of Provost Playfair, who fell at the battle of Soobraon, in India, in 1846: this last was erected by the brother officers of the deceased. There is no school of any kind; the children receive instruction in the schools of the city of St. Andrew's.—See ANDREW'S, ST.

LERWICK, a parish, a sea-port, market-town, and royal burgh of barony, in the SHETLAND Isles; containing 3284 inhabitants, of whom 2787 are in the town, 95 miles (N. E.) from Kirkwall, 126 (N. E. by N.) from Wick, 166 (N.) from Peterhead, and 272 (N. by E.) from Edinburgh. This place, which has long been celebrated as the resort of whale-ships, Dutch herring-boats, and numerous foreign and wind-bound vessels, originated in the seventeenth century, in connexion with the Dutch fishermen. Capt. Smith, however, who visited the islands in 1633, and describes the harbour, makes no allusion to the town, and in 1700 it contained not many more than 200 families. It is situated on the eastern shore of Mainland, opposite the island of Bressay, from which it is separated by the narrowest part of Bressay Sound, otherwise called Lerwick harbour, and well known to mariners who navigate these seas as a secure roadstead in bad weather. The town is built on a tract originally covered with deep peat-moss, called the Commonty of Sound, and consists of one principal street leading to the harbour, from which avenues or lanes branch off at different places. The most ancient houses are constructed without any regularity, projecting from the line of parallelism, and nearly meeting each other by their abutment. Many improvements, however, have been made within the present century; and several houses have been erected in a more modern style, and with a greater regard to order, by which the general appearance of the town has been much altered. The gradual increase of the population led to the cutting up of the peaty soil of the surrounding land, for the purposes of fuel, in consequence of which the ground exhibited a rocky or stony exterior; but the aspect of the vicinity has since the year 1820 been rendered more attractive by the inclosure of a common of about forty acres, encompassing the town, and by its partition into thirty-one "parks," most of which are under grass. Considerable portions, also, of adjacent land have been brought into useful and ornamental cultivation by resident gentlemen, at a great expense; and neat and elegant houses and cottages have been raised, which are surrounded by well laid-out grounds and small but flourishing plantations. The chief of the villas are, Seafield Cottage, built by the late Charles Ogilvy, Esq.; Hayfield, the property of William Hay, Esq.; and Gremista, the occasional residence of Sir Arthur Nicolson. A fort, said to have been erected in Cromwell's time, is situated on an eminence at the northern end of the town, and serves for the protection of the harbour at its entrance in that part. It was thoroughly repaired in 1781, when it was named Fort-Charlotte, after Her Majesty, the consort of George III.; and it was garrisoned till the peace of 1783. For the defence of the southern entrance of the sound, a government road has been formed, commencing half a mile south from the town, and reaching to a promontory called the Knab: by this road, the transit of artillery or military stores can be effected at any time.

The inhabitants are occupied partly in agricultural operations, and as shopkeepers and merchants, but chiefly in the ling, cod, and herring fisheries, the last of which, however, has for some years past been falling off. The ling fishery, which continues from May to the middle of August, engages a few boats from this parish; and many sloops of small burthen are employed in the summer time in taking cod. To the herring fishery, 174 boats were sent in 1839, chiefly from Lerwick. Independently of the fisheries, there is scarcely any traffic carried on beyond what arises from a good general mercantile business; and the only manufacture is that of various articles of hosiery, such as stockings and gloves, made by girls and women. A straw-plat manufactory formerly existed here; but it has long been discontinued. The making of herring-nets, however, which has been introduced into some neighbouring parishes, is considered likely, on account of the demand for the article, to be successful here, and is about to be commenced under the auspices of the leading residents. The general mercantile business transacted is very considerable; almost the whole exported produce of Shetland passes through the hands of the Lerwick merchants, and they import nearly all the groceries and manufactured goods used in the islands. There are a branch of the Union Bank of Scotland, and a savings' bank. Several schooners having accommodation for passengers are engaged in the coasting-trade between Leith and Lerwick; and in virtue of a contract with government, the Aberdeen, Leith, and Clyde Shipping Company convey the mails to Shetland once a week, by means of a steam-boat during the months from April to September inclusive, and by a sailing-packet during the rest of the year. The sailing-packet plies directly between Aberdeen and Lerwick; the steamer starts from Granton Pier, calls at Arbroath, Montrose, Stonehaven, and other places, receives the mails at Aberdeen, and touches at Wick and Kirkwall on her way to Lerwick. The exports are chiefly fish, butter, hides, tallow, calf and rabbit skins, and stockings; and the imports, coal, cloth, groceries, and grain: the foreign imports, principally from Norway, are timber, and wood goods, such as boats, scoops, shoes, &c., a little bark, &c. This being the seat of the custom-house, all Shetland vessels are registered here: the customs received at the port during the year 1844 amounted to £463. Several vessels have been built at Lerwick by Messrs. Hay and Ogilvy, some of them of from 100 to 200 tons.

This is the county-town of the Shetland Isles, and the sheriff-substitute of this division of the united sheriffdoms of Orkney and Shetland resides, and holds his courts, here. The foreign cod and herring fishermen assemble at Lerwick in great numbers; and by an act of the 48th of George III., it was made the rendezvous of the British

deep-sea herring fishermen, who are inspected here previously to their engaging in the fishery. For the furtherance of this object, by the establishment of a resident magistracy, a royal charter was granted in January 1818, erecting the town into a BURGH of BARONY, the council to consist of two bailies and nine councillors, to be elected every three years, on the first Thursday in September. The bailies and council, and the electors or burgesses, must be proprietors or occupants of premises of the value of £10 per annum, and must all reside within the burgh. At the time of the passing of the late Municipal Corporations' act, the rental of property within the burgh was estimated at £3600; and the number of persons resident whose rents in property or tenancy amounted to £10 and upwards, was forty-eight, of whom forty-one were burgesses, and the rest females or minors. The annual income of the corporation does not exceed £5, and the expenditure is about £15, the excess of the latter over the former being provided for by a voluntary assessment of the inhabitants, as the magistrates are not empowered to raise any taxes for the support of the municipal establishment. By the statute 35 George III. c. 122, the magistrates consider themselves vested with the jurisdiction reserved to independent burghs of barony under the statute 20 George II. c. 43, and with other powers within the burgh competent to justices of the peace. Weekly burgh-courts are held under the Small-debt act; and there are courts, when necessary, for the punishment of offences and the removal of nuisances. A treasurer is appointed by the magistrates and council; and a fiscal, peace-officer, and town-crier by the magistrates alone. There being no local act, the inhabitants have adopted the general police act in regard to its provisions for cleansing, paving, and the supplying of water; and for these purposes they assess themselves in the sum of sixpence in the pound.

The PARISH stretches along the coast, and measures about six miles in length from north to south, and one mile in breadth. It is separated by the sea on the east and north-east from the island of Bressay, which here forms the harbour of Bressay Sound, at whose northern extremity, not far from the shore, rises the dangerous rock called the Unicorn. The surface of the parish, like that of the surrounding country, is rocky and mountainous, the highest point being about 300 feet above the level of the sea; the soil on the elevated grounds is a deep peaty moss, and that of the arable land, which lies in patches along the sea-shore, light and sandy, and tolerably productive. The rocks consist of sandstone and conglomerate, and a quarry is in operation. The annual value of real property in the parish, as determined for the property-tax, is £7006. Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Lerwick, synod of Shetland, and in the patronage of the Earl of Zetland. The minister's stipend is £150 per annum, with an allowance of £8. 5. 9. for communion elements. Of these sums, £27. 15. 6. are derived from the bishopric rents of Orkney, £16. 13. 4. from the town of Lerwick, £23. 0. 8. from lands in the rural district, and £90. 16. 3. from the exchequer under the Small-stipend act. There being neither manse nor glebe, a compensation of £50 per annum is paid by the heritors in lieu thereof. The church is a modern edifice, with a Doric front of hewn stone, and stands above the town, towards the northern extremity. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is £34. 4. per annum, with about £30 fees. The ruins of several chapels were recently visible at Gulberwick; but the only relic of antiquity of any note now remaining is a castle of Pictish origin, on a small island in a lake near Lerwick; and this is fast falling to decay.

LESLIE, a parish, in the district of GARIOCH, county of ABERDEEN, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Old Rain; containing 553 inhabitants. This place is said to have derived its name from a family who held the lands so early as the eleventh century. It is very pleasantly situated on the banks of the Gady, a beautiful stream celebrated by Arthur Johnstone, the elegant Latin poet; and was erected into a burgh of barony by James II. in favour of George, "dominus de Lesly," with the privilege of holding a weekly market on Thursday and a yearly fair at Michaelmas, both of which, however, have long since been disused. The parish measures three and a half miles in length and two and a half in breadth, and comprises 4000 acres, 2800 of which are cultivated. It is crossed by a ridge, in some parts considerably elevated, stretching from east to west, and dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Between this ridge and the high grounds separating the parish from the Alford district, is a valley watered by the Gady. Upon the north side of the river the soil is a light loam, on a gravelly or sandy bottom; and upon the other side a strong rich mould, incumbent on clay: the lands are well farmed, the seven-shift course generally prevailing; and they produce good crops of grain and turnips. The sheep are a cross between the Leicesters and the Cheviots, and the cattle are the native Aberdeenshire; the latter produce yearly about £1620. In this parish the landed proprietors are Sir Andrew Leith Hay, and F. Leith, Esq. The substratum consists principally of serpentine rock, with felspar, quartz, and a variety of minerals in small portions. There is no good wood, the only plantation being very small and not in a flourishing state. The fuel used is, peat obtained from a moss in the parish, and coal from Inverury.

The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits; there is no manufacture with the exception of that of worsted stockings, in the knitting of which the aged females are particularly expert. The farm-produce is sold at Huntly and Inverury; but chiefly at the latter town, for conveyance to Aberdeen by canal. There are two commutation roads, one running parallel with the Gady, by Premnay, to the turnpike-road between Inverury and Aberdeen; and the other, in the direction of Kinnethmont, joining the turnpike-road to Huntly. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2472. Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Garioch, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Sir Andrew Leith Hay: the minister's stipend is £159, of which nearly a third is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £11. 5. per annum. Leslie church, containing nearly 300 sittings, is situated on the southern bank of the Gady, not far from the eastern extremity of the parish; it was built in 1815. There is a place of worship for Independents. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches: the master has a salary of £25. 13. 4., and £2. 2. 9. in lieu of a garden, with about £13 fees; also £1. 13. 4. left for teaching the children of poor widows. The chief relic of antiquity is Leslie House, formerly the seat of the barons of Leslie, a castellated building now in ruins, founded in 1661, and once inclosed by a rampart and fosse.

LESLIE, a parish and manufacturing town, in the district of KIRKCALDY, and county of FIFE; containing 3625 inhabitants, of whom about 2000 are in the town, 9 miles (N. by W.) from Kirkcaldy, and 20 (N.) from Edinburgh. This place is by some writers supposed to have derived its name from the Gaelic *Lis*, a garden, or richly-cultivated spot, and from its situation on the river Leven. Others, however, deduce the name from the Earls of Rothes, who became possessed of certain lands here, to which they are said to have given their family name, and from which that appellation may in process of time have been extended to the whole parish. At the period of the Roman invasion of Britain, the Caledonians, who had defeated the ninth legion on the Orr, disputed the passage of the Leven in the neighbourhood, it is said, of this place, and on being repulsed, retired to the heights of Lomond, while the Romans encamped on the heights of Balsillie, where both Roman and Caledonian battle-axes and other warlike instruments have been discovered. The parish appears to have been distinguished at an early period as a favourite resort of the Scottish kings for hunting and the celebration of various sports; and many of the lands are still called by appellations referring, in their Gaelic origin, to the ancient games, which seem to have been continued till within a recent period. The Earls of Rothes, one of whom was created a duke by Charles II., granted the inhabitants numerous privileges by a charter which erected the place into a burgh of barony; and their descendants still retain possession of their ancient lands, the property of the present earl.

The PARISH is about five miles in length and from three to four miles in breadth, and is bounded on the south by the river Leven, which separates it from the parish of Kinglassie. It comprises nearly 6000 acres, of which 4300 are arable, 1000 meadow and pasture, and thirty undivided common. The surface is pleasingly undulated from the bank of the Leven to the heights of Lomond, and is intersected by two streams that flow into that river from the north and west respectively, enlivening the scenery, which is otherwise agreeably varied, and richly embellished with the plantations in the grounds of Leslie House and Strathendry. The Leven issues from the lake of that name, and after a course of about twelve miles through a fertile and highly-cultivated district, falls into the sea at the thriving town of Leven. The banks of this river abound with beautiful scenery. Its stream gives motion to numerous mills, and affords an abundant supply of excellent water for the bleachfields in the parish, and for other works that have been erected on its sides. Previously to the establishment of the bleachfields, the river abounded with trout and eels of remarkably fine size and flavour; and so abundant were the latter that the lands of Strathendry, before the dissolution of monasteries, paid a tribute of many thousand eels annually to the abbey of Inchcolm, on which the estate was dependent. The SOIL is every where rich and fertile, and the lands are in the highest state of cultivation under an improved system of husbandry; the crops are barley, oats, wheat, potatoes and turnips, with the usual green crops. The farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged. Great improvements have been made by draining and inclosing the lands; the fences on some farms are hedges of thorn, and on others stone dykes, and both are kept in good order. The plantations are ash, elm, beech, oak, and silver-fir, with some larch and sycamore; the trees on the Leslie estate are remarkably fine, and leading to the house is a noble avenue of beech, of more than two hundred years' growth, several of the trees measuring nearly seventeen feet in girth at a height of four feet from the ground. In general the substratum is whinstone, interspersed in places with gravel and sand, which rest upon it to a considerable depth: limestone is also prevalent, and quarried for burning into lime; and in the eastern part of the parish coal is found, but the mines have been nearly exhausted, and are not wrought to any great extent. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5488.

Leslie House, the seat of the Earl of Rothes, a noble quadrangular mansion erected by the Duke of Rothes in the reign of Charles II., was mostly destroyed by an accidental fire in 1763; but a remaining side of the quadrangle, forming the present residence, was repaired by John, Earl of Rothes, in 1767. It is beautifully situated in a tastefully-disposed and richly-embellished demesne, comprehending much interesting and picturesque scenery, and through part of which the Leven winds its course between banks crowned with flourishing plantations. The house contains many stately apartments, with a valuable collection of paintings and family portraits, and some beautiful tapestry: among the subjects of the last are the Story of Leander, the Journey of the Children of Israel through the Wilderness, and the Anointing of Saul by Samuel. *Strathendry* is a handsome spacious mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected within the last few years; it is pleasantly situated in a wide domain, and has thriving wood, chiefly of recent growth.

The town is neatly built, and mostly inhabited by persons employed in manufactures and in agriculture. The weaving of linen is one of the chief branches of trade, nearly 300 persons being engaged in it, for the manufacturers of Glasgow: there are six mills for spinning flax, affording occupation to more than 800 persons; and three bleachfields, in which about 150 are occupied. Prinlaws, a considerable place, has arisen since the establishment of an extensive flax-mill and bleaching-ground by John Fergus, Esq.; it contains 760 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the works, and the houses, to each of which is attached a garden, are ornamented with shrubs and evergreens. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in April, O. S., for milch-cows and horses, and the 10th of October for lean stock; the former of these is numerously attended, but the latter has been for some years declining. Leslie, as a burgh of barony, is under the government of two bailies and a council of sixteen; but they exercise no jurisdiction of any consequence, except in matters of police. A circulating library is supported by subscription under the management of a committee. A daily sub-post has been established between this place and Markinch; and facility of intercourse with the adjacent towns is maintained by good roads, kept in repair by statute labour. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Earl of Rothes: the stipend of the incumbent is £257. 8. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum. Leslie church, situated in the centre of the parish, is a neat and substantial edifice with a spire, erected in 1820, and adapted for a congregation of nearly 1000 persons. There are places

of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and members of the Free Church. The parochial school affords a liberal education; the master has a salary of £34, with £38 fees, and an allowance in lieu of a house and garden. Besides the aid periodically raised for their relief, the poor have the interest of permanent funds belonging to the Kirk Session for their use, producing annually about £30. Leslie Green, in the parish, is said to have been the scene of King James' poem of *Christ's Kirk on the Green.*

Upon several of the eminences are large erect stones, on the removal of one of which, some time since, a coffin containing human bones was discovered. On these eminences, which are generally called Knowes, and, in allusion to some warlike exploits, are also distinguished by proper names, other relics of antiquity have at various times been found: on the Gallant Knowe, near Strathendry, an urn of Roman pottery was discovered in 1760. Near Pitcairn House a tumulus was opened in 1770, in which was a kistvaen containing a great number of human bones, and at the eastern extremity were two urns of bluish clay, filled with bones which had evidently been burnt. A fragment of a deer's horn, nine inches and a half in circumference at the widest end, has been found in a bed of gravel, at seven feet below the surface. Arrow-heads of flint, and the head of a spear apparently belonging to a standard, have been also found.

LESMAHAGOW, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of Lanark, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Lanark, and 22 (S. S. E.) from Glasgow; including the villages of Abbey-Green and Turfholm, Boghead, Crossford, Hazelbank, Kirkfield-Bank, Kirkmuirhill, and New Trows; and containing 6902 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its appellation from a Celtic term signifying "garden," and from the name of its tutelar saint, who is said to have had a cell here about the sixth century. In 1140, a monastery was founded by David I. for Tyronensian monks, wherein he placed brethren from his abbey of Kelso, to which it became subordinate: the last remains were removed on the erection of the present church. The PARISH is about twelve miles in length and eight in breadth. It is bounded on the north-east by the river Clyde, and comprises 42,840 acres, of which 26,900 are arable, 1500 woodland and plantations, 600 acres coppice, and the remainder moorland pasture, and waste. The surface is generally elevated, and towards the west and south-west rises into a range of hills, forming a boundary between the counties of Lanark and Ayr; the highest of these hills are 1200 feet above the level of the sea, and all afford excellent pasture for sheep. Besides the Clyde, the chief rivers are, the Poniel water, which has its source in the south-west of the parish, and after a course of more than seven miles, falls into the Douglas; the Logan, the Nethan, and the Kype waters, which rise in the hills on the west, and, receiving numerous smaller streams, join the Clyde; and the Cander, which, on quitting the parish, separates for a few miles the parishes of Stonehouse and Dalserf, and flows into the Avon. The banks of the Nethan are richly ornamented with plantations, and studded with handsome villas and neat farm-houses. The Kype displays little beauty in its course, and frequently, after rain, descending from the higher lands with impetuous violence, does much damage to the cultivated plains. There are springs of excellent water in various parts, and several impregnated with iron and other minerals; many of them issue in streams sufficiently powerful to give motion to mills and machinery. The falls of the Clyde are noticed in the account of the parish of Lanark, which is separated from this parish by the river.

The SOIL is chiefly clay of a yellow colour, with tracts of lighter and more friable quality, and some portions of gravel and sand; the crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips. The system of husbandry is advanced, and draining has been practised to a considerable extent; the lands have been inclosed, chiefly with hedges of thorn and beech, and partly with stone dykes; and the farm-houses have within the last few years been greatly improved. Much attention is bestowed on the management of the dairy; the cheese made on the several dairy-farms is principally the Dunlop kind. The cattle are of the Ayrshire breed; and the sheep, of which large numbers are fed in the hilly pastures, are the old black-faced, these being better adapted to the nature of the soil than the Cheviots. The woods are judiciously managed, and the plantations are also kept in good order, and are very flourishing; the annual produce from both is estimated at about £700 per annum. Coal is wrought in several parts. A fine kind of cannel coal is found at Auchinheath; it occurs in seams varying from ten to twenty inches in thickness, and is sent in considerable quantities to the gas-works in Glasgow and other places. The rocks are chiefly whinstone; limestone of good quality is also abundant, and is extensively worked. Ironstone occurs in several places, but not in such abundance as to have led to the establishment of any works; lead-ore, likewise, is supposed to exist, and several attempts have been made to procure it, but hitherto without success: few minerals, indeed, have been found. Petrified shells are thickly embedded in the limestone, as also are the fossil remains of various animals. The annual value of real property in the parish is £27,056. Several handsome seats have been erected by heritors residing on their lands, and all of them are embellished with flourishing plantations: Stonebyres is a fine mansion, the oldest portion of which was built in 1398, and a more modern in 1596; a splendid addition in the same style of architecture was made in 1844.

The inhabitants of the parish are partly employed in the mines and quarries, and in Glasgow manufactures: many of them reside in the villages, which are all separately described. Fairs for hiring servants are held in March and October, and a cattle-fair in the spring. Facility of intercourse is maintained by good roads, which have been greatly improved within the last few years, and of which the turnpike-road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and that from Glasgow to Lanark, pass, the former for eight, and the latter for about five, miles within the parish. In 1847, the Caledonian railway company obtained an act for the construction of a branch from their Clydesdale Junction line to the Lesmahagow and Douglas mineral fields; also an act for an extension of the Motherwell branch of the Clydesdale Junction line to the Auchinheath mineral field. A post-office has been established; and there is a small library, supported by subscription. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Duke of Hamilton. There are two ministers, the church

having been made collegiate at the Reformation: the minister of the first charge has a stipend of £283. 4. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; the minister of the second charge has an equal stipend, with a manse, but no glebe. Lesmahagow church, built in 1804, is handsome and substantial, and is adapted for a congregation of 1330 persons. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, Independents, Reformed Presbyterians, and the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords a liberal education, and is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with £45 fees, and a house and garden. A school for teaching girls to read and to sew is supported by subscription; it is situated in the village of Abbey-Green, and is attended by about thirty children. In different parts are other schools, the masters of which receive annual donations from the heritors, in addition to the fees. The poor have the interest of various funded bequests yielding about £100 per annum; the principal is a bequest of £2600 by the late Dr. White, of Calcutta. There are three friendly societies, which have contributed greatly to prevent applications for relief from the parochial funds; and also a savings' bank, duly encouraged. Some slight remains exist of the ancient castle of Craignethen. Roman coins have been found near the site of a Roman road which within the last few years has been totally obliterated by the progress of cultivation; and many ancient cairns have been removed, to furnish materials for stone dykes. A Caledonian battle-axe, and about 100 silver coins of Edward I., were dug up in opening ground for laying down a drain.

LESSUDDEN, a village, in the parish of St. Boswell's, district of Melrose, county of Roxburgh, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Melrose; containing 399 inhabitants. The name of Lessudden, often given to the parish, is more appropriately applied to this village. It is probably derived from Edwin, King of Northumbria, who had a fortress here; and in a charter of Robert II., by which the lands were granted to the abbey of Melrose, the place is called *Lessedwin*, signifying "the manor of Edwin." The village is beautifully situated in the north-eastern part of the parish, adjacent to the south bank of the Tweed, and on the high road from Melrose to Jedburgh; it is built at the east end of a spacious flat green, amid pleasant gardens, and in the neighbourhood of woods that overhang the Tweed. The air is salubrious; and from the advantages the village possesses, it is likely to increase in extent and population. A subscription library, containing more than 1000 volumes, was established here in 1799, under the patronage of Sir David Erskine, of Dryburgh Abbey.

LESWALT, a parish, in the county of Wigtown, 4 miles (N. W.) from Stranraer; containing 2712 inhabitants. The name is of doubtful origin, but is supposed to signify "the meadow along the burn." In the reign of James V. this parish was the property of the monks of Tongland, the vicarage then paying a tax of £12. 13. 4., a tenth of its estimated value: at the time of the Reformation the tax was £26. 13. 4. Leswalt church was made over to the king in 1587, and by him vested in 1589 in the bishops of Galloway; but when episcopacy was abolished, it became again the property of the crown. The parish is about eight miles in length, and nearly of the same breadth. It has the Irish Channel on the west, Loch Ryan on the east, the parish of Kirkcolm on the north, and Portpatrick on the south; forming a portion of the peninsula called the Rhyns of Galloway. The surface is for the most part exceedingly hilly, and along the coast rugged and rocky, and frequently broken by immense chasms. There are two large streams, the Soleburn and the Pooltanton; and a beautiful sheet of water called Loch Naw, which covers a space of thirty acres.

In some parts the soil is rich and productive; but in many others, especially towards the south, it is wet and heavy: there are large tracts of moss, totally unfit for tillage, but employed for pasturing sheep and young cattle. The oats produced are estimated at the value of about £6000 yearly: some attention is now paid to the cultivation of wheat, and considerable quantities of potatoes are raised. Much land that was formerly rough pasture, or waste, has been improved by the application of lime and shell-sand manure, and brought into good cultivation; and the care recently bestowed on the fences and the farm-houses has effected great changes in the appearance of the parish. Black-cattle of the Galloway breed are reared for the English markets; the sheep are chiefly the Cheviot and the black-faced. Greywacke and red sandstone form the principal strata of the parish. Lochnaw Castle, on the border of the loch of the same name, with its plantations and gardens, forms an object of admiration: the only plantations in the parish are those above the castle. There are two villages, Clayhole and Hillhead, forming part of the suburbs of Stranraer. An excellent road runs through the middle of the parish, branching off in one direction round Loch Naw to Portpatrick, and in another by Kirkcolm to Stranraer. The annual value of real property in Leswalt is £5836. Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Stranraer, synod of Galloway, and the patronage is in the Crown. The stipend of the minister is £143, of which nearly a fourth is received from the exchequer; with a manse, built in 1811, and a glebe of nearly twenty acres, valued at about £30 per annum. Leswalt church, built in 1828, contains 550 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship; and there is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £25. 13. 3., with £20 fees, and a house and garden. There is also a parochial library of nearly 400 volumes.

LETHAM, a village, in the parish of Monimail, district of Cupar, county of Fife, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Cupar; containing 383 inhabitants. It is situated in the western part of the parish, about a mile north of the high road from Cupar to Collessie; and is a considerable village, the population of which is chiefly engaged in the weaving of linen. The Independents have a place of worship. A large subscription school was established here in 1821; and there is a miscellaneous circulating library, besides a religious library in the vestry of the parish church, which is about half a mile distant.

LETHAM, a village, in the parish of Dunnichen, county of Forfar, 5 miles (E. by S.) from the town of Forfar; containing 745 inhabitants. This village, which is of comparatively recent origin, stands principally on the lands of the late George Dempster, Esq., of Dunnichen, by whom the plan of its erection was laid down. It is pleasantly situated, and regularly built, containing many neat and several handsome houses; and is

inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in manufactures, and in the various handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the district. A public library is supported by subscription, and has a collection of more than 500 volumes of works on religion, morals, history, and general literature, several of which were donations from individuals interested in its success. The principal trade carried on is the weaving of the coarse linen cloth called Osnaburghs, and the finer sorts of linen for shirting and sheeting, in which great numbers of females are employed. In connexion with these, a mill has been erected in the Den of Letham, near the village, for spinning lint and tow into yarn: the works are propelled by the Vinney water. Several attempts have been made to introduce power-looms, but hitherto without effect, the weaving being still carried on in the houses of the weavers, many of whom have small farms, or portions of land, which they cultivate at their leisure hours for health and amusement. There is a place of worship for Independents. Connected with the manufacture is a linen-hall, which has some time been appropriated as a schoolroom, and on Sunday forms a place of worship for a congregation in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod. The number of children attending the school varies from eighty to 100; and many of the children employed in the spinning-mill are taught the rudiments of general learning. Fairs are held twice a year, for cattle, and for hiring farm-servants. Near the Den of Letham graves have been discovered, containing vast numbers of human bones, and several urns, which crumbled into dust on exposure to the atmosphere.

LETHENDY and KINLOCH, a parish, in the county of Perth, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Blairgowrie; containing 662 inhabitants. These two ancient parishes were united about the year 1806. The district of Lethendy measures five miles from east to west, and one mile and a half at its greatest breadth, comprising 1633 acres, of which 1486 are well cultivated, and the remainder in plantations, with the exception of a small portion of pasture. The district of Kinloch contains 2824 acres, of which 1503 are cultivated in the best manner, 269 are under plantations, and the remainder waste, or used only for pasturage. Lethendy is bounded on the east by the burn of Lunan, separating it from Blairgowrie; and the land gradually rises from that burn to within a short distance of the western limit, where it exhibits a sudden declivity about half a mile in extent. In Kinloch the surface in general is irregular: there are two large brooks, Lornty burn and Lunan burn; and three sheets of water, called respectively the loch of Drumelie, the Rae loch, and the Fenzies loch. The soil of the parish is partly a black mould, inclining in some places to a reddish argillaceous earth, and producing all kinds of crops of excellent quality: in the eastern quarter the lands become more heavy and wet, the soil is blacker, and not so fertile, Between 200 and 300 head of black-cattle are kept, many of which are fattened for the market. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4489. The principal residences are, the house of Balleid, a very old building; the house of Marlee; and the house of Kinloch, a neat modern structure. The fuel in general use is peat and wood, obtained in the parish; but coal is procured from Fifeshire, and also from Newcastle and Sunderland, through Perth, to which place the agricultural produce is sent, especially potatoes for the London market. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the Crown. The minister's stipend is £211, with a manse, a glebe of eight acres in Lethendy, valued at £18 per annum, and another of the same extent and value in the Kinloch district. The church of Kinloch is a plain modern structure; that of Lethendy very ancient, and much dilapidated. The members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church have places of worship. There is a parochial school in each of the two districts, where the usual branches are taught; the master of that of Lethendy receives a salary of £25, has a house and garden, and £12 fees, and the master of the school in Kinloch has a salary of £35, with a house and garden, and £12 fees. In the parish are the old tower of Lethendy, and a Druidical temple in Kinloch; and a great many tumuli are to be seen in the latter district, called the Haer cairns, on a moor where some suppose the famous battle to have been fought between Agricola and Galgacus.

LETHNOTT and NAVAR, a parish, in the county of Forfar, 7 miles (N. W.) from Brechin; containing, with the hamlet of Balfield, 400 inhabitants. These two ancient parishes, united in 1723, measure fifteen miles in length from north-west to south-east, and about five miles in average breadth. There are not more than 2324 acres under cultivation, the remainder being extensive hills and moorland in a state of undivided common, and used as sheep-walks. The parish is surrounded by the Grampians on all sides except the east; and among the many lofty hills the most elevated is that of Wirren, or "the Hill of springs". The cultivated portion chiefly forms an irregular glen watered by the West water, a tributary of the North Esk; the lands rise gradually from the stream, and stretch into the hills and mountains. The scenery is improved by about fifteen or twenty acres of wood, disposed in clumps; and in the southern quarter is some level ground, adjacent to rivulets, of which there are several in this and other parts of the parish.

In general the soil is clay and loam on a tilly bottom, producing barley and oats, and the usual green crops; no wheat is ever sown. The higher grounds are not so much loaded with the debris of the hills as the lower, whither it is brought down by the rains and streams; but the soil there is more gravelly, and much thinner, and the value of the farms in the hilly part consequently depends chiefly upon the right to hill pasture. The rotation system of husbandry is followed; and the average rent of arable land is 12*s.* per acre, the leases running for nineteen years. In this parish the inclosures are of stone, and are mostly in good condition; the chief deficiency is in the farm-buildings, which are very indifferent. Vast improvements have taken place within the last thirty years, by the reclaiming, draining, and liming of land; and in some districts the extent of ground under tillage has been nearly doubled. The greatest discouragements to the farmers are, the rugged and uneven state of the roads, and the distance of a market-town, the nearest being Brechin, to road to which, moreover, lies across a steep hill. Lord Panmure, the principal proprietor, in order to encourage his tenants in this parish and those of Edzell and Lochlee, several years since instituted an annual show of sheep and cattle, at which premiums are awarded for the best specimens.

The hills consist of clay-slate and mica-schist, upon a bed of gneiss. A vein of blue slate intersects the parish from east to west, extending, as is supposed, from the German Ocean to the Western Isles: this is thought to be a continuation of that found at Dunkeld and at Easdale, and it was wrought a few years since for a short time, but the working was discontinued. A little limestone also exists; and in the lower parts of the valley are gravel, sand, clay, marl, and peat. The last partly supplies the inhabitants with fuel; but they also burn a good deal of turf, and coal brought from Montrose, the nearest sea-port town, sixteen miles distant. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1399. It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Brechin, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £158, of which nearly a third is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The church is a plain edifice, built in 1827, and accommodates 250 persons with sittings. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and £7 fees. A school, five miles distant from the other, is supported partly by a small endowment, and partly by subscription. Lord Panmure takes part of his title from this parish, being Baron Panmure of Brechin and Navar.

LEUCHARS, a parish, in the district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife; containing, with the village of Balmullo, 1901 inhabitants, of whom 592 are in the village of Leuchars, 7½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Cupar. This place is thought to have derived its name, supposed to signify in the Gaelic language "a marshy flat", from the low grounds east and west of the village, which, previously to the draining of the land, were covered with water during the greater part of the year. It seems to have been chiefly the property of the Earls of Southesk and the family of Bruce of Earlshall, but nothing of its origin prior to that period is known; nor has it been connected at any time with events of historical importance. From the style of the older portions of the parish church, it would appear that it was originally founded at a very early date; by whom, or under what particular religious establishment, if any, is not clear. There was also an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Bennet, which subsisted till the Reformation; but not a vestige of it is remaining. The parish is situated on the bay of St. Andrew's, and is about nine miles in length and five miles at its greatest breadth; it is bounded on the south by the river Eden, and comprises 12,350 acres, of which 7900 are arable, about 500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder pasture, meadow, and waste. Towards the bay on the east the surface is an extensive level, but towards the west rises by a gradual acclivity to the height of nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, forming a range of hills which separate the parish from the parish of Logie: the principal of these hills, within the parish, are the Lucklaw, the Airdit, and the Craigfoodie. The Eden receives the waters of the Moultry, which intersects the parish from north to south, and also of the Monzie burn, which falls into the Moultry before the influx of that stream into the Eden.

The soil near the sea-shore, which is a dead flat about two miles in breadth, is sandy and comparatively barren, but it increases in richness towards the inland parts, where it becomes a deep loam, alternated with extensive beds of strong blue clay. The system of husbandry is in a highly-improved state; and, according to the quality of the soil, a five, six, or eight years' rotation is pursued: the crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual green crops. The farm houses and offices are substantial and commodious; the lands have been well drained, and inclosed with dykes of stone; and on most of the farms are threshing-mills, some of which are driven by steam. The chief fuel is coal, brought from Newcastle and the Firth of Forth. Great numbers of sheep are fed in the pastures during summer, and on turnips during winter; they are of the Leicestershire, Cheviot, and Highland breeds, the last kind being generally fattened for the butcher, and the two former kept for breeding. The cattle are of the Teeswater, crossed with the Fifeshire; and the horses mostly of the Clydesdale breed. In this parish the plantations are well managed; on the light and sandy soils Scotch fir thrives well, and attains to a stately growth. The substratum is various; to the north-west, chiefly whinstone: Lucklaw hill is composed of trap, alternated with greenstone interspersed with veins of calcareous spar and porphyritic felspar; and near the Eden is a stratum of red sandstone, but not sufficiently compact for building purposes. The annual value of real property in the parish is £15,527. Earlshall, the chief mansion-house, is a castellated structure of venerable antiquity, part of which is still kept in repair: the walls and roof of the great hall, which is very spacious, are ornamented with heraldic devices, and it displays a fine specimen of baronial grandeur. The grounds are extensive, and embellished with thriving plantations. Pitcullo and Airdit are also castellated mansions, partly fallen into decay. Pitlethie is with good reason believed to have been a hunting-seat of the Kings of Scotland: the royal arms carved in stone are still preserved.

A large number of the working classes are employed in weaving towelling and sheeting for home use, and coarse linens, dowlas, Osnaburghs, and Silesias for the manufacturers of Cupar and Dundee, to be exported to America and the West Indies: 130 looms are constantly in operation. A distillery at Seggie, on the shore of the Eden, for many years previously to 1836 consumed 100 quarters of grain daily, affording employment to about 100 persons. On the Moultry and the Monzie burn are meal and barley mills, driven by those streams; and there are mills in the parish for linseed, oatmeal, and for sawing timber. The village of Leuchars is neatly built, and appears to have increased since the conversion of the tract of land called the Tents Moor into farms, and the consequent removal of numerous cottages on it, the occupants of which now reside in the lately-erected houses. It is pleasantly situated, and has a cheerful and healthy appearance; the surrounding scenery, also, is diversified. The inhabitants of the village, who are chiefly employed in weaving, and in the trades requisite for the supply of the parish, have facility of intercourse by means of good turnpike-roads, by which the village is intersected. The Eden is navigable for vessels of considerable tonnage to Guardbridge, near Seggie, where a small harbour has been constructed for the convenience of trade; and at Seggie is a pier for the use of the distillery there. A prosperous salmon-fishery is carried on in the bay. A few salmon and trout are taken in the Eden during the season; and near the mouth of the river are extensive

beds of mussels, which are let to tenants who bestow great attention upon the management of them. Two annual fairs for the sale of cattle and pedlery are still held in the village; but they have been for some years declining, and are but thinly attended. Balmullo is pleasantly situated, and has of late years become greatly enlarged. The Dundee line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway passes through the parish and village of Leuchars; it has a station to the south of the village, and still further to the south, near Seggie, diverges the St. Andrew's branch of the line.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrew's, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Crown. The minister's stipend averages £220, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum. Leuchars church, situated in the village, is a highly-interesting structure, and appears to have been erected at different periods, exhibiting beautiful specimens of the ancient and later styles of Norman architecture, with additions of a much more recent character. It consists of three portions, of which that to the east, the most ancient portion, is of semicircular form, and decorated externally by a range of ten circular arches with zigzag mouldings, supported on double pillars: above is a series of nine similar arches and pillars, surrounding the walls. The interior of this portion of the building is lighted by a tier of three circular-headed windows of corresponding character, inserted in the intervals between the pillars; and above the upper series of arches are corbels grotesquely ornamented, from which spring the ribs of the groined roof. The central portion of the edifice differs from the former chiefly in having a series of pointed arches formed by the intersection of circular arches resting on the alternate columns, and in the higher elevation of the roof, which is not groined. It is lighted by two windows on the south, and one on the north. The western portion is not distinguished by any striking features of architectural embellishment. Together with the central part, it is fitted up as the parish church, and adapted for a congregation of nearly 900 persons. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church, and in the village of Balmullo is one for a congregation of the Original Secession. The parochial school is under good arrangement: the master has a salary of £34, with about £10 fees, and a house and garden; also a glebe of two acres of land, and the interest of 2000 merks Scotch bequeathed by the Rev. A. Henderson. A school for English reading and sewing is supported by the Lindsay family; and a parochial library has been established in the village of Leuchars, which already contains a collection of some hundred volumes of general and religious publications. The poor have the rent of land in the hands of the Kirk Session amounting to £24 a year.

At a short distance from the village of Leuchars is a circular mound once surrounded by a moat, on which the ancient castle of Leuchars was erected; but no vestige of the building is remaining: it was a place of great strength, and one of the strongholds of the Earls of Fife, but the fortifications were demolished by the English in the fourteenth century. On Craigie hill, an earthen vase containing about a hundred silver coins of Severus, Antoninus, and other Roman emperors, was turned up by the plough in 1808: most of them are now in the possession of the Lindsay family.

LEVEN, a sea-port, an ancient burgh of barony, and a bathing-place, in the parish of Scoonie, district of Kirkcaldy, county of Fife, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Largo, and 9 (N. E.) from Kirkcaldy; containing above 2000 inhabitants. This place, which is agreeably situated on the sea-shore at the mouth of the river whence it takes its name, was erected into a burgh of barony by charter of the proprietor of the lands of Durie, formerly in the possession of the Gibson family, whose descendants, the Lords Durie, are distinguished in Scottish history. These lands now belong to Charles Maitland Christie, Esq. The town consists chiefly of two parallel streets, connected with each other by several smaller streets crossing them in various directions; the houses are neatly built, and the inhabitants are supplied with water, and the town cleansed and lighted, by a board of police that has been established some years under act of parliament. A handsome carriage-bridge has been constructed over the river, near its mouth, in connexion with the new road leading to Kirkcaldy: the want of this was long severely felt, as there was no bridge for carriages nearer than Cameron bridge, about three miles further up the stream. A subscription library, containing a well-chosen collection of nearly 700 volumes, has been for some time founded; and there is also a mechanics' institution, to which is attached a library of useful works. The weaving of linen is one of the chief branches of the trade of Leven, affording employment to about 170 persons at handlooms in their own dwellings. There are also five mills for the spinning of flax and tow, in which 250 persons are engaged, of whom upwards of 150 are females. An extensive iron-foundry has been many years in operation, and gives constant occupation to about fifty men; about thirty are employed in a saw-mill, and a considerable manufactory of bricks and tiles is carried on. The town derives a degree of traffic from its proximity to the market-towns of Kirkcaldy and Cupar; and the post-office has two deliveries daily. Fairs are held in the spring annually, and likewise in July and October, the former fair for linseed, and the two latter for white linen: about half a century ago, they were numerously attended by merchants from distant parts of the country; but they have now become little more than pleasure-fairs.

The trade of the port consists in the exportation of the coal procured on the Durie estate, and of linen-cloth and yarn, bone-dust for manure, grain, potatoes, whisky, cast and pig iron, ochre, and bricks and tiles; and in the importation of flax, hemp, malt, coal, stone for building, timber, slates, herrings, and bones to grind for manure. There belong to the port two brigs, of 374 tons' aggregate burthen, chiefly in the American trade; and five sloops, of 188 tons' aggregate burthen, employed in the coasting-trade. In a late year, fifteen foreign ships, and 222 coasters, entered inwards; the value of the exports was £60,483, and of the imports, £43,190. Leven harbour, naturally formed by a creek of the river, is accessible at spring-tides to vessels of 300 tons, which can unload and take in their cargoes at the quay; but from the banks of sand near its mouth, which after storms or floods frequently shift their position, the entrance is rather difficult. The quay, also, is not sufficiently extensive for the increasing trade, which, if it should continue to make the same

progress it has made for the last few years, must ultimately lead to the improvement of the harbour and the enlargement of the quay. Facility of intercourse with the neighbouring market-towns is afforded by turnpike-roads; the Edinburgh and Northern railway passes a few miles to the west of the town, and there is also communication with Edinburgh by steam-boats, which leave the port during the summer twice, and in winter once, every day. The parochial church is in the vicinity of the town; and there are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Independents.

LEVERN, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the Upper ward of the county of Renfrew; comprising the villages of Crossmill, Dovehill, Hurlet, and Nitshill; and containing 2490 inhabitants. This parish consisted of a south-eastern portion of the Abbey parish of Paisley, an eastern part of Neilston, and a western part of Eastwood parish; and the district was so called from the river Levern, by which the lands are intersected. It measured three miles in its greatest length, and two miles and a half in its greatest breadth, comprising about 2275 acres. The parish was formed under an act of the General Assembly in 1834. Levern is in the presbytery of Paisley, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and the patronage is vested in the communicants: the stipend of the minister is £84, derived from seat-rents and collections, with a manse and garden valued at £20 a year. The church was built in 1834, and opened for divine service in 1835; and a session-house and two porches have since been added; the whole completed at a cost of £890: there are 660 sittings. The Roman Catholics have also a place of worship.

LEWIS, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, partly in the county of Inverness, but chiefly in that of Ross and Cromarty; containing, with adjacent islands, 21,466 inhabitants, of whom 4429 are in the county of Inverness. This island, which forms part of the series called Long Island, and is the largest of the Hebrides, or Western Isles, is separated from the main land of Ross and Cromarty by the channel of the Minch, and is about eighty-two miles in length, and from eleven to twelve miles in average breadth. It contains the parishes of Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig in the north, and the parish of Harris in the south, the last being in the county of Inverness; and the whole comprises an area of nearly 700,000 acres. The surface is deeply indented with bays and inlets from the sea. Of these the principal are, Seaforth on the east and Loch Reasort on the west, which respectively bound the parish of Harris on the north-east and north-west; and East and West Tarbert, which, by still deeper indentations, almost divide that parish into two detached portions. The island is generally hilly, though the Harris district is more mountainous than the rest of Lewis, from which it is separated by a chain of very considerable height; towards the coast are some tracts of fertile land, but the aspect of the interior is for the most part frightfully dreary and barren. Numerous small streams, issuing from inland lakes, flow through the lower grounds into the sea. Several of them abound with trout and salmon; and the numerous lochs that indent the shores afford lucrative fisheries for herrings, and for white-fish of all kinds. The eastern portion of the isle is in general appropriated to the grazing of sheep and black-cattle, of which considerable numbers are reared; in the western district are some small tracts of arable land, the soil of which is among the most fertile of the Hebrides. The system of agriculture, though slowly improving, is still in a very backward state; and the cottages are built of bog with stone facings inside and out, and roofed with thatch: timber of every kind is extremely scarce. In some parts of the island the coast is low and sandy, and in others abruptly steep and rocky; the bay of Stornoway affords convenient and safe anchorage, well sheltered from all winds, and there are numerous other harbours. The principal inhabited islands off the coast are Bernera, Pabbay, Scarp, Tarrinsay, Anabich, Ensay, Hermitray, Killigray, and Scalpa. At the Buffs of Lewis, or northern headland, is a colony of Danish origin, which has preserved its ancient character without the slightest assimilation to that of the other inhabitants, with whom they scarcely hold any intercourse, though speaking the Gaelic language in all its purity; they are engaged in the fisheries off the coast. There are some remains of forts, Druidical circles, cairns, upright stones, and other monuments of antiquity.—See the articles on the various parishes and islands.

LEWISTOWN, EAST and WEST, a village, in the parish of Urquhart and Glenmorriston, county of Inverness; containing 183 inhabitants. These places are merely small clusters of cottages, and the population chiefly agricultural labourers.

LEY of HALLIBURTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Kettins, county of Forfar, 3 miles (S. E.) from Cupar-Angus; containing 48 inhabitants. It lies nearly in the centre of the parish, on the road leading from Collace to Meigle.

LEYSMILL, a village, in that portion of the parish of Inverkeillor which formed part of the quoad sacra district of Friockheim, county of Forfar, 4 miles (E.) from Dunnichen; containing 173 inhabitants. It is situated in the western part of the parish; and in its vicinity is a considerable pavement quarry, where the stone is dressed by machinery driven by a steam-engine, affording employment to about fifty of the population.

LHANBRYDE, in the county of Elgin.—See St. Andrew's.

LIBBERTON, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of Lanark; including the village of Quothquan, and containing 796 inhabitants, of whom 117 are in the village of Libberton, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Carnwath. This place, the name of which is of uncertain derivation, is situated on the banks of the river Clyde, and comprehends the ancient parishes of Libberton and Quothquan, the latter having been annexed to the former in 1669. The parish is about seven miles in length from north to south, and four miles and a half in average breadth, forming a peninsula bounded on the south and west by the Clyde, and on the north by the river Medwin. It comprises 8703 acres, of which about half are arable, 500 acres woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture and waste. The surface is generally elevated, and along the banks of the rivers level, but in other parts varied with hills, of which Quothquan Law, the highest, is 600 feet above the sea, and covered with verdure to its very summit. The Clyde frequently overflows its banks, adding great fertility to the adjacent lands; it is of very various depth, and fordable in many

places during the summer. In some parts its banks have a height of fifty or sixty feet. The Medwin, which rises in the parish of West Linton, pursues a course of several miles, receives the waters of the North Medwin, and then flows into the Clyde. A branch of it, taking an eastern direction, at Dolphington forms a boundary between the counties of Peebles and Lanark, and afterwards falls into the Tweed. The scenery is pleasing, and in some places embellished with thriving plantations.

In this parish the SOIL is various; near the Clyde, extremely fertile; in other parts, comparatively poor. The crops are oats, barley, bear, potatoes, and turnips: the system of husbandry is advanced; and draining has been practised to a considerable extent, embankments constructed, and much unprofitable land reclaimed and brought into cultivation. The farm-buildings have been also improved, though still inferior to many in other districts of the county. The lands have been inclosed, partly with stone dykes and partly with hedges of thorn, which are kept in good order; and the plantations have been extended. Attention is paid to the management of dairy-farms, and large quantities of butter and cheese are produced for the supply of the neighbouring markets; the cows are all of the Ayrshire breed. The sheep fed in the pastures are a cross between the Cheviot and the Leicestershire. The plantations, chiefly on the lands of Cormiston, Shieldhill, Huntfield, and Whitecastle, are larch, spruce, and Scotch firs, intermixed with various other kinds of trees, and are in a very thriving state. The landed proprietors' residences and tastefully-embellished demesnes add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. Libberton village is pleasantly situated: it has facility of intercourse with Carnwath, the nearest market-town, by a tolerably good road; and the turnpike-road from Peebles to Glasgow passes for nearly a mile through the parish. Quothquan is also pleasantly situated. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4730. It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Biggar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Lockhart family, of Lee and Carnwath; the minister's stipend is about £226, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum. The church, erected in 1812, is a neat edifice adapted for a congregation of 350 persons. The parochial school, situated in the village of Libberton, is well attended; the master has a salary of £30, with £20 fees, and a house and garden. There is also a school at Quothquan, the master of which has £2. 10. annually, being the interest of a bequest, and £6 from house-rents, in addition to the school fees. A friendly society, established in 1811, has contributed to reduce the number of applications to the parish for relief. Near the village are the remains of a circular camp, situated on the extreme edge of a barren moor, about half a mile from the Clyde; it comprises an area of about an acre and a half, and is surrounded by a double intrenchment with a deep fosse.

LIBERTON, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the village of Morton, part of New Craighall, and the former quoad sacra parish of Gilmerton, 3450 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been originally called *Lepers' town*, from an ancient hospital for lepers, of which a memorial is retained in the name of the lands near the site. It is of considerable antiquity, and has been long celebrated for the beautiful remains of CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE, which render it a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. At what time, or by whom, the castle was originally founded, is not precisely known; but for more than three centuries, previously to its coming into the possession of the Gilmour family, its present owners, it was the baronial seat of the Prestons of Preston, whose armorial bearings appear on the walls. During the reign of James III., John, Earl of Mar, the younger brother of that monarch, was for some time detained in confinement in the castle; which was subsequently the residence of James V., when in his minority, while a contagious disease was prevalent at Edinburgh. Craigmillar Castle sustained considerable damage in 1543 and 1547, from the English, by whom it was partly demolished. It was soon restored, however, and, after her return from France, became a residence of Mary, Queen of Scots, whose retinue of French attendants lived in a small village situated at the base of the castle hill, and which, from that circumstance, obtained the appellation of "Little France." In 1566, after the murder of David Rizzio, a conference took place here of the Earl of Huntly, the Earl of Argyll, and others, having for its object the procuring of a divorce between the queen and Darnley, which her majesty refused to sanction; and the castle was subsequently the scene of various historical events. The remains of this once stately edifice are situated on the summit of a rock rising, almost perpendicularly on the south, to the height of 360 feet above the level of the sea. They were once defended by an outer wall with a deep fosse; and within the line of this is still an embattled wall with circular towers on the east, built in 1427, and inclosing the court, into which is an entrance on the north. The ascent to the castle is by a flight of steps, leading into the ancient hall, which is yet entire; and there are several other apartments in good preservation, one of which, of very small dimensions, is said to have been the queen's bed-chamber. On the east is the ancient chapel, now in ruins, and used as a stable; the family chapel built by Sir John Gilmour is also a ruin. The grounds have been lately planted.

The PARISH, which extends from the eastern confines of the Pentland hills nearly to the Firth of Forth, and from the vicinity of Edinburgh to within a mile of Dalkeith, is about seven miles in length and three in mean breadth, comprising an area of rather more than 4700 acres. Of this area almost 4000 acres are arable, 370 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland and plantations. The surface is boldly undulated, attaining in some parts a considerable elevation, and commanding views over a wide extent of richly-fertile and highly-cultivated country, with many interesting features, and much romantic scenery. The view from Craigmillar Castle embraces the city of Edinburgh, the Pentland, Braid, and Blackford hills, the Firth of Forth, the coasts of Fife and East Lothian, and various other objects. In the lower districts the SOIL is a rich loam; in the higher lands, a thin but retentive clay; and on the confines of the Pentland hills, a dry gravel. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in the highest state of improvement; the lands have been well drained, and, from the abundance of excellent limestone found in the parish, have been rendered extremely fertile. The lands are, however, but partially inclosed. Efforts have been made

of late for the improvement of the farm-buildings. Portions of land are laid out in gardens, in which fruit and vegetables are raised for the supply of the Edinburgh market. A sycamore-tree at Niddrie measures nineteen feet in circumference, and one at Morton Hall fourteen feet; and at Moredun, Drum, and Inch are also many fine trees.

In this parish the substrata are chiefly coal and limestone. The former, constituting part of the coalfield of Mid Lothian, was extensively wrought for many years at Gilmerton; but in 1838 the works were suspended, partly from the expiration of the lease, but chiefly from the abundant supply brought to Edinburgh at a more moderate cost: they subsequently came again into operation. A vein of ironstone has been discovered at the same place. The limestone is of excellent quality and very pure, containing about ninety-five per cent of carbonate of lime. There are quarries of it at Burdiehouse and Gilmerton, both in extensive operation. The stone of the former occurs in a seam twenty-seven feet in thickness, of a deep blue colour on the upper surface, and of a light grey beneath; and contains numerous shells, some perfect impressions of different plants, small fishes, and other remains. The stone of the latter is about nine feet in thickness, and contains various organic remains, which are exclusively marine. On the north side of the castle hill at Craigmillar was an excellent quarry of freestone, from which materials were raised for the erection of the Regent's-bridge, George-square, and many of the streets in the southern district of the city of Edinburgh, the barracks at Piershill, and other buildings. The annual value of real property in the parish is £23,715.

Inch House, the seat of Walter Little Gilmour, Esq., is an ancient spacious mansion, erected prior to the year 1617, and beautifully situated in an extensive demesne enriched with wood, and commanding some fine views. Morton Hall, the seat of Richard Trotter, Esq., erected in 1769, and improved by the present proprietor, is a handsome mansion in a demesne tastefully embellished with thriving plantations. The house of Drum, the residence of Miss Innes, is also handsome; it was erected by Lord Somerville. Moredun, the seat of David Anderson, Esq., built by Sir James Stewart; Brunstane, erected in 1639 by Lord Lauderdale; and the houses of Southfield, Sunnyside, St. Catherine's, and Mount-Vernon, are all beautifully situated. The chief village is Gilmerton, which contains 548 inhabitants. There is a branch office here, connected with the Edinburgh post-office; and facility of communication is maintained by various roads, and the lines of the North-British railway company.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Edinburgh, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £326. 14. 7., including £10 prebendal fees; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum: patron, the Crown. Liberton church, erected in 1815, is a handsome structure with a lofty embattled tower, forming an interesting object in the landscape, and contains 1430 sittings. A church, to which a quoad sacra parish was for a time annexed, was erected at Gilmerton (*which see*) in 1837; and this is now a preaching-station, supplied regularly by a preacher of the Establishment: he receives an annual salary of £80, raised by subscription and collections in the parish church. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship and a school. Liberton parochial school is attended by about eighty children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £45 per annum. There are schools also at Gilmerton, Burdiehouse, and Niddrie, the teachers of which have an endowment from the resident proprietors, in addition to the fees; and the teacher at Niddrie has, besides, a house. At Kames is a girls' school, established and supported by Mrs. Trotter. To most of the schools are attached libraries for the use of the children. There are some slight remains of the ancient chapel of Niddrie, formerly a distinct parish; it was founded in 1387 by Robert Wauchop of Niddrie-Marshall, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and made subordinate to the abbey of Holyrood: the burying-ground is still used. The ancient chapel and burying-ground of St. Catherine have long since disappeared. Near their site is a mineral well, the water of which has been found efficacious in the healing of cutaneous disease: a black oily substance constantly floats on the surface of the water. This well was inclosed by James VI., who visited it in 1617; but it was destroyed and filled up by Cromwell's soldiers in 1650: it has, however, been restored, and is now in good preservation. In the vicinity of Morton Hall are several tumuli; and to the west is the hill of Galachlaw, on which Cromwell encamped his army of 16,000 men previously to the battle of Dunbar. At Gilmerton is an artificial cavern of several apartments, excavated in the solid rock in 1724, by an eccentric individual who lived there with his family till 1735, and carried on the trade of a blacksmith. On the lawn in front of the house of Drum are the remains of the ancient market-cross of Edinburgh, placed there in 1756 by the Somerville family.

LIFF and BENVIE, a parish, chiefly in the county of FORFAR, and partly in the county of PERTH; containing, with the villages of Backmuir, Benvie, Birkhill-Feus, Dargie, Invergowrie, Liff, Muirhead, and part of Lochee, 3980 inhabitants, of whom 136 are in the village of Liff, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Dundee. The word *Liff* is a North-British or Pictish term signifying "a flood" or "an inundation," but the reason of its application to the first-named of these two ancient parishes is not now known. The name of Benvie is supposed to be derived from the Celtic term *beinn buidhe*, "the yellow hill or mount". The parishes were united in November 1758. That of Liff, long before this, had received considerable augmentations. The parish of Invergowrie had been annexed to it before the middle of the seventeenth century; and the parish of Logie, including the lands of Balgay and Blackness, had been united to it *quoad civilia* a short time after that period. The lands of Logie, Balgay, and Blackness, however, containing a large portion of the suburbs of Dundee, have been from time immemorial, and are still, connected *quoad spiritualia* with Dundee.

The PARISH is situated at the south-western corner of the county of Forfar, and is bounded on the east partly by Dundee, and on the west and south-west by Fowlis Easter and Longforgan, both in Perthshire. The river Tay forms its southern limit; and the Dighty, a small stream, divides the parish from Auchterhouse and Lundie on the north. It measures six miles from east to west, and four from north to south, comprising about 6000

acres, of which nearly 5000 are under cultivation, fifty or sixty acres in pasture, and the remainder in plantations. The surface rises gently from the Tay for nearly three miles, and attains an elevation of 400 feet, but afterwards declines towards the north. Several rivulets flowing from the west water the different lands, and being joined, at the distance of a mile from the Tay, by a stream running from the east through Lochee, form together the burn of Invergowrie, and after impelling the Invergowrie flour-mills, fall into the bay of the same name.

The SOIL in the lower grounds is either a black loamy earth, or clay, and is much enriched by the facilities afforded to the industrious tenants of obtaining manure from the town of Dundee: on the higher grounds the earth is generally light and sandy, resting upon rock or lime. All kinds of grain are raised, and great attention is also given to green crops, especially turnips and potatoes, of which latter large quantities are usually grown, many of the farmers letting out fields in small allotments for the purpose. The ground is mostly cultivated under the five-shift course; the tenants are skilful and indefatigable, and farm their lands to the best advantage. Dairy husbandry is much on the increase, and numerous cows are kept, of the Ayrshire breed: the rest of the cattle are the Angus, and the sheep the North Highland, but little attention is paid to the improvement of these. The farm-buildings are in general convenient. The substrata of the parish comprise many varieties: the stratified rocks are red and grey sandstone. Great interest has recently been excited among geologists by the discovery of fossil organic remains in the denes of Balruddery, most of which have been determined, by competent authority, to belong to entirely new species; and in consequence also of various doubts with respect to the precise formation of their beds, a minute investigation is expected to take place. Several quarries of excellent freestone are in operation, particularly at Lochee, where they have long been wrought: from one of these a large portion of the material was taken for the construction of Dundee harbour. The yearly value of the whole of the stone raised is estimated at £1800. The plantations are extensive and interesting, adding much to the general beauty of the scenery: they comprise a great variety of trees, some of them, especially about the mansions, of very fine growth; the whole are in a thriving condition, and produce by the sale of cuttings £800 a year. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,503.

The House of Gray, belonging to the representative of the ancient family from which it is named, is a noble and commanding turreted edifice in the manor-house style, built in the year 1716, and the whole in very good condition. It is surrounded by a beautiful park of 200 acres, finely ornamented with choice and venerable old trees; and on the estate are valuable plantations. *Camperdown*, formerly *Lundie, House* is an elegant modern Grecian structure, embellished on the east with a portico supported by eight massive Ionic columns; it is built of white Killala sandstone. The interior contains a beautiful saloon, lighted by a cupola: and among the ornaments of this splendid mansion is a striking and much-admired painting by Sir John Copley, representing the scene on board the *Venerable* immediately after the battle of Camperdown, in which De Winter appears as one of the principal characters, delivering up his sword to the British admiral. Adjoining the house is preserved a large mass of wood exhibiting the effigy of a lion, which was the bulkhead of De Winter's ship, *Vryheid*. About a quarter of a mile from the house are extensive shrubberies and gardens. The mansion of *Invergowrie*, lately much enlarged, is delightfully situated on a slope near the Tay, and commands a view of the bay of Invergowrie, of the course of the river, and of the Carse of Gowrie. *Balruddery House* is a modern edifice, of considerable elegance, and from its elevated site embraces fine prospects of the surrounding scenery, including numerous romantic dells of great beauty, and several rich and extensive tracts in the distance.

The chief village is Lochee, situated partly in the parish of Dundee, and which contains a large population, closely connected in commercial matters and general traffic with the town of Dundee. It is described under its own head, as are the other principal villages enumerated at the commencement of the article. The Kirktown of Liff contains about twenty-six families, and there are thirty-five in Birkhill-Feus: this latter place has been recently let out in small allotments for houses, and is likely to become a settlement for weavers and others, on account of its situation on the turnpike-road from Dundee to Meigle and Cupar-Angus, between four and five miles distant from the first of these towns. Household linen was formerly made in the parish to a considerable extent; but the chief manufacture now carried on is the weaving of coarse linen-cloth principally for exportation, in which many young persons of both sexes, as well as adults, are engaged, except during the spring and in harvest time, when they obtain agricultural work. It is supposed that, out of the population of Lochee connected with this parish, amounting to 2439, two-thirds, both male and female, are occupied in manufactures, and the remainder consist of mechanics, handicraftsmen, and common labourers. Three spinning-mills have been erected in the village since the year 1825; as also one at Denmiln; and at Bullion, near Invergowrie, works of some extent have lately been established for bleaching and dyeing yarn and cloth. The railway and the turnpike-road from Dundee to Perth pass near the southern limit of the parish, and the turnpike-road from Dundee to Meigle and Cupar-Angus through the eastern portion. The agricultural produce is taken for sale to Dundee, only three miles distant from the parish boundary; and from the same place, coal and other necessary articles are procured.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of Lord Gray: the minister's stipend is £268, with a manse, and a glebe of ten acres including the garden. The church, rebuilt in 1831, is beautifully situated in the park of Lord Gray, who liberally granted to the heritors sufficient ground for the site and precincts: seats are provided for 750 persons. The cost of the building was upwards of £2200, exclusive of the spire, which rises from a bell-tower, at the east end of the structure, to a height of 108 feet from the ground. A church was erected at Lochee about the year 1830, at a cost of £2000; it contains nearly 1200 sittings, of which 100 are free, and the income of the minister, who is appointed by the male communicants, is derived from seat-rents and collections. There are also places of

worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with a house and about £37 fees. A school in connexion with the former quoad sacra parish of Lochee was established, and premises erected, in 1837, partly by subscription and partly by a government grant, at an expense of nearly £300; the sum of £12. 10. is annually allowed, as a kind of endowment, by the General Assembly's Education committee. There is also a school of industry, under the patronage of the Countess of Camperdown. The remains are still to be seen here of a castle or palace called Hurly-Hawkin, built by Alexander I., who, having narrowly escaped assassination, founded the church of Scone in gratitude for his deliverance, and made over to it his lands of Liff and Invergowrie. A subterraneous building, with several compartments, was discovered some years since near Camperdown House, and from the domestic utensils found, and other circumstances, it appears to have been inhabited. The walls of the church of Invergowrie, also, are yet standing; it is supposed to be the most ancient place of Christian worship north of the Tay. Among other antiquities is a Druidical temple consisting of nine large stones; and a place on the borders of the parish, to the east, called Pitalpie, or "Pit of Alpine", is supposed to have been the scene of an engagement in the 9th century between the Picts and the Scots, in which the latter were vanquished, and Alpine their king, with many nobles, slain. Not far distant is a stone designated the King's Cross, where it is said the royal standard was planted during the battle. Near the village of Benvie is a strong chalybeate spring, formerly in great repute. The late Professor Playfair, of Edinburgh, was born at Benvie on March 10th, 1748; and Admiral Viscount Duncan resided occasionally at Camperdown, his family seat. The ingenious William Playfair, brother of the professor, was also a native of the parish.

LIGHTBURN, a village, in the parish of CAMBUSLANG, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 1¼ mile (E. S. E.) from the village of Cambuslang; containing 163 inhabitants. This place lies nearly in the centre of the parish, on the road from Hamilton to Glasgow; and is one of thirteen villages within its limits the population of which are chiefly colliers, weavers, cotton-spinners, and operatives of various kinds connected with the mines and manufactures of the district.

LILLIESLEAF, a village and parish, in the district of MELROSE, county of ROXBURGH; containing 771 inhabitants, of whom 355 are in the village, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Selkirk. This parish, the name of which has in various records been written Lillesclive and Lillesclif, is seated on the river Ale, which, after forming its boundary for about four miles, intersects the parish of Ancrum, and then falls into the Teviot. In common with other places similarly situated, it was thickly studded with fortresses, as a defence against the incursions of the enemy during the border warfare, in which it largely participated. Of these there were not less than fourteen, the most considerable being one on the highest part of the eminence whereon the village is built. It was two stories high, and rendered strong by its position, having a gradual ascent from the Ale on the north, and a large pool and morass on the south; the fortress was of rectangular form, and capable of maintaining 100 men within its walls. There were numerous smaller towers, called peels, in the village, in which the inhabitants commonly resided, their houses at that period being necessarily constructed for defence against incessant attacks: the remains of two of these towers are still to be seen. On the suppression of conventicles in the reign of Charles II., the moors in this parish were, from their secluded situation, selected for holding meetings; and some of the inhabitants were visited with imprisonment, exile, and death for attending them.

The PARISH is nearly six miles in length and about two miles and a half in breadth, comprising 7000 acres, of which 2800 are arable, 3500 meadow and pasture, 650 woodland and plantations, and fifty acres waste. Its surface is intersected from east to west by several ridgy heights, and is agreeably varied with rich valleys and well-cultivated declivities, interspersed with flourishing plantations, and presenting altogether an aspect of cheerfulness and fertility. In some places the soil is a loam, but generally it is a heavy clay with a substratum of whinstone. During the last five and twenty years, there have been great improvements in agriculture; a large proportion of the land bears good crops, and is now in a high state of cultivation. The pool and morass which during the border warfare served as a defence to the principal fortress, and which was formerly a resort of sea-gulls, has been partially drained; cattle now pasture on some parts of it, and on others the grass is cut for hay. The system of agriculture called the four-shift course is prevalent. The want of lime, which is to be procured only from a distance of nearly thirty miles, and at a very considerable expense, is deeply felt; but on some farms where it has been used, the increase of the crops, and the melioration of the soil, have been found commensurate with the cost. The plantations are larch and Scotch fir, with a portion of oak, ash, elm, and beech; and being well managed, they are generally thriving. A saw-mill, for the purpose of cutting and preparing timber for paling, fire-wood, and other purposes, has been erected some years on the Riddell estate; it is worked by water, and has been found of extensive use. Many of the farm-houses have been lately rebuilt, in the construction of which, there is much more attention to comfort and convenience than formerly; the fences are well kept, and add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. The principal fuel is coal, which, being brought from a distance of about thirty miles, is of rather high price; but peat of inferior quality, brushwood, and the thinnings of the plantations, are very generally used, though, from the scarcity of the peat, which is nearly exhausted, and the dearness of brushwood, coal is little more expensive. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5684. The principal gentleman's seat is Riddell, for many generations the property and residence of the Riddell family, but which, on the death of Sir John B. Riddell, Bart., in 1819, was purchased by Mark Sprot, Esq.

The village is pleasantly situated, and such of the houses as have been lately built are neat and comfortable; the old ones are the very reverse. A few of its inhabitants are employed in weaving stockings for the manufacturers of Hawick, but the majority are engaged in trades dependent upon agriculture, and a few in agriculture itself. A subscription library has been formed within the last thirty or forty years, which consists of a large collection

of volumes; and a post-office has been established in the village. Facility of communication with the neighbouring towns is maintained by roads kept in repair at the expense of the landowners, their tenants and householders. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Duke of Roxburghe: the minister's stipend is £243. 8. 5., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £17 per annum. Lilliesleaf church, built in 1771, is in good repair, and conveniently situated for the resort of the parishioners, but, from the lowness of the site, is subject to damp; in the eastern aisle is a stone with the date 1110, removed from the old church, which must have been of great antiquity. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school, for which a very commodious building has been erected by the heritors, affords a useful education; the master has a salary of £30, with £17 fees, and a house and garden. There is a private school, for which a schoolroom has been provided rent-free; and the ladies in the neighbourhood patronize and encourage a school for girls, who are taught sewing, reading, and the elements of arithmetic. The sum of £100 was bequeathed to the Kirk Session above a century since; the interest is appropriated by the heritors in lessening the assessment for poor's rates. Two stone coffins, one containing an earthen pot filled with ashes and arms, and inscribed with the date 727, and the other containing the bones of a skeleton of gigantic stature, and bearing the date 936, were discovered in the ancient chapel on the Riddell estate, which has long ceased to exist. These are supposed to have been the remains of ancestors of the Riddell family, to one of whom, Walter Rydale, sheriff of Roxburgh, a charter was granted by David I., confirming to him the estate of Lilliesclive, and others which his father, Gervasius de Rydale, possessed at the time of his death.

LIMEKILNS, a village and sea-port, in the parish and district of Dunfermline, county of Fife, 3 miles (S.) from the town of Dunfermline; containing 949 inhabitants. This place, which was formerly considerable for its trade, appears to have been of some note at an early period. Not far from the harbour is an ancient vault, called the King's Cellar, in which most probably were stored the various articles imported for the use of the royal household in the palace of Dunfermline, and on which is the date 1551. The village stands upon the north shore of the Firth of Forth, and is neatly built. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring lime-works, and in the exportation of coal, lime, wool, and other produce, in which several vessels belonging to the port are engaged. Ship-building, and the curing of fish, are also carried on to a moderate extent. Limekilns harbour, which is accessible to vessels of 300 tons' burthen at spring-tides, is spacious and commodious; and the several shipowners here were incorporated as an Insurance Company, by act of parliament, in 1834. There is a ferry to Blackness; and the steamboats to and from Stirling used to touch at the port. A merchant-seamen's fund has been established. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Church, and a school is held in a room over the King's Cellar.

LINDORES, a village, in the parish of Abdie, district of Cupar, county of Fife, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Newburgh; containing 95 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, most probably arose under the protection of the Macduffs, thanes of Fife, to whom the lands originally belonged, and of whose baronial castle some vestiges remain. The village is of pleasing and rural appearance, and delightfully situated near the lake of the same name. This lake is about one mile in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, its banks abounding in rich scenery; and in the immediate neighbourhood is the handsome mansion of Lindores, the residence of Admiral Maitland, built on a commanding eminence. The high road from Cupar to Newburgh, and the Perth section of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, both pass near the village. The Grange of Lindores, of which the population is 166, is also in Abdie parish.—See Abdie, and Newburgh, in which latter article is a notice of Lindores Abbey.

LINGA, an isle, in the parish of Delting, county of Shetland. It is of very small extent, and is one of a group of islands lying in Yell sound, between Yell and the Mainland. There is safe anchorage for fishing-sloops between this place and Delting.

LINGA, an isle, in the parish of Fetlar, county of Shetland. It lies northward of Fetlar, a short distance from it, and between that island and Unst; and is uninhabited.

LINGA, an isle, in the parish of Tingwall, Whiteness, and Weesdale, county of Shetland; containing 13 inhabitants. This is one of a cluster of isles, lying in the sound of Scalloway, which opens into the bay of the same name.

LINGA, an isle, in the parish of Unst, county of Shetland; situated in Blomel sound, south of the main land of the parish, and uninhabited.

LINGA, an island, in the parish of Walls and Sandness, county of Shetland; containing 9 inhabitants. This isle is situated in Gronfirth voe, St. Magnus' bay; and eastward of the island of Muckle Roe.

LINGA, MUCKLE and LITTLE, two isles, in the parish of Stronsay, county of Shetland. These are small islands, one lying to the north-west of Stronsay; and the other, which is the larger, and sometimes called the Holm of Midgarth, situated in the channel of Linga sound. This channel has two entrances to its convenient harbour, severally northward and southward; and through the latter, which is the wider entrance, large vessels may pass, with the assistance of a pilot, and find safe anchorage in four fathoms of water. On Muckle Linga are the ruins of a chapel.

LINGAY, an isle, in the parish of Barra, county of Inverness. This is one of the Hebrides, and lies in the sound of Pabbay, a short distance north of the island of Pabbay; it is of very small extent, of nearly circular form, and uninhabited.

LINGAY, an isle, in the parish of Harris, county of Inverness. It is an island of the Hebrides, and one of a group lying in the sound of Harris, a little to the east of Groay, and about three miles south of the main land of the parish. Like the preceding, it is nearly of circular shape, and has no population.

LINKTOWN, a town, in the parish of Abbotshall, district of Kirkcaldy, county of Fife; containing 3240 inhabitants. This town is situated on the west side of Kirkcaldy bay, and consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length, and of several lanes which lead into it from various parts of the parish. These are

all narrow and inconveniently formed; and the houses, with the exception of some of more modern erection, are low and of mean aspect. The streets are lighted with gas from works erected in the parish for the supply of Kirkcaldy, Newtown, and places adjacent. Nearly in the centre of the town is a handsome residence belonging to John Pratt, Esq., of Glentarkie, which, being surrounded by grounds tastefully laid out, and embellished with shrubberies and young plantations, adds much to the scenery and general appearance of the place. Most of the chief manufacturers of the parish reside in this town, which contains works of various kinds. The principal trade is the weaving of ticking, and the manufacture of dowlas, canvas, and a thin kind of sheeting; there are several spinning-mills, a pottery for the coarser sorts of earthenware, and a small-beer brewery. The proximity of the market of Kirkcaldy renders the establishment of any at this place unnecessary; but a fair is held on the third Friday in April, formerly much attended for the sale of linseed; and another on the third Friday in October, formerly for the sale of black-cattle. These, however, have both very much declined; and at present, shoes and a few articles of pedlery only are exposed for sale. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. A society for supplying meal at a moderate cost when that article is dear, has been established, and operates as a salutary check upon sudden fluctuations in the price of bread. The town is a burgh of barony, and is under the government of a bailie appointed by the Ferguson family, of Raith. There is a small prison for the temporary confinement of persons convicted by the bailie of trifling offences against the peace; but it is very seldom used. —See ABBOTSHALL.

Obverse. *Reverse.*

Seal.

LINLITHGOW, a royal burgh, a parish, and the seat of a presbytery, in the county of LINLITHGOW, of which it is the principal town; containing, with part of the village of Linlithgow-Bridge, 5950 inhabitants, of whom 3872 are in the burgh, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Falkirk, and 16 (W.) from Edinburgh. This place derives its name, signifying in the Saxon language "the lake of the sheltered valley", from the beautiful expanse of water on which it is situated, in a secluded and richly-fertile vale. It is supposed to have been constituted a royal burgh by David I., who had a castle and a grange here, which formed part of the royal demesnes, and around which the town of Linlithgow, even now wearing an appearance of great antiquity, gradually arose. The earliest charter extant is one granted by Robert II.; but, long before that period, the town had been governed by two bailies, whose names were subscribed to the deed of submission tendered to Edward I. of England in 1292; and during the occupation of the Scottish burghs by the English in the reign of David II., the place had been constituted one of the four principal burghs of the kingdom. On the night previously to the battle of Falkirk, Edward I. encamped his forces on the plains adjoining the town; and in the year 1300 he erected a castle at this place, where he spent the following Christmas, and in which he left an English garrison. The castle was, however, taken by Robert Bruce, who, introducing a few armed men concealed in a waggon-load of hay, obtained admittance for his followers, and put the whole of the garrison to the sword.

James IV., while at the palace of Linlithgow, visited the church previously to his expedition into England, and is said to have received, when offering up prayers for his success, a supernatural warning of the melancholy fate which attended him in the battle of Flodden Field, in 1513. The supposed scene then presented in the church is described in the fourth canto of Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*. A severe engagement took place at Linlithgow-Bridge in 1526, between the forces of the Earl of Angus, whose party, during the minority of James V., held that prince in their power, and those of the Earl of Lennox, who sought to obtain possession of the royal person, and deliver him from their arbitrary control. The Earl of Lennox, after receiving promise of quarter, was killed by Sir James Hamilton; and the place of his interment was long distinguished by a mound called Lennox's Cairn. In 1570, the Earl of Moray, then regent, was shot while passing through the town, from the balcony of a house belonging to the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, by Hamilton of Bothwell-Haugh; his remains were conveyed to Holyrood House, and interred in the church of St. Giles at Edinburgh. During the prevalence of the plague in Edinburgh in 1646, the meetings of the parliament were held in the palace of Linlithgow, in which the members, upon various occasions, had previously assembled; and the town also derives no inconsiderable degree of interest from the circumstance that it was the birthplace of Mary, Queen of Scots, who was born in the palace on the 8th of December, 1542. Linlithgow was visited by Her present Majesty on the 13th of September, 1842, in the course of her tour through Scotland in that year; and every demonstration of respect and loyalty was made by the inhabitants.

The PALACE, which, from a very early period, was the occasional residence of the Scottish kings, is supposed to have been first erected on the site of a Roman station; the original buildings, however, were destroyed by fire in 1424. The present structure, raised by James I., received considerable additions in the reigns of James IV. and James V.: upon the marriage of the latter with Mary of Guise, it became the favourite residence of that queen; and it was afterwards much improved by James VI., on his visit to Scotland in 1617. At this time the buildings occupied a quadrangular area, 175 feet in length and 165 feet in breadth; and though the exterior had a heavy appearance, the interior of the quadrangle displayed much elegance of style and beauty of decoration. In the centre of the inner court was a fountain of freestone, elaborately sculptured in various devices; the surrounding buildings were also ornamented with sculpture. Placed in a canopied niche was a well-executed statue

of Pope Julius II., who presented the sword of state to James V. on his coronation, and on each side of this was the figure of an ecclesiastic, in a smaller niche; but these were destroyed in the eighteenth century. In the rebellion of 1745, General Hawley, who commanded a detachment of the English forces under the Duke of Cumberland, quartered his troops in the palace, which, during their occupation of it, was by some accident set on fire, and reduced to its present ruinous condition. The principal portions now left are, the hall in which the parliaments were held, a noble apartment ninety-nine feet long, thirty feet wide, and thirty-five feet high to the summit of the walls, which alone remain; the room where Queen Mary was born; the banquet-room; and the chapel. What exists of this venerable structure is preserved from further decay by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and is under the superintendence of Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart., as representative of the Earls of Linlithgow, hereditary keepers. Within the last seven years, very considerable and judicious repairs have been executed in the palace. The stair of the north-western turret leading to Queen Margaret's Bower has been made good, so that safe access is now obtained to this favourite retreat of James IV.'s lovely consort, who is said to have hence viewed the departure of the king for the field of Flodden. From this place the surrounding country is seen to great advantage. In 1845 the outer gateway was completely and splendidly restored; the four orders of knighthood borne by James V. were set up anew, and in a style of the most elegant workmanship.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the south bank of the lake from which it takes its name, and extends about a mile along the high road from Stirling to Edinburgh, consisting principally of one street, which, towards the middle, expands into an open area. In this part is the Cross-well, an hexagonal structure, richly sculptured with grotesque figures, and surmounted by a unicorn, the whole rebuilt in 1807 in close imitation of the ancient structure, which had fallen into decay: pure water issues thence, from thirteen different openings, for the supply of the town. The houses are generally of ancient and venerable aspect, interspersed with many of more modern style; and the town is well lighted with gas. The manufacture of boots and shoes is very considerable, giving constant employment to about 300 persons. The tanning and currying of leather are also among the trades carried on here: in the former are five establishments, affording occupation to about thirty men; and in the latter, nine, in which fifty men are employed. An extensive distillery, and a large brewery, engage many hands; there are some works for the making of glue, and part of the female population are occupied in needlework for Glasgow houses. The market day is Friday; and fairs are held on the first Friday after the second Tuesday in January, the last Friday in February, the third Friday in April, the second Friday in June, and the first Fridays in August and November. Facility of communication with the surrounding districts is presented by excellent roads, by the Union canal, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. Linlithgow contains a post-office, and a branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland; and a small monthly paper called *Dick's Advertiser* is published here, and circulated through the county.

The BURGH, under a succession of charters confirmed and extended by Charles I., is governed by a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and a council, together amounting to twenty-seven members. The magistrates have jurisdiction within the royalty, and for a mile beyond its boundaries; but the residence of the sheriff-substitute in the burgh relieves them from exercising any jurisdiction, except in trifling police cases. There are eight incorporated trades, the smiths, weavers, bakers, wrights, tailors, shoemakers, fleshers, and coopers; the fee of admission for a stranger, as a trade burgess, is one guinea, and as a member of the guild £5. The town-house, built in 1668, contains a hall for the transaction of the public business of the burgh, the sheriff's court-house, and the council chamber: the under part of the building was formerly used as a gaol for the town and county, but is now converted into useful apartments connected with the courts. The new gaol, opened in 1845, was erected by the county prison board, at a very considerable expense, and is on an improved plan. In the rear of the town-house are the county-buildings, plain in their exterior, but internally well arranged; the hall is a spacious and handsome apartment, and is embellished with portraits of John, Earl of Hopetoun, by Raeburn, and of Sir Alexander Hope, by Gordon. In connexion with Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, and Lanark, the burgh returns a member to the imperial parliament; the number of persons within the boundaries, occupying houses of £10 per annum and upwards, is about 100.

The PARISH is bounded on the west by the river Avon, separating it from the county of Stirling; and is about five miles in length from east to west, and three miles in breadth; comprising an area of 11,960 acres, of which, with the exception of a moderate portion of land inaccessible to the plough, and under plantations, all are arable. Towards the east and north-east the surface is tolerably level, but towards the south is intersected by a continuous range of hills of various elevation, the highest of which, Cocklerue (Cuckold de roi) and Binny Craig, are each about 600 feet above the level of the sea. On the north side of the loch of Linlithgow, also, are the Irongath or Bonnytoun hills, of inferior height, but commanding fine views of the Firth of Forth and the adjacent country. The lake is about a mile in length, a quarter of a mile in breadth, and of considerable depth, communicating with the Avon by a small rivulet called the Loch burn: towards the centre it is deeply indented by the site of the ancient palace, the grounds of which form a kind of peninsula. The scenery of the lake is strikingly beautiful, its shores rising into eminences richly wooded, and being embellished with the gardens and pleasure-grounds of the palace, whose stately and venerable ruins form a prominent feature. The Avon, likewise, flows through a tract of country abounding in picturesque scenery; and the aqueduct that continues the Union canal across the valley, and the viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway over the same valley, add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. In the lower districts the SOIL is a loam alternated with gravel; and in the higher, of lighter quality, resting on a retentive clay: the system of agriculture is in the most improved state, and the crops are generally abundant. The farms vary from 125 to 500 acres in extent; the lands are well inclosed and drained, and the farm-

buildings substantial and commodious. The cattle are for the most part of the Ayrshire breed, especially on the dairy-lands; there are also many of the short-horned kind. Few sheep are reared, but considerable numbers are pastured: the horses are mostly of the Clydesdale breed. The plantations, some of which are recent, are well managed, and in a thriving state; and the parish in general is well wooded. Limestone is plentiful, and is extensively wrought; coal, also, occurs in thin seams in the southern district, but no mines are in operation. At Kingscavil, Hillhouse, and East Binny are extensive quarries of freestone: from the first was taken the stone for the erection of the palace; and in the last is found a bituminous substance which is sometimes made into candles. On the lands of the Earl of Hopetoun, in the southern part of the parish, a vein of silver was formerly wrought; but every attempt to recover it has failed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £21,384.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £304. 19. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £11 per annum; patron, the Crown. Linlithgow church is supposed to have been originally founded by David I. in the twelfth century as the chapel-royal. The present edifice was built to replace a church consecrated in 1242, and burned down in 1424. It is an ancient and venerable structure in the pointed style of architecture, with a square embattled tower formerly surmounted by a turret in the form of an imperial crown: the church measures 180 feet in length and 105 in breadth; and the walls were once decorated with statues, of which, however, only that of the patron saint, St. Michael, is now remaining. In the south aisle, dedicated to St. Catherine, James IV. received the premonition of his defeat at Flodden Field, already noticed; and in an aisle adjacent lie interred the remains of the Earls of Linlithgow, in leaden coffins. The whole building, which is one of the finest specimens of the kind in Scotland, displays elegant details; it was repaired and enlarged in 1813, and now contains 1100 sittings. There are also places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church, the Free Church, and Independents. The burgh school, under the patronage of the town-council, was formerly conducted by a rector who had a salary of £30 per annum, and an assistant with a salary of £15; but since the last appointment, it has been taught by a rector only. A school for girls was founded by the late Mrs. Douglas. Dr. Henry, the historian, bequeathed his library to the parish; and there is likewise a subscription library and public reading-room. The incorporated trades give small annual payments to decayed members: there are also numerous friendly societies.

Traces of a Roman road, on the summit of a height on the north side of the lake, are plainly discernible, and near it was lately found an urn containing ashes; at the base of the hill of Cocklerue are vestiges of a Roman station, and on the Boroughmuir 300 Roman coins were discovered some years since. To the west of the town are two eminences, one of which was in ancient times the place for administering justice; the plain below is still designated Domesdale. On the eminence called Friars' Brae, southward of the town, was a Carmelite convent, supposed to have been founded in 1290. There was likewise a monastery of Black friars, of which some traces may be seen in the eastern portion of the town; where was also the hospital of St. Magdalene for lazars, subsequently appropriated by James I. for the entertainment of strangers, and the site of which is now covered by the Union canal. A tablet of stone, elegantly sculptured in compartments, was many years since found while digging a grave in the churchyard. In one compartment, the Saviour is represented in the attitude of prayer, with the three Disciples asleep; and in another as saluted by Judas, and seized by the guards, while healing the ear of Malchus, with a figure of Peter sheathing his sword.

LINLITHGOW-BRIDGE, a village, partly in the parish and county of LINLITHGOW, and partly in the parish of MUIRAVONSIDE, county of STIRLING, 1 mile (W.) from the town of Linlithgow; containing 633 inhabitants. It is situated on the Avon, on the high road from Linlithgow to Falkirk; and is distinguished for a battle, fought in 1526, between the faction of the Earl of Angus, who had possession of the person of James V., then a minor, and the party who sought his deliverance from the influence of the Douglases: the conflict took place close to the village, which has given its name to the engagement. The present bridge was built by Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, about the year 1650, as appears by a grant of its customs to Earl George, by Charles II., in 1677. Near the village are the Avonfield print-works and a paper-mill, at both of which a great many hands are employed. There is a subscription library in the village.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, a county, in the south of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth; on the east and south-east, by the county of Edinburgh; on the south-west, by Lanarkshire; and on the west, by the county of Stirling. It lies between 55° 49′ and 56° 1′ (N. Lat.) and 3° 18′ and 3° 51′ (W. Long.), and is about twenty-one miles in length and twelve miles in extreme breadth; comprising an area of 112 square miles, or 71,680 acres; 5675 houses, of which 5333 are inhabited; and containing a population of 26,872, of whom 13,797 are males and 13,075 females. This division of the country, sometimes called West Lothian from its forming the western district of the ancient and extensive province of Lothian, was at the time of the Roman invasion inhabited by the British tribe *Gadeni*. It afterwards became a portion of the province of *Valentia*, and the western boundary of the Roman conquests in this part. No district of the province abounded more with Roman works than this county. A Roman road from the village of Cramond extended along the shore of the Firth to Carriden; where, indeed, the wall of Antonine, of which a very considerable portion traversed the district, is supposed to have also terminated. Upon the departure of the Romans, great numbers of the emigrants from the Irish coast, who had established themselves in Cantyre, removed to these parts, and for a long period retained possession of their settlements, though much harassed by the Picts and others. After the union of the two kingdoms under Kenneth II., they became identified with the Scots; and in the reign of David I., this district of the Lothians was erected into a separate sheriffdom.

With respect to ecclesiastical matters, the county was included in the archdiocese of St. Andrew's, and subse-

quently in the diocese of Edinburgh, of which it constituted the archdeaconry of Linlithgow. It is now in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and comprises one presbytery and twelve parishes. The civil affairs are transacted at Linlithgow, which is the county-town and a royal burgh, where all the courts are held; the shire contains also the royal burgh of Queensferry, the burgh-of-barony of Bathgate, and the burgh-of-regality of Borrowstounness, with some smaller towns and populous villages. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., it returns one member to the imperial parliament. The surface is for the most part pleasingly diversified with gentle undulations, and is intersected nearly in the centre by a range of eminences of moderate elevation. In the east and south the land is generally level; but towards the west are some hills, though of inconsiderable height, which are clothed with verdure, and crowned with woods. The principal river is the Almond, which has its source among the hills of Lanarkshire, and, intersecting the county in a north-eastern direction, flows into the Firth of Forth at the village of Cramond: it is navigable for boats and small craft for a quarter of a mile from its mouth. The river Aven, or Avon, after forming for some distance a boundary between the county and Stirlingshire, falls into the Firth to the west of Borrowstounness. The only lake of any importance is Linlithgow loch, about a mile in length and a quarter of a mile wide, comprising an area of 154 acres. It is beautifully situated among rising grounds richly wooded, and embraces much picturesque and romantic scenery. On the south bank are seated the town and palace of Linlithgow, the gardens of which latter extend westward along its margin; and at the north-west extremity is a small rivulet called the Loch Burn, which, after a short course, flows into the Avon.

About four-fifths of the land are arable, and the remainder woodland, plantations, and waste. Though various, the soil is in many parts extremely fertile; in the lower districts, a gravelly loam; and in the higher parts, chiefly clay resting on a retentive subsoil. Considerable progress has been made in draining, and great improvements have taken place in the system of agriculture; the lands have been inclosed with fences of thorn; the pastures are rich, and the dairy-farms under excellent management. The cattle are principally of the Teeswater and Ayrshire breeds, and the horses chiefly of the Clydesdale breed. There are not many sheep; they are the black-faced, with a few of the Leicestershire breed, which appear to thrive well. The ancient forests, which were very extensive, have mostly disappeared, and have been replaced by modern plantations, adding greatly to the general beauty of the scenery; they are of oak, ash, elm, beech, lime, sycamore, chesnut, and larch, Scotch, silver, and spruce firs. A large portion of the land is also laid out in gardens. The substrata are mainly coal, limestone, and freestone. Ironstone is likewise found in abundance in some parts; lead-mines were formerly wrought in the Bathgate hills, and the ore contained a considerable proportion of silver. The coal is extensively worked, especially in the vicinity of Borrowstounness; and there are large quarries of the limestone and freestone, which latter is of fine texture. Marl, and clay for the manufacture of bricks and pottery, are also abundant. In this county the seats are Binns House, Hopetoun House, Duddingston House, Dalmeny Park, Amondell, Kinneil, Houston House, Wallhouse, Lochcote, Bonhard, Kirk Hill, Middleton, Champfleurie, Balbardie House, Boghead, Polkemmet, Binny, Newliston, Dundas Castle, Craigiehall, and various others. Of the palace of Linlithgow, the birthplace of Mary, Queen of Scots, which was destroyed by fire in 1746, the walls, and some of the principal apartments, are still remaining. Among the principal manufactures are those of salt and of shoes; the spinning of cotton, and printing of calico, employ a considerable number of persons, and there are extensive tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. The chief commerce is the exportation of coal, of which large quantities are shipped from Borrowstounness. Facility of communication is afforded by turnpike and parish roads, kept in excellent order: among the former are the great north road to Edinburgh, the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, and the road from Lanark and Glasgow to Queensferry, where steamers convey passengers across the Firth of Forth. There are also the Union canal, the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and the Bathgate railway. The annual value of real property in the county is £109,322, of which £82,842 are returned for lands, £21,149 for houses, £3561 for mines, £831 for quarries, and the remainder for other kinds of real property. Numerous vestiges remain of Roman roads, camps, altars, vases, coins, and other memorials of that age; also ruins of ancient castles, Druidical remains, monasteries, and other relics of antiquity.

LINTON, a village, in the parish of Prestonkirk, county of Haddington, ½ a mile (S. W.) from Preston; containing, in 1841, 775 inhabitants. It derives its name, by which the whole parish was originally designated, from its situation on the banks of the river Tyne, which in this part of its course, obstructed by precipitous and overhanging rocks, once formed a *lynn*, or waterfall, of great beauty. This fall, since the recent cutting of the crags to facilitate the progress of salmon up the stream, is now scarcely perceptible, except after continued rains, or sudden floods, when the cascade displays its wonted grandeur. The removal of the obstructions has not added to the quantity of the salmon, which are still of small size and in small numbers; but trout of large size, eels, and flounders, are obtained in great plenty and of excellent quality. The village is neatly built and well inhabited; the surrounding scenery, also, is agreeably diversified. The principal approach is by the London road, which passes for four miles through the parish, crossing the river by an ancient bridge near the village, which is inconvenient for the passage of carriages. A post-office is established, and facility of intercourse is afforded by good roads, and by the North-British railway, which crosses the Tyne by a grand viaduct a little above the old bridge, and has a station here. The opening of the railway and the establishment of a corn-market have added much to the importance of the village, which is a rising place. The spinning of wool and the weaving of blankets were formerly carried on to some extent, affording employment to many of the inhabitants; but they have been for a long time discontinued. The parochial school, and a place of worship in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod, are in the village; there are also a female parochial school, one or two libraries, and two or three friendly societies, which last have contributed to diminish the number of claims on the parish. A little westward of the village is an upright stone, sup-

posed to point out the site of sepulture of some chieftain who was killed in battle.

LINTON, otherwise WEST LINTON, a parish, in the county of Peebles; containing, with the village of Carlops, 1515 inhabitants, of whom 550 are in the village of Linton, 11 miles (N. E. by N.) from Biggar. This parish, whose name is derived from the river Lyne, comprises 25,400 acres, of which 4000 are arable, 400 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hilly moor, affording excellent pasturage for sheep. Its surface is pleasingly varied, and the lands have a general elevation of about 600 feet above the level of the sea; the scenery is diversified with wood and water, and from the higher grounds are obtained some interesting and extensive prospects over the adjacent country. The Lyne has its source in the hills to the north; it traverses the parish, and flows into the Tweed. In the same range rise the smaller rivers Esk and Medwin, the former of which constitutes the eastern, and the latter the western, boundary of the parish. There are every where springs of excellent water, yielding an abundant supply. On the lands of Rutherford is a spring called Heaven-Aqua, the properties of which are similar to those of the water at Tonbridge-Wells, in England; it has been rendered easy of access by the new line of turnpike-road which passes close by the spring, and an elegant and commodious hotel has been erected for the accommodation of persons who visit the spot. Near Slipperfield is a fine lake, about a mile and a half in circumference, and of great depth, which abounds with pike and perch, and is frequented by almost every variety of aquatic fowl. It is situated in the centre of a wide tract of barren heath, for the improvement of which considerable efforts have been lately made.

The soil in the upper part of the parish is much interspersed with patches of heath and moss of various kinds, and of different degrees of depth. In the lower parts is a rich loam, occasionally intermixed with sand; in some places, a light dry soil well adapted for the growth of turnips; and in others, a sandy loam mixed with clay and moss. The chief crops are oats, turnips, and potatoes; the system of agriculture is highly advanced, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been extensively adopted. The farm houses and offices are substantially built, and well arranged; and on all the farms threshing-mills have been erected. Considerable attention is paid to the management of the dairy and the rearing of live stock. About 350 milch-cows are kept on the several farms, of the Ayrshire and Teeswater breeds, with an occasional cross of the two; 450 young cattle are pastured, and some of them sold off annually to the butcher. The number of sheep on the various pastures is 9700, of which 3700 are of the Cheviot, and the remainder of the black-faced, breed; and about 180 horses are kept for agricultural uses. There are very few remains of the ancient woods that abounded in the parish, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of Ettrick forest; the plantations are generally well managed, and in a very flourishing condition. The substrata are mainly limestone and coal, both of which have been worked to a considerable extent. There is a very extensive limestone-quarry, and lime-works are carried on at Carlops and at Whitfield; the average quantity of lime is estimated at 20,000 bolls annually. The coal is wrought at Carlops, and also at Harlamuir and Coalyburn. Freestone is quarried at Deepsykehead; and near the village is a hill called Leadlaw from a supposition that it contained lead-ore, frequent attempts to obtain which have been made without success. Pebbles of great beauty are frequently found, closely resembling, and in some instances nearly equal to, the Cairngorum. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7696.

The village of Linton is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Lyne; the place is irregularly built, and many of the houses are of antique appearance. It is inhabited by persons employed in hand-loom weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow, and in the various trades requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood. A fair is held on the last Tuesday in June, for sheep, and is well attended from the neighbouring districts. Fairs are also held on the Friday before the first Monday in April, and the Friday before the 25th of September, for the sale of live stock, and the hiring of farm servants. There is a public show of stock annually in August; and in the winter a ploughing-match takes place, when prizes are awarded to the successful competitors. The approach to the village has been greatly improved by a new line of road lately formed, which has also facilitated the intercourse of the inhabitants with the market-town and other places in the vicinity. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Earl of Wemyss; the minister's stipend averages £233, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. Linton church is a neat and substantial edifice, erected in 1776. There is also a place of worship for the members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34, with about £35 fees, and a house and garden. A parochial library has been established some years, and forms a collection of more than 500 volumes of standard works in the general branches of literature. Cairns are to be seen in several parts of the parish; and in one on the lands of Temple, near Linton village, was discovered a stone coffin of very rude formation, containing human bones: in another, which is still remaining on Garvald-foot moor, a Roman urn is said to have been found. Stone coffins have at various times been dug up in the parish.

LINTON, a parish, in the district of Kelso, county of Roxburgh, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Kelso; containing 526 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying "the town of the lakes," from its situation on the north-west border of a lake of great extent called Linton loch, now drained, and from another lake designated Hoselaw, in the eastern extremity of the parish. The church appears to have been bestowed in the reign of David I. upon the abbey of Kelso by Sir Richard Cumyn, ancestor of John Cumyn who aspired to the crown of Scotland; and the lands of the parish were granted in the reign of William the Lion to William de Somerville, son of Roger, Baron of Whichnor in England, as a reward for his having destroyed a ferocious animal that committed great depredation in the neighbourhood. He was afterwards made principal falconer to the Scottish king, and sheriff of Roxburghshire. The new proprietor resided in the castle of Linton, which he had founded, and which afforded an asylum to his father, Roger de Somerville, on the subsequent defeat of the English

barons who had extorted from King John the grant of *Magna Charta*. Roger died in this castle, which continued to be the seat of his descendants till near the close of the fourteenth century, when they removed to the castle of Cowthally, in Carnwath. Linton Castle was besieged by the Earl of Surrey in the reign of Henry VIII., and razed to the ground; and scarcely any vestiges of the building are now to be traced: within the last half century, a large iron door was dug out of the ruins, which appears to have belonged to the dungeon. Walter de Somerville, the third baron, was a faithful adherent to the fortunes of Wallace, under whose banner he fought against Edward I. for the defence of his country; and his son, John de Somerville, strenuously maintained the cause of Bruce, after whose defeat at Methven he was taken prisoner by the English. During the border warfare, this parish, forming part of the Dry Marches, was the principal thoroughfare between the two kingdoms, and consequently participated largely in the transactions of those times, in which the family of Kerr of Graden distinguished themselves. There are still some traces in the parish of their ancient residence, which seems to have been a strong fortress, surrounded by a moat.

The PARISH is about six miles in length and two in breadth, and is bounded on the east by the county of Northumberland. It comprises about 6500 acres, of which nearly 5500 are arable, eighty woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. The surface rises in gentle undulations from a rich and fertile vale near the western boundary, and is inclosed on the north by a range of hills, of which Kiplaw, Hoselaw, and Blakelaw are the principal. Linton loch, the larger of the two lakes from which the parish took its name, was nearly circular in form, and had an area of about fifty acres; it was surrounded by hills of considerable height cultivated to their summit, except on the west, where was a valley through which its superfluous waters found their way into the river Kale. The lake has, however, been drained, and the soil is now under corn husbandry: beneath is a bed of rich marl, which is wrought by the tenant to a good extent. Hoselaw lake comprises a rectangular area of about thirty acres, and is of an average depth of fifteen feet; it abounds with perch and silver-eels, and is much resorted to in summer by anglers. There are springs of excellent water in various parts of the parish, and numerous rivulets descend from the neighbouring hills. The SOIL of the western district is various, consisting of loam, clay, and gravel; in the eastern portion the land is of a lighter quality. The chief crops are wheat and barley, with a due proportion of oats; the plantations consist of fir, oak, ash, and elm, for which the soil seems favourable. Lime is obtained from the county of Northumberland, whence also coal is brought for fuel; a small seam of coal was discovered in the parish, but found incapable of being wrought with any profit. The substratum is generally whinstone rock, in which crystals are frequently discovered: and there is a quarry of freestone of excellent quality, but not worked to any great extent. Considerable improvements have been made in draining, and much waste land has been lately brought into cultivation. The fences of thorn are kept in good order, and interspersed with hedge-row timber, which is highly ornamental. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and the cottages of the labouring class have an air of cleanliness and comfort. In general the pastures are good; and great attention is paid to improvement in the breeds of cattle and sheep: the former are principally of the short-horned kind, and the latter of the Leicestershire. The agricultural produce finds a ready market at Berwick; the live stock is chiefly sent to the markets of Edinburgh and Morpeth. The principal landowner is Mr. Elliot of Harwood and Clifton, to whom rather more than two-thirds of the land belong, and whose seat, called Clifton Park, is in the valley at the western extremity of the parish, in the centre of a thriving plantation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5586.

Linton is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Kelso, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of Mr. Elliot: the minister's stipend is £239. 2. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum. The church, occupying the summit of a circular hill, and approached by an avenue of stately trees, is of very great antiquity, and has been put into a state of substantial repair within the last fifty or sixty years; it affords accommodation to 200 persons, and though situated at a distance from the eastern part of the parish, is easily accessible to the great majority of the parishioners, The parochial school affords education to about forty children; the master's salary is £34, with £30 fees, and a house and garden. There are several mineral springs, one of which, on the farm of Bankhead, is deemed efficacious in scorbutic complaints. Jasper, in large masses, is frequently turned up by the plough in different parts. The site of Linton Castle may still be traced on the summit of a hill near that on which the church is situated; but it has been planted with trees. On the summits of various other hills are remains of round encampments, probably formed during the wars of the border; and in many places are tumuli, some of which have been opened, and found to contain urns of clay of circular form, inclosing human bones. Some of them are supposed to be of Roman origin; and in parts of the parish the tumuli are so numerous as to warrant the conjecture that it must have been the scene of some considerable battle. In repairing the church, a large grave was discovered containing fifty skulls, many of which showed marks of violence, and which are supposed to be those of warriors slain in the battle of Flodden Field. In the moss, about three feet beneath the surface, has been found a Roman spear of brass.

LINTRATHEN, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 7 miles (W.) from Kirriemuir; containing, with the village of Bridgend and the hamlet of Pitmudie, 981 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from a Gaelic term signifying "rapid lynn", on account of a waterfall near the church, is ten miles in length and five in extreme breadth, and comprises an area of about 10,000 acres; about 3000 are cultivated, above 1000 occupied by wood, and the remainder moorland. It is situated in the district usually called the Braes of Angus, consisting of that portion of the county between the Grampian range and the valley of Strathmore. The upper division is formed of part of the inferior Grampian elevations, and the lower of sloping valleys, separated by hills of moderate height. On the west the parish is partly divided from Glenisla parish by the Isla, a beautifully-picturesque stream flowing for two miles of its course between rocky banks, more than 100 feet high,

and of singularly-diversified forms. In its progress the river displays the two cascades of the Reeky Lynn and the Slug of Achrannie, and increases the striking impression of the romantic scenery around by the fury of its action in the rocky cavities into which it precipitates itself at the latter fall. The Melgum, rising in the mountains, flows smoothly till it reaches the village, where its bed becomes rocky, and whence, for about three miles, to its confluence with the Isla, it rolls onwards in a series of waterfalls that constitute some of the most attractive features in the scenery. The loch of Lintrathen, situated within a quarter of a mile of the church, is nearly circular in form, and highly picturesque: the ground on the north and south sides is several hundred feet high, and ornamented with plantations; and at the western extremity is the Knock of Formal, having an elevation of 1500 feet, and covered with wood to the summit. Trout are abundant in this water, as well as in the rivers; and perch also are taken, with a few pike.

The prevailing SOIL is a deep black loam, lying chiefly on granite and trap. The lands are under the best system of cultivation, and produce all the usual kinds of grain, of good quality, though but little wheat is grown, on account of the severity of the winters. Turnips, also, and potatoes are raised to a considerable extent, and the whole of the produce of the parish averages annually in value £12,480. The six-shift course is mostly followed; wedge-draining has been successfully practised, and, with the liberal application of lime and bone-dust manure, has greatly increased the worth of the land. Most of the farms are inclosed with stone fences, and the buildings are of a superior character. The cattle are very numerous; they are of the Angus-shire polled breed, with a few of the Teeswater. In this parish the only natural wood is on the banks of the rivers; but 1200 acres of plantations, consisting of larch and Scotch fir, with sprinklings of oak, ash, beech, and plane, have been formed within the last forty or fifty years. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3838. The village, situated near the church, is in a ruinous state; but the houses are expected shortly to be rebuilt. The fuel generally in use is peat, obtained from the mosses, which however are nearly exhausted: coal is sometimes procured from Dundee, whither, as well as to Forfar and Kirriemuir, the produce of the district is for the most part sent for sale. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Earl of Airlie. The minister's stipend is £159, of which more than a third is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 a year. Lintrathen church is a plain structure that will hold 400 persons: it was built in 1802, and repaired in 1829; but is inconveniently situated near the southern boundary of the parish, eight miles and a half from the opposite extremity. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £30, with a house, and £26 fees.

LINWOOD, a village, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of KILBARCHAN, Upper ward of the country of RENFREW, 2½ miles (W.) from Paisley; containing 1126 inhabitants. This village, which has arisen entirely since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, is situated on the lands of Blackstone, and consists of numerous well-built houses and neat cottages inhabited by persons employed in factories. The principal factory, originally erected in 1792, and burnt down in 1802, was rebuilt by the present company in 1805. It has a central range 170 feet in length and sixty-one high, with a west wing 100 feet long and forty-one in height, and an east wing eighty feet in length and about thirty high. The machinery is propelled by two water-wheels and a steam-engine, together of sixty-eight horse power; and the number of persons employed is on the average 400. There is also a mill belonging to Mr. Henderson, sixty-seven feet in length and forty-four feet in breadth, in which are 4000 spindles, put in motion by a steam engine of sixteen-horse power, and affording occupation to about forty persons. A school has been established by the proprietors of the works, who allow the teacher a salary of £20, with a school-house; his income, with the fees, amounting to about £60.

LISMORE and APPIN, a parish, in the district of LORN, county of ARGYLL; containing, with the quoad sacra parish of Duror, 4193 inhabitants, of whom 1399 are in Lismore and 1102 in Appin, the former 7 miles (N. N. W.) and the latter 10 (N. by E.) from Oban. The name of the first of these two places, in Gaelic *Lios-Mor*, "a great garden", is generally considered as having been applied to the locality from the unusual richness of its soil, it being situated in a part of the country which is of comparative sterility. The etymology of Appin is altogether uncertain. Many think it probable that it has been corrupted from the appellation *Abb-fhon*, "abbot's land", as the upper parts of the district anciently belonged to the parish of Elean-Munde, so called from St. Munde, who was an *abbot* in Argyll in the tenth century. Some are of opinion, however, that the name of Appin is derived from the word Appenine, as descriptive of the mountainous features of the surface. Lismore and Appin were formerly called the parish of Kil-Muluag, or Kil-Maluag, from a saint who lived in the seventh, or, as some imagine, in the twelfth, century, and whose remains were brought to Lismore for interment. The spot, indeed, where the debarkation took place is still shown, and is named Port-Maluag. Lismore was once the seat of the bishopric of the Isles, and afterwards formed the head of that of Argyll, this county being erected into a separate see upon a petition presented to the pope by John the Englishman, Bishop of Dunkeld, on which occasion the new bishop fixed his residence at Lismore, where the ruins of his castle are yet to be seen. The humble cathedral now forms the parish church.

This Highland PARISH is in the district of Upper Lorn, and is of prodigious extent. It consists of the island of *Lismore*, one of the Hebrides, situated in the arm of the sea generally designated Loch Linnhe, but sometimes Linnhe-Sheilich; the tract of *Kingerloch*, belonging to the old parish of Lismore, and on the western side of the loch; and the extensive tract called *Appin*, stretching from the coast of Loch Linnhe on the west to Perthshire on the north-east, and upon the north having the waters of Loch Leven, by which it is separated from Inverness-shire. Loch Creran forms the south-eastern boundary of the parish: the Lynn of Lorn, an arm of the sea three leagues wide, runs on the south; and on the west is the sound of Mull. *Lismore* is ten miles long, and one mile and a half in average breadth, comprising 9600 acres; while *Kingerloch* is sixteen miles

long and four broad, and includes 40,960 acres. The length of *Appin*, from south-west to north-east, is about forty-eight miles, and the medium breadth ten miles; the number of acres is computed at 307,200, making the aggregate number in the parish 357,760, of which 4000 are cultivated, the same number occupied by wood, and the remainder pasture and waste. The parish comprehends, in the most attractive combinations, every description of Highland scenery, consisting of lofty hills and mountains; romantic glens and valleys, enlivened and ornamented with picturesque waters and cascades; and several fine fertile plains. The SEA-COAST embraces altogether a line of about eighty miles. That of *Appin* measures forty-six miles, from the extremity of Loch Creran, on the east, to the head of Loch Leven on the north, and is in general sandy, often bold and exceedingly irregular, and marked with many curvatures and indentations forming convenient bays and harbours. From the port and village of Appin the line is tolerably straight to Keill, or Cuil, where it makes a sudden flexure to the west, constituting a fine expansive bay; it then winds, with considerable irregularity, round towards the north of the district, and assumes a pretty uniform appearance at Loch Leven. To the south of the village of Appin, the indentations and harbours are very numerous. At the mouth of Loch Creran is safe anchorage for small craft; westward is the well-sheltered bay of Airds, where shoals of herrings are sometimes taken; and a few miles to the north is the sound of Shuna, formed by the island of that name and the main land of Appin, and affording ample security for shipping in the most stormy weather. The bay of Cuil, already referred to, is bounded by a semicircular line measuring a mile between its extremities, and has a fine sandy beach: large draughts of herrings that visit the bay are often brought to shore. To the north of this is the bay of Kentailen, a small creek well defended by the adjacent heights, which are crowned with wood.

The *Lismore* coast, twenty-four miles in extent, is also bold, and the water deep even at the shore, except towards the north-east, where the island is low and sandy. At the northern extremity of the isle, on the west coast, is Port-Ramsa, a spacious harbour with good anchorage, protected by several small islands; and a little to the south-west of this is Loch Oscar, or Oscar's bay, so called, it is said, from the circumstance of a party of Fingalians, who came hither to enjoy the pleasures of the chase, having anchored their vessel in the bay. The landing-place is still called Portnamurlach, or Port-na-mor-laoch, "the landing-place of the great heroes;" and in the vicinity is an eminence, whence the female part of the company beheld the sport, and which is yet designated Druim-nam-Ban-Fionn, or "the ridge of the Fingalian ladies." The bay affords a secure retreat for large vessels, protected by several islands, among which the chief is Elein-Loch-Oscair, or "island of Oscar's bay;" but it is of dangerous entrance on the north. Several smaller harbours, comprending principally Salen, Killchiaran, and Achnacroish, are only fit for boats. The navigation is highly hazardous in some parts, especially at the rock of Carraig, between the southern end of Lismore and the island of Mull: here, also, is a most violent current; but a lighthouse erected about 1833, on the little island of Musdale, has proved of great service in preventing accidents. The *Kingerloch* district embraces a coast of sixteen miles, which is sandy, often bold and rocky, and contains a harbour called Gerloch, or Loch Chorey, the most spacious in the whole parish, being a mile long and half a mile broad; it has good anchorage for vessels at all seasons. Most kinds of fish common to the shores of the county are caught off this parish, including cod, ling, haddock, whiting, lythe, mackerel, and flounders, with considerable quantities of salmon and herrings; they are all taken principally for domestic use, except the salmon, many of which are sent to the south. Oysters are found in Loch Creran, and the usual sorts of shell-fish on every part of the coast.

The loftiest elevations in the INTERIOR of the parish are the mountains of Glencoe, celebrated by Ossian, and in the neighbourhood of which the country is wild in the extreme, and uninhabited, consisting for the most part of hill, moss, moor, and glen. These sublime and commanding masses, piled in immense bodies one upon another, in some places attain 3000 feet above the level of the sea. They are accessible only among their lower portions, where tolerable pasture is afforded for sheep; the summits, which are the resort of eagles, have never been explored by any human being. The heights rise almost perpendicularly, and with surpassing grandeur, on each side of the glen, the deep narrow gorge and solitary recesses of which are seldom warmed by the rays even of the summer's sun. The hills of Ballichulish, a beautiful range covered with rich verdure nearly to their summits, attain an elevation of about 2000 feet above the sea, and, in a few scattered trees still remaining, exhibit relics, and define the western boundary, of the ancient Caledonian forest. The Kingerloch coast is marked by hills of less height, but much more abrupt and rocky, and broken by many ravines opening into pleasing valleys, and by some caves of inferior extent. Several recesses, also, of this description occur on the Lismore coast. The chief rivers in the parish are the Coe and the Creran: the former traverses Glencoe, and joins Loch Leven at Invercoe; while the latter, having passed through Glencreran, and received the Ure and other tributaries, empties itself into Loch Creran at its head. Kingerloch contains the smaller stream of the Coinich; and the parish is also watered by the Duror, the Laroch, and the Leven, all of which produce salmon and good trout. Lismore abounds in springs of beautiful water, which find reservoirs in the numerous fissures and caverns penetrating the great bed of limestone rock whereof the island consists. There are also several lochs in Lismore, of moderate dimensions; some of them contain fine trout, and one is well stocked with eels.

The climate of the parish is exceedingly moist, the sleet and rain that fall here being considerable; but the mildness of its temperature, and the genial nature of the soil in some parts, especially in Lismore, which is considered to a great extent a grain country, favour the operations of husbandry; and the crops, though not large, are in general excellent. Appin, comprehending the districts of Airds, Strath of Appin, Duror, Glencreran, and Glencoe, is almost entirely a pastoral district; but there are some flat grounds adjacent to the sea-shore, on which the soil is generally light and gravelly, producing good crops of potatoes, barley, and oats. The farms and houses here, which have a very interesting and picturesque appearance, are, however,

soon succeeded by grazing tracts, stretching far into the more hilly country, where the soil is frequently clayey and mossy. The sheep are mostly the native black-faced; but the Cheviots have been lately introduced, some of which are crossed with Leicesters. A large number are always kept, the average being about 25,000; and, like the cattle, which are chiefly the Highland breed, they are of a very good description. Many fine horses are kept, and Lismore is celebrated for its beautiful grey and dappled breed. Several improvements have been introduced on the estates of the chief proprietors within these few years, principally consisting of draining, inclosing, and the reclaiming of waste lands; and the rotation system of crops is practised to a limited extent. The arable land in Appin and Kingerloch is always let with large uncultivated tracts, at one given rate per acre; in Lismore, some farms, to which there is no hill pasture, pay about £1. 10. per acre. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £15,708.

The substrata in Lismore are entirely limestone. In Appin, among the varieties of rock, slate is prominent, and is extensively wrought on the farm of Laroch, near South Ballichulish, at the foot of Glencoe. At the works there, which have been in operation for about fifty years, a fine compact and durable material is raised, suited in every respect for roofing; of a deep-blue colour; and having pyrites, called "diamonds" by the quarrymen, wrought completely into its texture. The total number of people employed, with the carpenters, blacksmiths, and others, is about 300; they mostly live on the estate, in neat well-built tenements with a portion of ground attached, and are in comfortable circumstances. From five to seven millions of slates are raised yearly, and sent to numerous sea-ports in Scotland and Northumberland, from a harbour almost close at hand, where there is a large wharf, to which the cargoes are conveyed by tramroads on an inclined plane from the quarries. There is also lead in several places; but the attempt to work it has proved unsuccessful. The wood growing in Lismore consists of the hard species, comprising plane, beech, and ash: that district is said to have been at one time covered by a large deer-forest. The trees usually grow in clusters, and, being interspersed about the island, supply an agreeable relief to the uniformity of its scenery arising from the continuous verdant and arable tracts. The wood in Appin is partly natural and partly planted: among the former are oak, ash, birch, and hazel; and the latter comprises plane, beech, ash, elm, and several kinds of fir, the whole interspersed with beautiful hollies of rich green hue. The sea-shore of Appin, and the lands immediately stretching from it, are favourite localities for gentlemen's seats. Elegant and pleasing mansions, mostly of modern erection, embosomed in well-wooded valleys, and enlivened by neighbouring rivulets and cascades, rise in various directions, backed by lofty mountains and commanding in front fine sea views. The chief are Kinlochlaich, Appin House, Airds, Achnacone, Ardsheal, Ballichulish, Fasnacloich, and Minefield.

The villages in the island are Clachan and Port-Ramsa, the latter of which, a fishing-village, has a good harbour; those in Appin are Laroch, Port-Appin, Tayribbi, and Portnacroish. The whole of them are small, with the exception of Laroch, where the population, consisting to a great extent of people engaged in the slate-mines, amounts to about 500, and is gradually increasing. A post-office is established at Appin, communicating daily with Inverary; and a sub-office at Lismore communicates twice a week with Appin. A sub-office, also, at Kingerloch, communicates twice a week with Strontian. The Kingerloch district is destitute of roads; those in Lismore are in tolerable order, but far inferior to the roads in Appin. Much traffic is carried on in pigs, poultry, and eggs, which were formerly sold at the market-town of Oban, distant ten miles by land from Appin, and seven by sea from Lismore. This description of produce, however, is now chiefly sent to Glasgow by steam-vessels, which pass on their way from Inverness, and touch here twice a week in summer, and once in winter. The sheep and cattle are disposed of principally to drovers. A fair is held at Duror, in Appin, in the month of April, and another in October; and cattle-markets for receiving the stock from the various districts, are held at the periods when the drovers are passing through to the south-country markets. A fair of minor importance, and only for local purposes, is held at Lismore in October.

This parish is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Lorn, synod of Argyll, and in the patronage of the Duke of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £213, with a manse, and a glebe of ten acres, valued at £17. 10. per annum. There are two parochial churches. That at Lismore, situated on the Appin side of the island, was formerly the cathedral of the diocese, but presents no features either of grandeur or of beauty. It is less than sixty feet in length by thirty in breadth; there are no aisles, and it seems to have had neither transepts nor nave. It was newly roofed in 1749, and accommodates 540 persons with sittings. Appin church, containing 350 sittings, was built in 1749, and enlarged in 1814; it is conveniently situated in the Strath district, in the midst of the incumbent's charge. There is also a quoad sacra church at Duror, about nine miles from the parish church of Appin, and to which the districts of Duror and Glencoe are attached. Two missionaries, surported by the Royal Bounty, officiate in Kingerloch, Glencoe, and Glencreran: but these places are only the parts of their charge belonging to this parish, their services being shared with other parishes adjacent. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship in Glencoe. An episcopal chapel is maintained in Glencoe, and another at Portnacroish in Strath of Appin; they were till lately served by the same clergymen, who officiated alternately. A Roman Catholic chapel is situated near the slate-quarry at South Ballichulish; and there was formerly a Roman Catholic seminary in Lismore, instituted in 1801, but removed from the island in 1831. Of the six parochial schools, two are in Lismore, and four in Appin; three of the latter, situated respectively at Glencreran, Glencoe, and Duror, sprang from the chief school in Appin. Gaelic and English reading, and the usual elementary branches, are taught in all these schools, and Latin and mathematics in some of the schools if required. The master of the principal school in Lismore has a salary of £17, a sum of £10 from Queen Anne's mortification, and about £10 fees; the master of the second school receives £19 per annum, and £12 fees. The master of the chief school in Appin has a salary of £20, with £10 from Queen Anne's mor-

tification, and about £10 fees; and the three other masters respectively £6, with £5 fees; £18, with £8 fees; and £8, with £6 fees.

In this parish the relics of antiquity comprise the remains of numerous castles, the chief of which is that of *Elein-an-Stalcaire*, or "the island of the falconer," built by Duncan Stewart of Appin, who was constituted its hereditary keeper, for the accommodation of King James IV. when hunting. It is situated on a rock, in the sound separating Lismore from Appin; and was new-roofed and floored in 1631. *Castle-Coeffin*, in Lismore, also a very ancient structure, covered with ivy, is said to have been erected by a Danish prince after whom the castle is named. Nearly opposite, on the Kingerloch coast, is *Castle-Mearnaig*, sometimes called the Castle of Glensanda, standing on a rock, and celebrated for its fine echo. There are also the castle of Shuna, and those of Tirefoor and Achinduin in Lismore, at the last of which the bishop of Argyll occasionally resided. The other antiquities consist of obelisks, cairns, tumuli, and the remains of religious houses, none of them of much note.—See GLENCOE, and DUROR.

LITTLE COLONSAY.—See COLONSAY, LITTLE. *And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix, will be found under the proper name.*

LITTLE-MILL, a village, in the parish of OLD KILPATRICK, county of DUMBARTON; containing 136 inhabitants. This village is situated on the north bank of the river Clyde. Messrs. Mills and Wood had a considerable yard here for ship-building; it was opened by them in the spring of 1834, and they built in it several steamers of the larger size: no trace of it is now to be seen. About 50,000 gallons of whisky are annually produced in a distillery here. There is a small school.

LIVINGSTONE, a parish, in the county of LINLITHGOW; containing, with part of the village of Blackburn, about 1000 inhabitants, of whom about 140 are in the village of Livingstone, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from Mid Calder. This place derived its name from a personage of consequence in early times, called Levin; and the old charter name of the parish was *villa Levini* (Levinstun). Livingstone Peel, in the time of David I., was the baronial residence of the family of Livingstone, whose descendants were elevated to the peerage by the title of Barons Livingstone, and of whom Alexander, the seventh baron, was by James VI. in the year 1600 created Earl of Linlithgow. This title, however, became extinct on the attainder of James, the fourth earl, for his participation in the rebellion of 1715. Of the ancient castle there were some remains till the middle of the last century, consisting chiefly of the fosse and rampart; but they have entirely disappeared; and the more modern mansion of the Livingstone family was taken down by the present proprietor, the Earl of Rosebery, soon after he purchased the lands. About half a mile north-eastward of the castle, was once a building said to have been a hunting-lodge of the kings of Scotland during their residence in the palace of Linlithgow, and of which the fragment of a square tower was remaining within the last forty or fifty years.

The PARISH was formerly of much greater extent than at present, as it included the parish of Whitburn, which was separated from it in 1730. It is now about seven miles in extreme length from north-east to south-west, and something less than one mile and a half in breadth, comprising an area of 5800 acres, of which, with the exception of nearly 300 acres of woodland and plantations and 200 acres of moss, the whole is arable and pasture. The surface, though boldly undulated, scarcely rises into hills of any striking height, except in the north-eastern extremity, where the Dechmont-law, or Knightsridge hill, attains an elevation of 686 feet above the level of the sea, commanding an extensive and richly-diversified prospect. The lower grounds are watered by the river Almond, which in its course through the parish is but a moderate stream turning some mills, though, when flooded, it frequently bursts its banks, and expands into considerable breadth. In general the SOIL is clay, much improved by draining and manure; the crops are favourable, and the lands not under the plough afford good pasturage for cattle, of the Ayrshire and Teeswater breeds, with occasional crosses. The lands are well inclosed, and all the more recent improvements in husbandry have been adopted. The plantations consist of spruce, larch, and Scotch fir, with an intermixture of the hard-woods: they are well managed, especially those on the lands of the Earl of Rosebery, the yearly thinnings of which are considerable. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4556. Limestone, coal, and whinstone are the principal substrata; but they have not been wrought to advantage. Compact basalt is found near the base of Dechmont-law; and still nearer the base, on the eastern side, is fine blue shale: the summit is greenstone. There are several quarries of whinstone and sandstone; and near the village of Blackburn is a quarry of lakestone, producing excellent stone for laying ovens; it is regularly wrought, and stones are sent from it to all parts of the country. Excellent clay for tiles is found at City, and wrought to a considerable extent.

Blackburn House is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds embellished with thriving plantations. The village of Livingstone has a public library containing about 300 volumes, supported by subscription: at the village of Blackburn, which is described under its own head, the cotton manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent. Facility of intercourse with the adjacent district is maintained by good roads. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £188. 12., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum; patron, the Earl of Rosebery. Livingstone church, rebuilt in 1732, and recently repaired, is a neat structure containing 263 sittings. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church and Independents. The parochial school, a handsome edifice built in 1844, is attended by about seventy children; the master has a salary of £34, with a commodious house and garden, and the fees amount to about £35. There is also a school at Blackburn, supported by subscription.

LOANHEAD, a village, in the parish of LASSWADE, county of EDINBURGH, 1¼ mile (W. by S.) from Lasswade; containing 810 inhabitants. This is a rural and pleasant village, situated a little east of the high road from Liberton to Penicuick. Loanhead is a favourite retreat in summer for families from the larger and more busy towns around, particularly Edinburgh, from which city it is distant between four and five miles. It contains a number of good houses and several handsome villas; and possesses the advantage, not usual in such small places, of an excellent supply of water, brought in pipes.

In the neighbourhood are collieries, considerable paper-mills, and a brewery; employing a large part of the population. There is a Cameronian meeting-house; and the visiters have the benefit of a subscription library.

LOANHEAD, a village, in the parish of DENNY, county of STIRLING, 1¾ mile (S. S. W.) from the village of Denny; containing 74 inhabitants. This village is situated in the eastern portion of the parish, upon a stream that flows into the river Bonny. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the collieries and in the various manufactories in the neighbourhood. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church; and a library, containing 500 volumes, is supported.

LOANS, a village, in the former quoad sacra parish of TROON, parish of DUNDONALD, district of KYLE, county of AYR, 7½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Kilmarnock; containing 205 inhabitants. This village is situated on the turnpike-road from Ayr to Irvine, and is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the works in the immediate vicinity,

LOCHALSH, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Kintail; containing, with the village and former quoad sacra parish of Plockton, 2597 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name is said to be of Danish origin, and of which little of the early history is known, is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, and is bounded on the north by Loch Carron, and on the south by Loch Alsh. It is skirted on the east by a lofty range of hills, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean and the narrow channel which separates the Isle of Skye from the main land. Lochalsh parish is about twenty-eight miles in extreme length, and eight miles in average breadth; and more than one half of it is uninhabited. The surface is hilly and mountainous; but the hills are less rugged than in the more northern districts, and of many of the smaller hills, the lower acclivities are susceptible of cultivation, and the summits clothed with a thin moss affording tolerable pasture. About 1500 acres are arable, 3000 meadow and green pasture, 2500 woodland, 800 moss, and about 45,000 acres hill pasture, moorland, and waste. The moors abound with grouse and other species of game; red-deer frequent the higher hills, and the hills near the coast are visited by aquatic fowl of every variety, in great numbers.

In the hollows between the hills, and on some of the acclivities, the soil is tolerably fertile, producing favourable crops of oats, barley, and potatoes, of which last great quantities are raised; and within the last few years the system of husbandry has made considerable progress. Numbers of black-cattle and sheep are reared in the pastures, and much attention is paid to the improvement of the breed; the dairies, also, are under good management, the butter made here obtaining a decided preference in the market. The cattle and sheep are sold to dealers, who purchase them for the southern markets. During the intervals of their agricultural pursuits, the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries, on the produce of which they depend for a considerable portion of their subsistence. The fish chiefly taken here are herrings and sythe or cole-fish, which are found in great quantities in the lochs; and ling, cod, and skate are occasionally obtained off the coast. The parish contains extensive remains of natural wood; and the plantations, which consist of firs, interspersed with other kinds of trees, are generally in a thriving state. There are neither mines nor quarries of any kind in operation. Fairs, chiefly for black-cattle and horses, are held in May, September, and November. The only village is Plockton, which is described under its own head. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg: the minister's stipend is £160. 17. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £48 per annum; patron, the Crown. Lochalsh church, erected in 1810, is a neat plain structure containing 650 sittings. A church was built at Plockton by parliamentary grant in 1827, to which a quoad sacra district was afterwards for a time annexed. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 6., with a house, and an allowance of £1. 7. 8. in lieu of garden, and the fees average about £25 per annum.

LOCHANS, a village, in the parish of INCH, county of WIGTOWN, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Stranraer; containing 103 inhabitants. It lies in the southern extremity of the parish, and is a very small village, of which the population is agricultural.

LOCHARBRIGGS, a village, in the OLD CHURCH parish of DUMFRIES, county of DUMFRIES, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from the town of Dumfries; containing 213 inhabitants. This place is situated in the extreme north of the parish, and on the river Lochar, from which, and from a bridge across that stream, it has its name. In the vicinity is a quarry. From Locharbriggs to the sea the distance is about ten miles.

LOCHBROOM, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 45 miles (N. W. by W.) from Dingwall; containing, with the former quoad sacra parish of Ullapool, 4799 inhabitants. This place derives its name from two considerable inlets, by which it is intersected for some miles towards the east, and of which the larger is situated in the north, and the smaller, or Little Loch Broom, in the southern portion of the parish. It is bounded on the west by the channel of the Minch, separating it from the island of Lewis. The parish is from forty to fifty miles in length, and from twenty to thirty miles in extreme breadth; but owing to the numerous indentations of its coast, and the irregularity of the surface, its extent has not been correctly ascertained. It is divided into a number of promontories by lochs or inlets from the sea, and in the interior the surface rises into mountainous heights of considerable elevation, between which are some rich and fertile valleys. The principal mountains are, Stac, Cumhill-Mhor, and Big Rock, to the north; Ben-Deirg to the east; Fannich in the south-east; and those of Strath-na-Sealg on the south-west. Among the chief valleys are Strathceannard and Rhidorch, in the barony of Coigach, the former watered by the river Ceannard, and the latter by the small river Ceannchruinn, which issues from the inland Loch Achall, and runs into the bay of Ullapool. The larger and smaller valleys of Lochbroom are watered respectively by the rapid river Broom and the Little Broom, which receive in their course various mountain streams. The valley of the Laigh is watered by the Meikle, which issues from Loch-na-Sealg, and by the small river Greenyard, which forms part of the southern boundary of the parish. All these streams abound with salmon, grilse, trout, and other kinds of fish. The chief inland lakes are, Loch Achall, beautifully situated in a richly-wooded vale; and

Loch-na-Sealg, a fine sheet of water more than seven miles in length and a mile broad, whose shores are marked with features of picturesque character. The coast is bold and precipitously rocky, rising into promontories of considerable elevation; the most conspicuous are those of Mhor, Riff, Dunan, Duard, Ardchaduill, Handerick, and Stadaig. Off the coast are several islands: the principal are, Tanara containing ninety-nine, Martin forty-five, and Ristal nineteen, inhabitants; and the Summer islands, which, though uninhabited, afford excellent facilities for wintering young cattle.

The SOIL in the valleys is generally fertile; but, except on the lands of Dundonnell, which have been greatly improved during the present century by their proprietors, little progress has been made in husbandry. Only a comparatively small portion of the land is under cultivation, and the quantity of grain raised in the parish is far from being adequate to the supply of the inhabitants. The principal attention is devoted to cattle and sheep, for which the hills afford good pasture, and of which some thousands are annually reared. The cattle are of the West Highland breed, and are of small stature; the sheep, originally of the native breed, were fifty years since superseded by the black-faced, and these are in their turn giving way to the introduction of the Cheviot breed. But comparatively small remains exist of the ancient woods with which the parish abounded. There are plantations on the demesne of Dundonnell and a few other spots, consisting of some fine specimens of oak, ash, birch, geen, mountain-ash, and bird-cherry, with thriving plantations of fir. The principal substrata are old red sandstone, quartz, and gneiss, with veins of granite: limestone is also found, but from the difficulties of the ground and the scarcity of fuel, it is little used. Dundonnell, the seat of Hugh Mc Kenzie, Esq., of Ardross, is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated near the romantic glen of Strathbeg, in grounds tastefully laid out in shrubberies and plantations by the late proprietor. The only village is Ullapool, which is described under its own head. There are various fishing stations; and during the season large shoals of herrings frequent the bay of Loch Broom, and other bays in the parish. The herrings are partly sent to Dingwall, but great numbers are sold for curing to the agent of Mr. Methuen, who is stationed at the isle of Ristal. Numerous boats are engaged in this fishery, and find good anchorage in the several bays, of which that of Loch Broom affords safe shelter for vessels of the largest burthen: at the isle of Tanara, also, is an excellent harbour. Facility of communication is afforded by a road from Dingwall to Ullapool, which passes through the valley of Loch Broom; but it is not at present in good repair.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £298. 10. 9., with a manse and glebe; patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. The church, situated at the head of Loch Broom, was built in 1844-5; it is a neat structure containing from 700 to 800 sittings. A church has been erected by parliamentary grant in the village of Ullapool, and the members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is well conducted, and affords instruction to about fifty children both in Gaelic and English; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £6 per annum. There are also two schools supported by the General Assembly; four by the Gaelic Society of Edinburgh, who allow the masters a salary of £20 each; and a female school; together affording instruction to about 500 children. Norman Mc Leod and Murdoch Mc Leod, both Highland poets of some eminence, were natives of this parish. The Rev. James Robertson, minister of Lochbroom in 1745, a man of gigantic strength, and remarkable for his stedfast loyalty, obtained, by his intercession with the government, the pardon of several of his parishioners who had taken part in the rebellion of that time.

LOCHCARRON, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 19 miles (N. by W.) from Glenshiel; containing, with the village of Janetown, 1960 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from an estuary in its vicinity, called Loch Carron, which is so named from the winding river Carron falling into it, the word in the Gaelic language signifying "a winding stream". In ancient times this place was the scene of dreadful conflicts among the neighbouring clans, and was successively in the possession of various distinguished chiefs: the famous Mac Donalds of Glengarry occupied the western part, in the vicinity of Strome, but were expelled, after several bloody feuds, by Lord Seaforth of Kintail, who seized upon the castle of Strome in the year 1609. So late as the middle of the last century the people were in a state of the greatest ignorance; but their moral and social condition has since been greatly meliorated by education, and the labours of their religious teachers. The PARISH is twenty-five miles in length, and varies in breadth from six to ten miles. Its surface is diversified by hill and dale, mountain and valley; and the lower grounds are watered by numerous rivulets and streams. The climate is very rainy, on account of the mountainous character of the country, and its proximity to the sea; the parish is, however, remarkably pleasant in fine weather, and abounds in attractive scenery. On the eastern side is a beautiful glen, encompassed by irregular hills, and gradually expanding into extensive tracts of heath; and the Carron, running through this valley, with its silvery stream and verdant banks greatly enriches the interesting prospect. At a small distance, from a lofty hill thickly wooded with ash, birch, and alder, are seen Loch Dowal with its three islands, and, a little further on, Loch Carron, resembling in the perspective a fresh-water lake. The finest view, however, of Loch Carron, and of the wide range of neighbouring scenery, is from an elevation in Lochalsh, above Strome ferry, whence, towards the north-east, the waters of the loch expand into a sheet apparently about twenty miles in circumference, and deriving a peculiar interest and beauty from the number of lofty hills by which it is surrounded.

There are many varieties of soil, and the land is divided between two proprietors. The number of acres cultivated, or occasionally in tillage, is 1238; 1500 acres are occupied by wood, and it is said that about 200 might be profitably added to the cultivated land in the parish. The total yearly value of produce is about £10,090, of which £1620 are derived from grain, £2035 from potatoes and turnips, £2750 pasture, £585 hay, £3000 fisheries, and £100 incidentals. Considerable improvements have been made in agriculture, encouraged by the lengthening of the leases; but the land is, per-

haps, let at too high a rate generally to allow of extensive changes on the part of the tenant. The prevailing character of the strata is gneiss, intermixed with quartz, red sandstone, and limestone, the last of which is plentiful at Kishorn, and is used principally for agricultural purposes. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2889. Janetown village is nearly a mile in length, and has latterly become a thriving place, having a population exceeding 500 : the hamlet of Strome is also in the parish. The houses of the poor, though built of stone and lime, are of an inferior description ; they are covered with turf and heather, have mud floors, are without chimneys, and consist frequently of but one apartment with a temporary partition, in which are contained, also, the cattle belonging to the family. The people living on the coast, who are employed in the fisheries, and in husbandry only in part, are in a somewhat better condition than their inland neighbours, whose circumstances are far from comfortable. The fuel in use is dried moss, which is obtained without expense. The roads are in good order ; and there is a regular communication by carriers with Inverness, whence supplies are obtained for domestic consumption. In Janetown is a post-office, where the mail arrives three times a week ; and conveyances of all kinds visit the parish : there is one annual fair, held at New Kelso on the first Monday in June. A herring-fishery connected with the parish employs many hands ; and the salmon and sea-trout which in June, July, and August may be obtained in the river Carron in large numbers, return a considerable sum to the fishermen. Ecclesiastically Lochcarron is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, synod of Glenelg ; and the patronage is vested in the Crown. The stipend of the minister is £158, of which nearly a third is paid from the exchequer ; and there are a manse, and a glebe of seven arable acres valued at £7 a year, with pasturage for six cows and 150 sheep. The church is a plain but substantial building, erected in 1836, and capable of accommodating between 700 and 800 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. There is a parochial school, in which the classics and all the ordinary branches of education are taught ; the salary is £34. 4., with about £12 fees. A few chalybeate springs are to be found. The only relic of antiquity of any note is the ruin of Strome Castle.

LOCHEARNHEAD, a village, in the parish of Balquhidder, county of Perth, 3½ miles (N. E. by E.) from the village of Balquhidder ; containing 46 inhabitants. This place stands at the western extremity of Loch Earn, on the great military road from Stirling to Fort-William ; and is a beautiful little village, having a well-known inn, and a post-office ; but deriving its chief interest and attraction from its situation at the head of the loch from which it has its name. The loch is one of the most delightful of the many lakes in Perthshire, and has justly been described as a miniature and model of the most splendid and varied scenery. It is in length about nine miles, and in breadth one ; its depth is said to be about 100 fathoms, a circumstance to which is attributed its never freezing. The banks on both sides are clothed in luxuriant verdure ; and the mountains that surround it rise in majestic simplicity to an immense height, terminating in bold and rocky outlines, and having their sides diversified with precipices, and deep hollows and ravines. Wild woods ascend in many places along the surface of these heights ; and innumerable torrents pour from above, and, as they descend become shrouded in trees, until they lose themselves in the waters of the lake. On the south is Ben-Voirlich, or "the Great Mountain of the Loch", which attains an altitude of 3300 feet, and from whose summit is a magnificent prospect over the south of Scotland, stretching to the eastern and western seas, and to the mountains on the English borders. In the vicinity of the village, the beauty and grandeur of the scenery seem condensed and combined. On the north side of the lake is the modern village of St. Fillan's ; and in the eastern extremity of it, is a small but charming island, said to be artificial, and which was once the rendezvous of desperate banditti, who were surprised one night by the clan Macnab, whom they had plundered of provisions, and all put to the sword. At Lochearnhead is a place of worship for members of the Free Church.

LOCHEE, a manufacturing village, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of Dundee, and partly in the parish of Liff and Benvie, county of Forfar, 1¼ mile (N. W. by W.) from Dundee ; containing 3693 inhabitants, of whom 2439 are in the parish of Liff and Benvie. This village, which forms a populous suburb of the town of Dundee, is pleasantly situated on the turnpike-road to Newtyle. It is neatly built, and principally inhabited by persons engaged in the manufacture of the coarser kinds of linen-cloth, chiefly for exportation. The weaving of these goods is carried on to a very great extent, affording employment to nearly 2000 people ; and many of the inhabitants are occupied in the spinning of flax, for which three mills have been erected in the village within the last few years. In connexion with these works is an extensive establishment at Bullion, near Invergowrie, for bleaching and dyeing yarn and cloth, and in which are a water-wheel of fourteen, and a steam-engine of six, horse power. A post-office under that of Dundee has been established in the village ; and facility of communication with Dundee and the principal towns in the district is maintained by good roads. Lochee was separated, for ecclesiastical purposes only, under act of the General Assembly in 1834, and the parish thus formed was nearly two miles in length and a mile and a half in breadth. The church, originally erected as a chapel of ease, in 1829, at a cost of £2000, raised by subscription of the inhabitants, is a neat structure containing 1144 sittings, of which 100 are free. The minister is appointed by the male communicants, and derives a stipend of £155 from the seat-rents and collections. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. A parochial school was erected in 1837, at an expense of £300, a portion of which was granted by government, and the remainder raised by subscription : it is partly supported by the Education Committee of the General Assembly, who pay a salary of £12. 10. to the master ; and partly by the fees.

LOCHFOOT, a village, in the parish of Lochrutton, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Dumfries ; containing 130 inhabitants. This place has its name from its situation at the foot of Loch Rutton. It is of very small extent, and chiefly inhabited by persons of the agricultural class, whose number has lately increased owing to the system of feuing. This is the only village in the parish.

LOCHGELLY, a village, in the parish of AUCHTERDERRAN, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, 2¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Beath; containing 612 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated in the south-west part of the parish, and near the loch from which it takes its name; the high grounds have an elevation of more than 300 feet above the level of the sea, and are cultivated to the very summit. A subscription library is supported, and a savings' bank has been long established here. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries on the lands of Lord Minto, and in quarries; there are also some tile-works. The road from Beath to Auchterderran passes close by the village, and the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway affords great facilities of communication. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church; also two schools attended by about seventy children each, and the masters of which are exclusively supported by the fees. Near Lochgelly was born Dr. James Brown, at one time professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, who died at Edinburgh in 1838: among the distinguished persons who cultivated his acquaintance were Thomas Brown, John Leyden, Dr. Chalmers, James Ivory, and Henry Brougham.—See AUCHTERDERRAN.

LOCHGILPHEAD, a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of SOUTH KNAPDALE, but chiefly in that of KILMICHAEL-GLASSARY, district and county of ARGYLL, 24 miles (S. W.) from Inverary; containing 2748 inhabitants, of whom 2072 are in Kilmichael-Glassary. The town of Lochgilphead derives its name from its situation at the head of Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fine; and at the end of the eighteenth century comprised only a few fishermen's huts, since which time it has rapidly increased in extent and importance. It now consists of several well-formed streets of substantial houses, of handsome appearance; and is paved. The scenery is richly diversified, and abounds with interesting and romantic features, including some good seats, the demesnes of which are tastefully laid out, and embellished with plantations. Its fine scenery, central position, and ready communication with all parts, render Lochgilphead daily more and more a place of resort. The inhabitants are principally employed in the herring-fishery, which is carried on to a very considerable extent; cod, ling, and other white-fish are also taken here in abundance. About forty boats are engaged in the herring-fishery, each having a crew of three men; and more than 100 persons are occupied in preparing, curing, and packing: the herring-fishery commences in June, and continues till December. Lochgilphead harbour affords good anchorage, but little shelter from the south winds; and the small bays of Silvercraigs give protection to the boats employed in the fishery. The principal port, however, is Ardrissaig, in the parish of South Knapdale, about two miles to the south of Lochgilphead, at the extremity of the Crinan canal, and where an excellent pier has been constructed, on which is a lighthouse. The canal affords a direct communication between Loch Fine and the Western Ocean, avoiding the circuitous and dangerous navigation round the Mull of Cantyre. This important work was commenced in 1793, and completed in 1801, at a cost of £180,000; it is nine miles in length, and ten feet in depth, admitting vessels of 160 tons' burthen, and has thirteen locks varying from ninety-six to 108 feet in length, and from twenty-four to twenty-seven in breadth. The revenue of the canal, however, is scarcely sufficient to defray the cost of maintaining it.

From its situation on the high road from Inverary to Campbelltown, the town derives a considerable degree of inland trade; and a distillery has been established, in which on an average 76,000 gallons of whisky are produced yearly. Here are likewise a rope-work and a gas-work. In front of the principal street, an area has been inclosed for the cattle-markets and fairs that are held annually in the village, and for the prize-shows for cattle and sheep and the most approved specimens of husbandry, which take place towards the end of September. There are branches of the Union Bank of Scotland and Western Bank of Scotland, a prison and court-house, and other public buildings. The post-office has a daily delivery from Inverary, Glasgow, and Campbelltown, and a delivery three times a week from Kilmartin. Facility of communication is maintained by good roads and bridges, kept in excellent repair, and by the steamers that frequent Loch Fine and the canal. The parish of Lochgilphead is about five miles in length and three miles in breadth, comprising an area of 9500 acres, of which the far greater portion is hilly moorland, affording only pasturage for sheep and cattle. Its internal economy is in every respect similar to that of the parish of Kilmichael-Glassary. The principal mansions are, Achindarroch, a modern residence beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the Crinan canal; Kilmory House; and Achnaba. The church, built at a cost of £750, by parliamentary grant, in 1828, and enlarged by the addition of galleries in 1834, is a neat plain structure containing 506 sittings. The minister has a stipend of £120, paid from the exchequer, with a manse, and a small glebe; patron, the Crown. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and others, a female school under the patronage of the Orde family, and other schools.—See ARDRISSAIG.

LOCHGOILHEAD and KILMORICH, a parish, in the district of COWAL, county of ARGYLL, 10½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Inverary; containing 1018 inhabitants, of whom 445 are in Kilmorich. This place, whose original name of *Kil-nam-Brathairankill*, signifying in the Gaelic language "the church of the brotherhood", was probably taken from some religious establishment here of which there are no authentic records, derives its present appellation of Lochgoilhead from the position of its church at the head of Loch Goil. The parish anciently included not only Kilmorich, which is still comprised in it, but also the greater portion of the parish of Kilmaglass, now Strachur; and prior to the Reformation it was an archdeanery, the revenues of which were very considerable. It is bounded on the east by Loch Long, and on the west by Loch Fine, and is about thirty-five miles in length, varying from six to twenty miles in breadth, and comprising a vast tract of which the exact extent has not been ascertained, but of which it is certain that little more than the fiftieth part is arable. The surface is boldly diversified with hills or mountains of various elevation, forming the western extremity of the Grampian range. These mountains, the height of which has not been precisely computed, though few are supposed to be less, and some are probably more, than 2000 feet, are interspersed with rugged rocks and lofty precipices of dreary aspect; but as they have been

grazed by sheep, some of them are clothed with verdure almost to their summit. The rocks are perforated with numerous natural caverns of singular appearance, in one of which a laird of Ardkinglass, who had been defeated by a powerful neighbour, concealed himself with some of his followers for a whole year, during which time he was supplied with provisions by his vassals. Among the hills are some small valleys under cultivation; and along the coasts are also tracts of arable land, where the soil is tolerably fertile. There are two inland lakes containing trout of excellent flavour; in the rivers Goil, Fine, and Long, also, are found trout of various kinds, and, near the coast, sea-trout and salmon. The three lochs contain fish of different descriptions, of which the most common are haddock, whiting, cod of small size, and, during the season, herrings. The herring-fishery is the only fishery of any importance.

In the hills the SOIL is generally light and thin; in the high glens, wet and spongy; and in some other parts, a deep moss. The crops are oats, bear, and potatoes; but the parish is principally adapted to the pasture of sheep and black-cattle, particularly the former, which are of the black-faced breed. The black-cattle are the Argyllshire; but, from the mountainous character of the country, only a few are reared: they are usually disposed of when three or four years old. The greater part of the wool is sent to the Liverpool market. The district appears to have formerly abounded with wood, and in the mosses are found numerous trunks of trees of various kinds: the remainder of the woods that flourished here consist chiefly of ash, alder, hazel, birch, and oak, and are preserved with due care and attention. The plantations, which on the lands of Ardkinglass are extensive, are principally elm, beech, plane, lime, larch, and Scotch and silver firs. Limestone is obtained, but, from the scarcity of fuel for burning it, is little used; it is found more advantageous to import Irish lime, and a good deal has been imported of late years with very satisfactory results. Near the head of Loch Fine is a mine of lead, the ore of which was found to contain a larger proportion of silver than any other in the Western Highlands; but it has not been wrought. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5602. The seats are Ardgartain House, a modern structure; and Drimsynie House, also a modern mansion: Ardkinglass Lodge, a handsome edifice on the site of the ancient castle, the remains of which were converted into offices for the mansion, was destroyed by fire a few years ago, as the tradesmen were just finishing some extensive repairs. In this parish are, the village of Lochgoilhead, in which the parish church is situated, and that of Cairndow, in which is the church of Kilmorich, and where a post-office has been established, as well as an excellent inn for the accommodation of travellers. Facility of communication is afforded by the great military road from Dumbarton to the West Highlands, which passes for sixteen miles through the parish; by the Loch Goil steamer, in summer plying daily, and in winter three times a week, between Glasgow and the head of Loch Goil; and by the ferry from St. Catherine's, across Loch Fine, to Inverary, on which is a steam-boat for the conveyance of passengers.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Dunoon, synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £167. 9. 9., of which one-fourth is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £37. 10. per annum: patron, Jas. H. Callendar, Esq., of Craigforth and Ardkinglass. The church, situated at the head of Loch Goil, is an ancient structure in good repair, containing 305 sittings; the church of Kilmorich, on the shore of Loch Fine, is a modern structure, having been erected in 1816, and contains 258 sittings. The minister officiates two Sundays at Lochgoilhead, and on the third Sunday at Kilmorich. The parochial school, at Lochgoilhead, is well attended; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average £5 per annum. A school at Kilmorich is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; and other schools for the instruction of poor children are maintained during the winter by benevolent associations. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Dunduramh, a strong but irregular fortress in a low situation, accessible chiefly by sea; also of the castle of Carrick, a fortress of great strength, built upon a rock entirely surrounded by the sea, and accessible from the land only by a drawbridge. The time of the foundation of this castle is not known; but during the feud between the houses of Argyll and Atholl, it was burnt by the vassals of the latter: it was a royal fortress, and the Duke of Argyll is still hereditary keeper.

LOCHINVER, a village, in the parish of ASSYNT, county of SUTHERLAND, 14 miles (W.) from Assynt; containing 75 inhabitants. It is situated on the western coast of the county, at the head of the loch from which it takes its name, and has some good houses and a few shops. In its vicinity is an establishment for preserving fish, meat, and vegetables fresh for sea use, and for exportation. The loch serves as a good harbour, and has the convenience of a pier: several creeks, also, afford shelter and anchorage. An excellent road from the loch, passing through the village of Assynt, intersects the parish; and there are various local roads within its limits. At the mouth of Loch Inver is the small island of Soya. There is a preaching-station in the village.

LOCHLEE, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 22 miles (N. W.) from Brechin; containing, with the hamlet of Tarfside, 622 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the river *Lee*, which passes through a *loch* of considerable size near its centre. The lands formerly belonged to the Lindesay family, one of whom erected a strong castle here in 1526, which continued for many ages to be the residence of his descendants, and of which the walls are still entire: Lord Panmure is the present proprietor. In its full extent the parish is about fifteen miles in length and seven in average breadth; but the portion of it which is inhabited comprises an area of little more than half that compass. It is situated among the Grampian hills, and is separated by the most elevated part of that chain from the county of Aberdeen. About 1000 acres of land are arable, fifty natural wood, and the whole of the large remainder rough moorland, heath, and waste. The surface is rocky and mountainous, interspersed with spreading valleys and deep glens. The loch already referred to lies in a cavity between the rocks and mountains which almost encircle the waters; it is nearly a mile and a half in length, and about half a mile broad, and from its peculiar situation has a strikingly romantic appearance. Of the mountains that separate the parish from Aberdeenshire, the

highest are Mount Keen and Mount Battoch; the former, on the west, has an elevation of 4000, and the latter, on the north-east, an elevation of nearly 3500, feet above the level of the sea. The height of the mountains on the south and north-west varies from 2000 to 3000 feet. The river Lee receives the tributary streams of the Mark and the Brany near the parish church, and then forms the North Esk, which, augmented by various other rivulets, falls into the German Ocean.

The SOIL generally is thin and light, and encumbered with large boulders, but by the use of lime is in many parts rendered fertile and productive; the mountain tracts, and parts of the valleys, are covered with heath and peat-moss, affording the principal fuel of the parish. The crops are oats, bear, potatoes, and turnips; the rotation system of husbandry is practised, and considerable improvements have been made. A few of the lands have been inclosed, and draining has been carried on to some extent; the farm-buildings are usually substantial, and kept in good repair by the tenants. The declivities of the hills afford pasturage for sheep, of which about 16,000 are on the average fed: 3000 lambs are annually reared. The sheep are mostly of the black-faced breed; and in order to encourage the rearing of sheep, and the improvement of the stock by importations from the south, an annual show has been established at Millden by Lord Panmure, at which prizes are awarded by his lordship to such of his tenants as produce the finest specimens. The cattle and horses are both of the Angusshire breed: of the former, the average number is less than 400, and they are generally small; of the latter, few more are kept than are necessary for agriculture. In this parish the woods consist exclusively of birch, with the exception of a few ash and alder trees. The substrata here are chiefly of primitive rock, interspersed with trap stone, mica-slate, and limestone; and, towards the summits of the higher mountains, of granite. Lead-ore is also found; a vein was worked in 1728, but the produce was not sufficient to pay the expense, and it has since that time been discontinued. The annual value of real property in Lochlee is £1331. Facility of communication is maintained by a good road that passes through the parish: there are many wooden bridges, two of which cross the North Esk, and three stone bridges, one of which was built in 1830.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £158. 6. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. Lochlee church, built in 1803, and enlarged in 1824, is adapted for a congregation of nearly 300 persons. There is an episcopal chapel. The parochial school affords ample instruction; the master has a salary of £34, and receives also, as catechist, an appropriation of funds to that purpose about a century since, producing 100 merks, six bolls of meal, and ten acres of land, of which eight are arable. Another school is endowed with £15 per annum by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; the master has likewise a house, garden, and six acres of land, given to him rent free by Lord Panmure, and the school fees, amounting to about £12 per annum. There is also a parochial library, containing a small but well-chosen collection of religious publications. Alexander Ross, parochial schoolmaster of Lochlee, was the author of a pastoral poem of some merit, entitled *The Fortunate Shepherdess*. In the parish are numerous tumuli, in one of which was found the head of an ancient battle-axe. Nearly opposite to the manse are the remains of the old castle of Invermark, the residence of the Lindesay family.

Burgh Seal.

LOCHMABEN, a royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, and a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 8½ miles (E. N. E.) from Dumfries, and 68 (S. by W.) from Edinburgh; the parish containing, with the hamlets of Greenhill, Heck, and Smallholm, and the villages of Hightae and Templand, 2809 inhabitants, of whom 1289 are in the burgh, which contains also forty-one persons in the adjoining parishes of Tinwald and Torthorwald. This place is supposed to have derived its name from the numerous lakes in the parish. It is of very remote antiquity, and at an early period formed part of the possessions of the ancient lords of Annandale, whose baronial castle stood on an eminence close to the town, called Castle hill, and surrounded by a deep moat and fosse. The castle thus situated continued to be the residence of the Bruces, lords of Annandale, till the end of the thirteenth century, and was the birthplace of Robert Bruce, subsequently King of Scotland, who, after his accession to the throne, erected a much larger fortress on a peninsula south-east of Castle Loch, and in the completion of which the stones of the former castle were used. This second castle was by far the largest and the strongest of the border fortresses. Including the outworks, it occupied an area of sixteen acres. It consisted of three courts, inclosed with massive walls twelve feet thick, and was surrounded by a triple fosse, in which was a spacious basin defended by walls of hewn stone, affording to the boats belonging to the garrison and the town secure shelter, either from the weather, or the attacks of any enemy.

The town, which had arisen near the site of the castle, is supposed to have been first erected into a royal burgh by Robert Bruce, soon after his elevation to the throne; but from the inroads of the English, by whom the town was often plundered and burnt during the border warfare, all its ancient records were either lost or destroyed. In 1463, an army led by the Earl of Warwick plundered and burnt the town; and in 1479, the Duke of Albany, lord of Annandale, being accused of treason, was publicly cited at the castle of Lochmaben, and at the market-cross of the burgh, to appear and answer to the charge. In 1592, a sanguinary feud took place at Dryfe-sands, in an adjoining parish, between the Maxwells of Nithsdale and the Johnstones of Annandale, the former of whom were defeated with great slaughter: a number of the Maxwells, in their flight from the field of battle, sought refuge in the church of Lochmaben, which the Johnstones on that occasion burnt to the ground. The castle, which had been annexed to the crown in 1487, was maintained as one of the strongest frontier garrisons, under the superintendence of the lords of Annandale, till the union of the English and Scottish crowns in the reign of James VI., after which time it was suffered to fall into decay. The only remains are the shapeless

walls, from the surface of which the hewn stone has been taken for building materials, leaving merely the internal rubble, which is firmly cemented into a solid mass. Lochmaben Castle is still ranked among the royal palaces, and Mr. Hope Johnstone of Annandale is hereditary keeper. In 1612, James VI. granted to the inhabitants a charter embodying all the privileges they had previously enjoyed under the charters that had been destroyed; and in the same year, that monarch bestowed the barony of the Four Towns of Lochmaben, with the tithes and advowson of the church, upon John Murray, whom in 1625 he created Earl of Annandale and Lord of Lochmaben, and whose descendant, the Earl of Mansfield, is the present proprietor of the barony.

The TOWN is situated between the Castle loch on the south and the Kirk loch on the south-west. It consists chiefly of one spacious street, in which are the church, the town-house, and the market-cross; of a street extending nearly at right angles with this, on the road to Dumfries; and of two narrow streets leading from the principal street. A public library is supported by subscription, and forms a valuable and well-assorted collection of literary and historical volumes. Neither any manufacture nor trade is carried on, with the exception of a few stocking-looms; there are three good inns, and some shops for the supply of the neighbourhood, but so little traffic takes place that the town has all the appearance of a large rural village. The government is vested in a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and nine councillors: there are several incorporated guilds, into which the fees of admission are, for strangers £1. 10., and for sons of burgesses 10*s*. 6*d*.; but they are very little regarded. The jurisdiction of the magistrates is the same as in other royal burghs, and the provost is *ex officio* a justice of the peace for the county. Lochmaben is associated with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Sanquhar, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the number of qualified voters being forty. The town-hall, erected in 1745, is a good building with a tower and spire; and underneath it is the place formerly used as a gaol, consisting of two rooms. In front of the town-hall is an arched weigh-house and a market-cross. A market is held every alternate week during winter for the sale of pork; it is very well attended, and the quantity disposed of during a season is about 27,000 stones, which would sell for about £6000: all other produce is sent to the markets of Annan or Dumfries. There is neither river nor canal navigation. A road from Dumfries to Lockerbie passes through the town, and there are excellent roads to Annan, Moffat, Ecclesfechan, and Langholm: the Caledonian railway, and the roads from Carlisle to Glasgow, and from Dumfries to Edinburgh, pass within a few miles of the town, and good roads lead from Lochmaben to these great thoroughfares. The post-office in the town has a tolerable delivery.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by the river Annan, and on the north and north-west by the water of Ae. It is about ten miles in length and three in breadth, comprising an area of 10,750 acres, of which 5500 are arable, ninety woodland and plantations, and the remainder, with the exception of 400 acres of waste, good meadow and pasture. The surface is generally level, with a considerable ascent towards the west, and is diversified by numerous lakes, of which the largest are the Castle loch, 200 acres in extent; the Broomhill loch, eighty acres; the Mill loch, seventy; the Kirk loch, sixty; and the Hightae loch, fifty-two acres in extent. Their average depth is about fifty feet; the water is peculiarly soft, and they all abound with various kinds of fish, among which are pike, perch, two species of trout, one weighing from two to five pounds each, and the other from twelve to fourteen pounds, roach, chub, eels, loach, and minnow. In the Castle loch are found also bream and greenback; and in the Castle loch, Mill loch, and Broomhill loch, a fish called the vendace, resembling a small herring, but of more delicate flavour, and which is not found in any other water in Scotland, is very abundant. The vendace is remarkable for a thin membrane on the top of the head, in the form of a heart, of a brownish hue, and perfectly transparent, under which the brain is distinctly visible; it is from four to six inches in length, of a bright silvery colour, inclining to blue along the back, and dies immediately on its being taken out of the water. This delicate fish has hitherto defied all attempts at transportation from its native waters: several of the landed proprietors in the neighbourhood have with great care had some of them transferred into their pleasure-ponds, but they very soon died. The fish are caught solely by the net, scarcely ever having been known to take bait or fly. A club called the Vendace Club, composed of the gentlemen of the county, meets annually at Lochmaben in July or August, for the purpose of enjoying a day's recreation in taking these fish from the Castle loch, and dining in the evening: at dinner the vendace forms the principal dish. The loch is peculiarly adapted for a regatta, being free from those currents which occur in rivers or estuaries: a regatta club was formed in 1843, and has been attended with considerable success, the novelty of such races in the interior, and the beautiful wood and water scenery around the town, attracting strangers from all parts of the county. The chief rivers are, the Annan; the water of Ae, which, after bounding the north-western part of the parish, unites with the Kinnel, and flows into the Annan; and the Dryfe, which separates a portion of the parish from that of Dryfesdale, and runs into the Annan at Halleaths.

Along the banks of the rivers the SOIL is a rich alluvial loam, producing luxuriant crops of every kind, and in many parts nine feet in depth; to the west, or in the upland portion, it is light, gravelly, and cold. The only uncultivated portions are some tracts of peat-moss, which afford fuel for the inhabitants. Of late years the system of agriculture has been gradually advancing, and all the more recent improvements in husbandry have been adopted; the lands have been drained and inclosed; bone-dust has been introduced for manure, and the farm-buildings and offices are now generally substantial. The dairies here are well managed, and great attention is paid to the rearing of live-stock. Except on the dairy-lands, where the cows are chiefly the Ayrshire, the cattle are of the Galloway breed; they are usually sold to dealers when two years old, and fattened in the English pastures for the London market, where they obtain a ready sale. A considerable number of horses are reared in the parish; they are of good size, and by many judges are preferred to the Clydesdale breed. Great numbers of swine are fed on the different farms, and almost every cottager feeds a couple of pigs. Few sheep are bred;

such as *are* reared are fed chiefly on turnips. The plantations, which are mostly on the demesnes of the resident landed proprietors, consist of oak, ash, plane, and horse-chesnut, of which there are many stately specimens. In this parish the substrata are principally red sandstone, and whinstone; the sandstone occurs in thin layers easily separated, and is quarried for the roofing of farm-buildings. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7708.

The residences are, *Elshieshields*, a handsome castellated mansion; *Halleaths*; and *Newmains*. Besides the burgh, there are several villages in the parish, of which the principal are *Hightae*, containing 436, *Greenhill* eighty-nine, *Smallholm* eighty-two, and *Heck* fifty-seven, inhabitants. These villages, and the lands attached to them, form the barony of the Four Towns of Lochmaben, of which the Earl of Mansfield and his predecessors have been superiors and proprietors since 1612. The lands were portioned out by Robert Bruce to his retainers, and are held by Udal tenure, under the proprietors, against whose encroachments on their peculiar privileges the "tenants" have at times appealed to the sovereign, and obtained redress. They are transferable by any of the possessors, by enrolment in the rental-book of the proprietor of the barony; and neither charter nor seisin is necessary to vest the owners in their right to perpetual possession of their lands. A large tract of common in which the tenants of the barony had an interest, with the inhabitants of the burgh, was by mutual agreement divided many years since; and several portions have been purchased by different proprietors, and greatly improved: the largest portion was purchased by Mr. Bell of Rammerscales. There is a handsome bridge across the Annan, along which the Dumfries and Lockerbie road passes.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochmaben, synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £264. 19. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Lochmaben church, which is at the south extremity of the burgh, is a handsome and substantial structure; it was erected in 1819, at a cost of £3000, and contains 1200 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, Burghers, and Cameronians. The parochial school, situated in the burgh, is well attended: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees, averaging about £25; also the interest of a bequest of £200 by Mr. Richardson, of Hightae, for teaching ten poor children gratuitously. There is likewise a school at Hightae, the master of which has a salary of £17. 2. 2., with a house and garden, and fees averaging £21; he also receives the interest of £150 bequeathed by Mr. Richardson. Other schools in the parish are supported exclusively by the fees. There are some remains of Roman encampments, and part of the Roman road to Bodotria may be traced. Rochall Mount, situated on the side of a ridge of hills which overhangs the castle, is supposed to have been anciently a station for administering justice, and also a beacon for signals in times of danger; it is perfectly circular at the base, and terminates in a sharp point. On the north of the parish are the remains of Spedlin's Tower, once the residence of the Jardines of Applegarth; a massive quadrangular structure with circular turrets at the angles. Its walls are of immense thickness; the entrance is on the north side; and over the circular gateway, near the summit of the tower, is the date 1605, thought to be the time when it was last repaired. In the Castle loch, ancient relics have been found at various times, spear heads, pieces of armour, and a gold ring without inscription; and in a tract of moss near the town, several silver groats of Alexander I. of Scotland and Edward I. of England, and other coins, have been discovered.

LOCHRUTTON, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Dumfries; containing 659 inhabitants, of whom 130 are in the village of Lochfoot. This parish, which is situated in the eastern portion of the stewartry, takes its name from a lake on what was formerly the great road to Ireland, called in the Gaelic language *Rutton*, or "the straight road." The district is four miles and a half in length and three miles in breadth, and comprises nearly 8000 acres, of which about 6500 are arable, meadow, and pasture; 250 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moss, moorland, and waste. Its surface is boldly undulated to the south, east, and west, rising towards the boundaries in those directions into considerable elevation, but subsiding towards the north into a rich and pleasant vale. The lake from which the parish takes its name is about a mile in length, more than half a mile in breadth, and abounds with pike, perch, and eels; in the centre is a small circular island, partly artificial. The only river is the Cargen Water, a small stream issuing from the lake, and which, after receiving various tributaries in its course for nearly two miles through the parish, falls into the broad stream of the Nith below Dumfries.

In this parish the SOIL is generally a light shallow loam, and the arable lands are under good cultivation; the crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the various grasses. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and the various improvements in husbandry have been adopted. A considerable number of cattle and sheep are fed on the pastures, and sent to the English markets; and large quantities of oats and barley are forwarded to Dumfries for sale. The principal substrata are whinstone and granite: limestone is found, but of very indifferent quality; and a bed of shell-marl has been discovered, which is used as a substitute for lime. The Markland Well, a chalybeate spring supposed to be efficacious in diseases of the stomach, is resorted to during the summer and autumnal months. Lochfoot is a small village, inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in rural pursuits. There are a mill for oats and barley, and one for dressing flax, both of which are driven by the stream from the lake; and to the latter mill is attached machinery for carding wool and for sawing timber. The great military road from Dumfries to Portpatrick passes through the whole length of the parish. The annual value of real property in Lochrutton is £3836. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries: the minister's stipend is £182. 6. 4. with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Lochrutton church, a neat plain structure erected in 1819, contains 300 sittings. The parochial school is attended by about seventy children: the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees, averaging £15 per annum; also the interest of a bequest of £62. A small school situated at the extremity of the parish is

partly supported by a bequest from the Rev. George Duncan, formerly minister. On a hill in the eastern extremity of the parish are the remains of a Druidical temple; and near the lake is still, tolerably entire, one of the towers of the ancient castle of The Hills, a stronghold of the Douglas family when lords of Galloway: in this fortress Edward I. is said to have passed a night, on his route from Caerlaverock to Kirkcudbright.

LOCHS, a parish, in the island of Lewis, county of Ross and Cromarty, 12 miles (S. by W.) from Stornoway; containing 3653 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the great number of lochs by which it is distinguished. Its history is involved in much obscurity; but some indications of its ancient state may be obtained from the traditions of the old Shenachies, or bards, who resided in Uig and Barvas, and whose tales have been in many cases so faithfully transmitted as to entitle them to the credit of authentic history, especially when, as in the present instance, they are supported by the evidence of several interesting antiquities. The strong fort of Dun-Charloway, in the parish, is one of those circular fortifications that are generally allowed to be Danish. A tradition of the Highlanders states that this fort, which was a place of abode as well as defence, was once captured by the famous Donald Caum M'Cuil, well known in the stories of Lewis; and there is a portion of the parish which still goes by the name of "Donald Caum's shealing". He is reported, indeed, to have dwelt here. A very large part of the parish was formerly uninhabited, and used, as several islands are at present, for shealings, or summer pasturage for cattle; and the portion above mentioned, being appropriated to such a purpose by this far-famed robber and chief, came thus to be called by his name. On the island of St. Colm, at the entrance of Loch Erisort, is still the ruin of an ancient religious edifice, the ground surrounding which is the only cemetery in the parish: it is uncertain what the nature of this establishment was, but it furnishes evidence of the early occupation of the island by a religious fraternity.

The extent of the parish is variously stated; the lowest estimate makes it eighteen miles long and about nine miles broad, but its irregular form renders a correct calculation extremely difficult. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Stornoway and the river Creed; on the south by Loch Seaforth; on the east by the channel which separates Lewis from the main land of Ross-shire; and on the west by the hills of Harris and of Uig. The surface is intersected by numerous maritime firths or inlets; and a large part of it forms a peninsula called Park, or the Forest of Lewis, from the appropriation of the ground to red deer by the first Earl of Seaforth, who constructed a large stone dyke across the neck of the isthmus, for the security of the property. The arms of the sea by which the peninsula is formed are Loch Seaforth and Loch Erisort. The coast is bold and rugged, rising considerably in the vicinity of the headlands called Kilbag-head and Rhu-Rairnish; the other parts of the shore are much more equal, and abound in sea-weed, the material for the manufacture of kelp. In the interior the parish is almost a continued flat covered with heath and coarse grass, but relieved towards the south by a boundary ridge of lofty mountains, interspersed with several fruitful valleys. The climate is damp and rainy, and though not unfavourable to health, by no means beneficial to agricultural interests. The chief rivers are the Creed and the Laxay. There are also several fresh-water lakes; the principal is Loch Trialivall, which is distinguished for its sandy bottom and its transparent water, the other lakes being usually much discoloured by their mossy bed. Of the salt-water lochs the chief are Seaforth, Erisort, Grimshadir, and Shell, the first of which is famous for its scenery; it is about twelve miles in length, and is intersected by numerous bays, surrounded on all sides by thick, and sometimes gloomy foliage.

The soil throughout is mossy, being composed of decayed vegetable matter, with gravel or sand, and is almost incapable of profitable cultivation. Even in the best parts it is poor; in general it is a moss eight or ten feet deep, producing nothing but the worst heath: there are between 2000 and 3000 acres cultivated, or occasionally in tillage; and about 100,000 acres, or more, are waste. A small copse of birch at Swordle is the only wood. There are a few cultivated tracts, but none strictly speaking arable, as no plough is used: the crooked spade, the unscientific implement so well known in the Highlands, is employed for turning the soil; and all the produce is not sufficient for the support of the inhabitants. The live stock consists of black-cattle, sheep, and horses, all of which are small in size, being supported only on the heath of the moors. The annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £2514. The cottages in which the people live form detached hamlets, each containing from ten to forty families; the houses are built chiefly of moss, and consist of but one apartment for the family and the cattle, without any division. There are, indeed, only three or four good houses: these are of stone and clay, and occupied by respectable farmers. The labour of the main part of the population is distributed in husbandry, fishing, kelp-making, and pasturing. Cod and ling are the fish that chiefly visit the waters; about sixty tons are taken annually. The herring-fishery, formerly so prosperous, has long failed, the fish having forsaken the shores since the prevailing manufacture of kelp, through the loss, as is supposed, of the beds of weed which afforded them shelter. A few salmon, and considerable quantities of small trout are taken in the rivers and fresh-water lochs. The whole population are engaged in the season in the manufacture of kelp, which is exported to Liverpool; and the females spin yarn, and make many articles of wearing apparel. Mills are so numerous in the parish, that one is to be seen on nearly every stream; they are constructed in the most simple and rude manner. No roads have been made in any part, and all communication with the market-town of Stornoway is therefore over the moors or by sea. There are several good harbours, the chief of which are, Cromore, at the entrance of Loch Erisort; Loch Shell; and Mareg, in Loch Seaforth: these have a depth of fifty feet, and afford protection to ships of the largest burthen.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lewis and synod of Glenelg, and the patronage is in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £158, of which about a fifth is received from the exchequer; and there is a commodious manse, built about forty or fifty years ago, on the north side of Loch Erisort. The church, occupying a small peninsula on the farm of Knose, was rebuilt in 1831, and is a plain struc-

ture containing 716 sittings. At Carloway is a preaching-station, where the clergyman of the parish officiates once a month from April to September; but the communication with it is much impeded by morasses and rivers, and the want of roads and bridges. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £28, with a slated dwelling; no fees are charged, owing to the poverty of the inhabitants. Of several other schools, one is supported by Stewart Mackenzie, Esq., of Seaforth; the teachers of two are allowed £20 per annum each by the Gaelic School Society, and the teacher of a fourth £15 by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. The late Angus Nicolson, of Stornoway, bequeathed £100, the interest of which is distributed among twelve of his poorest relatives. The chief relic of antiquity is the circular fortification in the district of Carloway, supposed to have been built by the Danes. Its lower part was a place of residence, having communication by a subterraneous passage with a neighbouring hill; and the height of the whole building, when complete, was about twenty feet.

LOCHSIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Cyrus, county of Kincardine; containing 66 inhabitants. It consists of a small group of cottages, of which the occupants are feuars and crofters.

LOCHTHORN, a village, in the Old Church parish of Dumfries, county of Dumfries; containing 64 inhabitants. This is one of a number of small villages, or rather hamlets, in the parish, of no particular interest or importance.

LOCHWINNOCH, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, 4 miles (N.) from Beith, and 12 (S. by E.) from Port-Glasgow, containing, with the village of Howwood, 4716 inhabitants, of whom 2681 are in the village of Lochwinnoch. In the Gaelic language, which, previously to the introduction of various manufactures, was exclusively spoken throughout the whole district, the name of this place signifies "the island of the lake". It is derived from a very extensive lake situated near the village of Lochwinnoch, and where, during the internal hostilities that prevailed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the proprietor of the barony, Lord Sempill, erected on an island a strong peel or castle, of which there are still some remains. The Sempill family were vassals of the Stuarts of Renfrew, afterwards Kings of Scotland, to whose fortunes they stedfastly adhered. Robert Sempill was created a baron by Alexander II., and his three sons zealously maintained the interests of Bruce during the disputed succession to the throne. John, the seventh lord, was one of the commissioners for procuring the liberation of James I., then a prisoner at the English court. On the separation of Renfrew from the county of Lanark, in 1406, Sir William Sempill was made sheriff of the former, which was erected into an independent county; and he obtained from James III. a grant of the barony of Castletown, now Castle-Semple. This barony passed from his descendants, the last of whom, Lord Hew, distinguished himself at the battle of Culloden in 1745, to the Macdowalls, of Garthland, by purchase; and from them to its present proprietor, Colonel Harvey.

The parish is about twelve miles in length from east to west, and nine miles at its greatest breadth, comprising 19,219 acres, of which about 9000 are arable, 700 woodland and plantations, 300 water, 100 garden and orchards, and 9119 hilly moorland, pasture, and waste. Its surface is extremely uneven, and towards the western extremity rises into hills of great elevation, forming part of the lofty range that extends along the coast from Greenock to Ardrossan. Misty Law, which is within the limits of the parish, rises to the height of 1240 feet above the level of the sea, and its summit commands a most magnificent prospect over twelve counties, embracing the Firth of Clyde, and the isles of Arran, Bute, Ailsa, and others, with a richly-diversified view of the surrounding country. The hill of Staik, which is a portion of the western boundary of the parish, has an elevation rather greater than that of Misty Law; and in the east of the parish is part of a tract of elevated tableland stretching from Paisley to the western coast. There are several beautiful valleys among the hills; and in a large valley which intersects the parish, and is most extensive and romantic, were formerly the three lakes of Castle-Semple, Barr, and Kilbirnie, which in rainy seasons frequently united their waters, and spread for miles over the valley. The lake of Castle-Semple, and the site of that of Barr, are within this parish; and though the first is so much contracted as to leave the castle, which was erected on an island in its centre, now almost upon its margin, yet it forms a large sheet of water, between which and Kilbirnie is a large area of richly-cultivated land. The Barr loch, situated near that of Castle-Semple, has been drained to a considerable extent, and, except in rainy seasons, when it still preserves the appearance of a lake, produces luxuriant crops of oats and meadow-grass. Throughout its whole length the vale affords a rich combination of beautiful scenery and romantic objects: as seen from the west, the venerable remains of Barr Castle, for many generations the seat of the proprietors of the neighbouring lands; Garthland, formerly called Barr House, the residence of the Macdowalls of Garthland, the present proprietors; the agreeable village of Lochwinnoch; the lake of Castle-Semple, with the ruins of the ancient castle belonging formerly to the Sempill family; and the woods and pleasure-grounds of the mansion of Colonel Harvey, present themselves in succession, and, with the flourishing plantations and wooded eminences in the immediate vicinity, and the lofty hills in the distance, contribute to render this interesting valley one of the most pleasing and picturesque in the country. The chief river in the parish is the Calder, which has its source in the high lands on the borders of Ayrshire, and flowing in a south-eastern direction, after making a variety of cascades in its progress, winds round the village, and falls into Castle-Semple loch. On its issuing from the lake, it takes the name of the Black Cart, and forming a boundary between Lochwinnoch and the parish of Kilbarchan, pursues a north-eastern course, and, uniting with the White Cart at Inchinnan, falls into the Clyde near Renfrew. The banks of this river, as it approaches the village, are richly clothed with natural wood and thriving plantations; and throughout the remainder of its progress, it adds greatly to the interest of the valley. The small river Dubbs issues from the north of the loch of Kilbirnie, and flowing through a level tract of rich meadow land, falls into the lake of Castle-Semple.

The soil is generally light, but in some parts luxuriantly fertile; in others, clay, which has been drained,

but not sufficiently; and in some parts, sandy. The principal crops are oats, barley, and potatoes, with a small portion of wheat, which has been lately introduced, but with no great success; and the meadows and pastures produce good rye-grass and clover. Numbers of sheep and cattle are reared for the neighbouring markets of Paisley and Glasgow; the cattle are chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, and the cows on the dairy-lands are fine specimens of that kind. The farm-buildings are usually substantial and commodious, and roofed with slate. Great improvements have been made in draining and inclosing the lands; the fences are generally of thorn, though some of the old stone dykes are still to be seen. The plantations are thriving; and where there is sufficient depth of soil, forest-trees of every kind attain a stately growth. On the lands of Castle-Semple are numerous ancient oaks, with beech, Scotch and English elms, and plane-trees of large dimensions; larch and silver fir of extraordinary size; and some of the largest cedars of Libanus to be found in the country. Upon the Garthland estate are some very fine plantations of similar trees, but of more modern growth. The rocks are of secondary trap, alternated with greenstone, basalt, amygdaloid, porphyry, and, in some instances, greenstone stratified with clay-slate, and crystallized freestone, in which petrifactions of arborescent fern are embedded. The hills of Misty Law and Staik are chiefly of porphyry, intersected towards their summit with dykes of greenstone. Carbonate of copper in small quantities is found in the whinstone. Sulphate of barytes is prevalent in the trap rocks, varying from six to sixteen feet in thickness; and trap-tuffa is occasionally to be seen embedded in the porphyry. Coal is found in the parish; the thickest bed, at Hallhill, is from six to ten feet, and the others vary from two to three feet in thickness. It has been wrought at Hallhill, but not to much profit, producing only to the proprietors a gain of about £300 annually after all expenses are paid: there is a smaller work at the western extremity of the parish, which has been lately discontinued. Limestone is found, but not to any great extent; it is quarried at Howwood, and abounds with organic remains, consisting mainly of bivalves, coralloids, entrochi, and encrini. Similar quarries were opened at Midtown and Garpel, but they have been completely exhausted. Minerals of various kinds occur throughout the district, chiefly of the zeolite species; many of them are very beautiful. Freestone of excellent quality for building is quarried in several places, chiefly for the use of the parish; but the quarries are only occasionally in operation. The annual value of real property in Lochwinnoch is £17,888.

Among the principal seats is *Castle-Semple House*, the residence of Colonel Harvey, a handsome mansion, on the north side of the loch, erected in 1735, but by no means upon a scale corresponding to the splendid demesne in which it is seated. The grounds attached to it comprise more than 900 acres, and abound with diversity of character, and with every variety of natural and artificial embellishment. The eminences which intersect the demesne are richly crowned with wood to their summits; and in several directions are noble avenues of trees, and detached clusters scattered over the verdant lawns: in every part, indeed, the greatest skill and the most cultivated taste have been displayed in the improvement of the grounds. To the north of the house are spacious gardens, laid out with great beauty, and containing long ranges of conservatories for plants, hot-houses for the choicest fruits, a large pinery, and every requisite for horticultural purposes. In front of the house is an extensive flower-garden, surrounded with shrubberies of rare plants; and encircling a fish-pond is a border of fragments of various rocks, where there is every variety of rock plants. The gardens are said to be among the finest in Scotland. *Garthland*, the residence of Colonel Macdowall, is beautifully situated near the remains of the ancient castle of Barr, and surrounded by grounds richly planted, and embracing much pleasing scenery. *Lochsyde House* is in a demesne forming an interesting feature in the scenery, and commanding extensive views. *Glenlora*, erected in 1840, and *Muirsheil*, in 1843, are also handsome mansions.

The VILLAGE consists of one principal street about half a mile in length, and of one shorter street crossing it at right angles. The houses, generally two stories in height, and roofed with slate, are neatly built; and there are several houses of superior order, belonging to the proprietors of the various works which have been established in the parish, and to the introduction of which is to be attributed the very rapid and progressive increase of the population within the last fifty years. To the north-west of the village is a bridge over the river Calder, which is noticed in many ancient records; it is of great antiquity, and of elegant design, and was widened and repaired in 1814. The linen manufacture established at Paisley in 1707 induced the farmers of this parish to cultivate the growth of flax for its supply; and many of their female domestics were employed in spinning yarn for the weavers of that place, till, in 1740, a company from that town built a factory here, and subsequently one of greater extent, which afforded employment to many of the inhabitants. The making of thread was introduced here in 1722, and about twenty mills were erected for the purpose; but, in process of time, that trade began to decline, and at present it is nearly discontinued. A bleachfield belonging to the company of Paisley was established here, into which the use of sulphuric acid was introduced by Dr. Home, of Edinburgh: at Lonehead, a second bleachfield was soon after begun; and another, at Burnfoot, was established by Mr. Hamilton Adams. Bleachfields, also, were commenced by Mr. Wilson, of Bowfield, and are still carried on with spirit; and at Midtown are similar works, constructed by Mr. Cameron, in connexion with which a beetling-mill has been built on the river Calder, for finishing goods for the market. About fifteen weavers are employed in making goods for home consumption; and more than 200 are engaged in weaving for the manufacturers of Paisley and Glasgow: the principal articles were formerly muslins of different kinds; but these have given place to the weaving of China crapes, Angola shawls, silk cypresses, and various stuffs of silk and cotton mixed. There is also a mill belonging to Messrs. Crawford, partly used for carding and spinning wool, which is carried on in the upper part of the premises; in the lower part is a very spacious and complete mill for grinding corn: this building, which is substantial and handsome, was erected in 1814.

The cotton manufacture, however, at present constitutes the staple trade of the place. The old mill, erected by Messrs. Houston, Burns, and Co., in the year 1788, is situated on the north-west of the village, and the ma-

chinery is put in motion by the waters of the Calder; the building is very extensive, five stories in height, and contains 8140 spindles for yarn and water twist of various sizes, affording constant employment to about 180 persons. The new mills, built by Messrs. Fulton and Co., form a spacious and handsome building, not far from the end of the high street; and the works are driven by the stream of the river Calder, together with a steam-engine, added to the original building in 1825. In this establishment 25,224 spindles are constantly at work, which make on an average about 6000 pounds of cotton-yarn every week, and give occupation to 350 persons. A mill upon a smaller scale, employing eighty persons, was built by Messrs. Caldwell and Co., at Boghead, near the village; but it was burnt down by an accidental fire in 1813, and has not been rebuilt.

A post-office, and a branch of the Western Bank of Scotland, are established in the village; and excellent roads to every part of the parish, and public turnpike-roads kept in good repair, afford a facility of intercourse with the neighbourhood. A canal from Glasgow to Ardrossan was begun about the commencement of the present century, intended to pass along the side of Castle-Semple loch, and was completed as far as Johnstone; but it was then discontinued, and has not been since resumed. There is, however, a railway from Glasgow to Ardrossan, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, which runs through the parish. Numerous shops in the village supply the district with all kinds of provisions and articles of merchandise; and three fairs are held in the course of the year, of which the Hill fair, so called from its being held on the market hill, is chiefly for cattle, on the first Tuesday in November, O. S. The May fair is on the second Tuesday in May, O. S., and was formerly celebrated by a procession of the trades; but a few cattle only are sold. On the first Tuesday in July a fair is held, at which the farmers on the north side of Castle-Semple loch assemble and parade the village, mounted on their best horses, which are showily caparisoned, and their riders also decorated with ribbons, sashes, and other ornaments: after the parade, races frequently take place. The numbers attending upon these occasions, however, are gradually diminishing; and the practice will probably be soon discontinued. A few cattle are still sent to this fair.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the heritors: the minister's stipend is £277. 1. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £19. 10. per annum. Lochwinnoch old church, which was collegiate, was built by Sir John Sempill, who was created Lord Sempill by James IV., and was killed at the battle of Flodden Field in 1513; it was amply endowed. The walls are still remaining; and the chancel, which was separated from the nave by a screen, and subsequently inclosed, contains the ashes of many members of the ancient family of Sempill, and is still used as a place of sepulture for the existing proprietors of the Castle-Semple estate. The present parish church, a handsome edifice, was erected in the year 1806, and has a fine portico surmounted by a neat spire. It is situated near the western lodge of the grounds of Castle-Semple, surrounded on three sides by a high wall, and on the fourth inclosed by a parapet wall with an iron palisade. It is adapted for a congregation of 1250 persons; and the ground in which it stands is well planted, and embellished with flowering shrubs and evergreens. There are places of worship for the Free Church and United Presbyterian Synod. At Beltrees is a preaching station in connexion with the Established Church; the number of sittings is 200. The parochial school is well regulated; the master has a salary of £34, with £32 fees, and a house and garden. There is a school at Beltrees, to the master of which £5 per annum are paid by the parochial schoolmaster; and a school is held at Howwood, the master of which has a house and garden rent-free, and occasionally receives a sum of money raised by subscription. A school has also been established in the village of Lochwinnoch by the proprietors of the new mill, who pay the master a salary of £36 per annum for instructing the children employed in their works, for which purpose they have provided an excellent schoolroom. A parochial library was established in the parish in 1823; and in 1833 another was opened, exclusively for religious purposes: there is also a small library of religious books for circulation among the children of the Sabbath schools. William Brown, Esq., of Antigua, who died in 1835, bequeathed to the Kirk Session the sum of £3300, to be invested on heritable security, and the interest appropriated to the relief of the poor. There are five friendly societies in the village of Lochwinnoch, and one in the village of Howwood; also a female provident society and a female benefit society, the ladies connected with which visit all the poor in their neighbourhoods, and distribute clothing and fuel to such as are in need of assistance.

The walls of the ancient peel erected on the island in Castle-Semple loch, but the site of which, from the partial draining of the lake, is now upon its margin, are still remaining, and show the fortress to have been an impregnable stronghold, well calculated for security during the turbulent times in which it was raised. On the opposite side of the loch are the remains of *Elliston Castle*, the residence of the Sempill family previously to the fifteenth century. It is a quadrilateral building, about forty-two feet in length, thirty-three in breadth, and about thirty feet high; the side walls are six feet and a half, and the end walls about nine feet, in thickness. Upon a headland westward of the village are the remains of *Barr Castle*, which, with the exception of its roof, is still entire. It is a tower of oblong form and of great height, crowned with battlements, and strengthened with angular turrets; the walls are pierced with loop-holes for arrows, and also with port-holes for cannon. It consists of four stories: the lowest, which has an arched roof, appears to have been used for the security of horses and cattle in case of hostile irruptions; the story immediately above it contains the banqueting-hall; and the others, various apartments for the use of the family. On the public road to Dunlop are the remains of *Auchinbathie Castle*, said to have been the residence of the ancestors of the brave Sir William Wallace; an opinion confirmed by the name of the small barony in which it is situated, still called Auchinbathie-Wallace. From the ruins, it is difficult to ascertain its original dimensions; but the walls still standing, and which are in good preservation, inclose an area about thirty feet in length and twelve feet in breadth. Near the castle is a small eminence in the midst of a morass, called *Wallace's Knowe:* here Sir

William Wallace is said to have defended himself against a strong party of the English, and in the neighbourhood he performed many memorable exploits. In the eastern part of the parish was fought the battle of *Muirdykes*, on the farm of Muirdykes, in the year 1685. The Duke of Argyll, who had assembled in Holland a force of 1500 of his countrymen, refugees, being on his arrival in Scotland surprised and captured at Inchinnan, the remnant of his troops was placed under the command of Sir John Cochrane, and attacked here by the forces of James VII., which, after an obstinate engagement, called the battle of Muirdykes, were repulsed with considerable loss. Remaining masters of the field, Argyll's followers intrenched themselves behind a natural defence till it was dark, when, fearing a reinforcement on James's side, they retreated towards Beith. The camp of *Castlewaws*, not far from Muirdykes, is situated on the summit of one of the highest hills on the south side of the loch, and, on that part which is least precipitous, is defended by a rampart of stones and turf. Within the intrenchment is a circular wall of the same materials, about sixty yards in diameter. It was probably one of the hill forts of the ancient Britons, of which there are several in this part of the country, though by some it is supposed to have been a stronghold thrown up by Sir William Wallace in his wars with the English. Many canoes have at various times been found in the loch: between the peel and the north side of the lake, twenty have been found buried in the mud, within the last half century. Among the eminent persons connected with the parish was Alexander Wilson, the poet, a native of Paisley, who followed the occupation of a weaver in the factories of Lochwinnoch. Many of his poems have reference to incidents which happened in this parish. Having, however, incurred a fine for a satirical poem, he emigrated to America; and, living in Philadelphia, devoted himself to the study of natural history, and published a work entitled *American Ornithology*. James Latta, a native of this place, was the author of a *Practical System of Surgery*.

LOCKERBIE, a thriving town, in the parish of Dryfesdale, district of Annandale, county of Dumfries, 11 miles (N. N. W.) from Annan, and 12 (E. N. E.) from Dumfries; containing 1315 inhabitants. This place derives both its origin and its name from an ancient castle situated on a hill between two lakes, and which was the baronial residence of the Johnstones, a branch of the family of Johnstone of Lochwood, ancestors of the present Marquess of Queensberry. The small hamlet that arose round the castle gradually increased under the liberal patronage of its proprietors, who granted lands for building upon long and favourable leases; and its situation in the centre of an extensive pastoral and agricultural district has contributed to render Lockerbie a prosperous and flourishing town. It stands on the turnpike-road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and part of it is intersected by the Caledonian railway. The town principally consists of one spacious and regularly-formed street, extending more than half a mile from north to south, and from the northern extremity of which a similar street, of half that length, branches off at right angles to the east. The houses are well built, and of handsome appearance. No manufactures have hitherto been established; but all the handicraft trades requisite for the wants of the adjacent district are carried on to a great extent; and there are numerous shops, abundantly stored with merchandise of every kind for the supply of the vicinity. Branches of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank and the Western Bank of Scotland have been opened in the town. The post-office has a tolerable delivery; and there are some excellent inns for the accommodation of the visiters who attend the fairs and cattle-markets for which this place is celebrated.

Fairs for lambs and wool, which are largely resorted to by persons from many miles' distance, are held at Lammas and Michaelmas. The former is on the 2nd of August, O. S., except it happen on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, in which case it is postponed to the following Tuesday. At this fair, which was formerly held at the base of Lockerbie hill, from 70,000 to 80,000 lambs are frequently sold to various dealers; and so much has the business of late years increased, that the whole of that hill, the superiority of which was purchased from the corporation of Glasgow by Lady Douglas, of Lockerbie House, is now appropriated to the purpose. The Michaelmas fair is held, with the same restrictions, on the 2nd of October, and is also numerously attended. There are markets for cattle, sheep, and horses on the second Thursdays, O. S., of January, February, March, April, May, July, September, October, November, and December, all of which are free of toll. Markets are also held fortnightly during the winter for the sale of pork, in the purchase of which £1000 are often expended in one day; and fairs for hiring servants take place in April and at Michaelmas. At the northern extremity of the town is the parish church, which, after having been twice removed to a new situation, to protect it from encroachments of the river Dryfe, was finally built on its present site, which is well adapted for the convenience of the parishioners. There are also places of worship in the town for members of the Free Church and Anti-burghers. The old tower of Lockerbie has been assigned for the custody of prisoners previously to their commitment to Dumfries; but it is scarcely ever occupied.

LOGIE, a parish, in the district of Cupar, county of Fife; containing, with the village of Lucklawhill-Feus, 419 inhabitants, of whom 30 are in the village of Logie, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Cupar. This parish derives its name from the situation of its church in a hollow surrounded by hills, of which the term Logie in the Gaelic language is descriptive. It is about four miles in length and little more than one mile in breadth, and comprises 3343 acres, of which 2700 are arable, 300 acres meadow and pasture, and about an equal number woodland and plantations. The surface rises into irregular hills, the highest of which, called Lucklaw hill, has an elevation of about 600 feet above the level of the sea; the general appearance of the parish is greatly diversified, and the scenery enriched by plantations of comparatively modern growth. In some parts, the soil is little better than moorland; and in others, especially on the sides of the hills, a rich loam which, under proper management, produces abundant crops. The system of agriculture is in a very improved state, and the rotation plan of husbandry prevalent; the crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, peas, beans, and turnips. Cattle of the Fifeshire breed are reared, with a cross of the Teeswater occasionally; and the sheep, few of which are reared, are of the Cheviot and Leicestershire breeds. The plan-

tations are larch and Scotch fir, with some mixtures of hard-wood. The farm-buildings, though commodious, are inferior to some others in the county; those of modern erection are upon an improved plan. Considerable progress has been made in inclosing the lands. The substratum is chiefly whinstone, of which the hills consist; and in some parts of the parish porphyry is found, of a reddish colour, principally among the hills. The annual value of real property is £4013.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Cupar, synod of Fife; patron, the Crown. The minister's stipend is about £170, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum. Logie church, built in 1826, and situated nearly in the centre of the parish, is a neat and substantial edifice adapted for a congregation of about 300 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords a useful course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34, with £9 fees, a house and garden, and also fifty merks Scotch per annum, the proceeds of a sum bequeathed by an ancient heritor. There is a Sabbath school for the young, regularly taught under the superintendence of the clergyman. In the parish are the remains of a square tower, apparently erected as a fortified residence; but nothing either of its founder, or its date, is recorded. John West, author of a *Treatise on Mathematics*, and of several valuable papers on the same subject, was the son of an incumbent of this parish: he died a few years ago, an episcopal clergyman in the island of Jamaica.

LOGIE, a village, in the parish of Logie-Pert, county of Forfar, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Montrose; containing 332 inhabitants. This place is situated in the extreme east of the parish, on the south side of the North Esk, and but a short distance from that river. It is the seat of a large manufacturing establishment, comprising a flax-spinning mill and a bleachfield, the property of a company at Montrose; and about a mile distant from these works, at the village of Craigo, are others of a similar description, comprising also some cloth-finishing machinery and an alkali manufacture. Both employ nearly the whole of the population in their respective vicinities. The old church of Logie stands close by the village, where are also a school, and a good library containing suitable volumes for the working-classes.

LOGIE, a parish, in the counties of Clackmannan, Perth, and Stirling, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Stirling; containing, with the villages of Craigmill, Menstrie, Blairlogie, Bridge-of-Allan, and Causewayhead or Causeyhead, 2200 inhabitants. Logie derives its name from the Gaelic word *lag* or *laggie*, denoting "low or flat ground", the lands consisting principally of an extensive tract of perfectly level country. The parish is situated on the northern bank of the Forth, which separates it from the parishes of Stirling and St. Ninian's; and has a very irregular outline in this direction, on account of the many bends of the river. Its extreme length from north to south is about six and a half or seven miles, and the greatest breadth six miles, comprising an area of about 12,600 acres, of which 5000 are arable, and 1260 occupied by wood. The Devon bounds the parish on the east, and after a beautifully-winding course of about thirty miles through a great variety of romantic scenery, falls into the Forth at Cambus, in the parish of Alloa, nearly due south of the spot where it rises, only a few miles off, on the north side of the Ochil hills. The Ochil range, stretching along the northern boundary of the parish, ascends abruptly from the plain to the height of 2500 feet, and from Demyat peak commands extensive and richly-diversified prospects. These embrace the Forth almost from its source in Loch Ard to the German Ocean; also the city of Edinburgh; with views of the adjacent lands, the romantic stream of the Devon, the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey, and the castle of Airthrey shrouded in sylvan beauty: on the north and west, the bold outline of the Grampians bounds the view, and forms a striking contrast to the wide-spread tracts below. From the foot of the Ochils, which have little wood, but are well clothed with pasture, the land is a rich, well-cultivated, and fertile plain entirely to the southern boundary of the parish; and besides many mountain streams and excellent springs, the lands are watered by the Allan, which, as well as the Devon and all the burns, contains a good supply of fine trout.

The soil of the carse land, which comprehends three-fourths of the arable portion of the parish, is a deep, rich, alluvial earth, occasionally mixed with gravel, but for the most part formed solely of a strong tenacious clay, varying in depth from three to six feet, and incumbent on a dark blue silt with sand, plentifully interspersed with the shells of oysters, mussels, cockles, and many other fish. On the Ochils the soil consists principally of loam, gravel, and sand, and rocky deposits, among which large boulders are sometimes found. All kinds of grain and of green crops are raised; the husbandry is excellent, and nearly the same on the dry-field portion as on the carse land, except that wheat is not sown upon the former. The pasture on the hills comprises about 5000 acres, and is grazed by upwards of 4000 sheep, chiefly of the black-faced and the Cheviot breeds; the latter has been lately introduced, and the wool of the former has been greatly improved by a cross with the Leicester breed. Much attention is shown to the live stock; and the cows, which are the Ayrshire, are of a good description. The strata vary considerably according to the nature of the ground. The Ochil hills consist of trap rock, comprising a large proportion of amygdaloid, with agates, calc-spar, and many other minerals peculiar to the trap formation. The substratum immediately south of the Ochils is a continuation of the Clackmannanshire coalfield; but no works have been formed, as it is concluded that in this part the seams are too thin to be profitable. Ironstone also exists in the parish; and copper-ore has been wrought at the vein of the Mine-house. Logie derives much celebrity from its mineral spring, situated on the estate of Airthrey, near the village of Bridge-of-Allan, to which place large numbers of visiters resort every season for the benefit of the waters. The annual value of real property in the Clackmannanshire part of the parish is £6445, of that in the Perthshire part £3100, and the Stirlingshire £5292.

The wood in the parish consists chiefly of plantations of ash, elm, plane, beech, larch, oak, and fir, in the vicinity of Airthrey Castle, which stands on the brow of the Ochil hills, and is the seat of Lord Abercromby, grandson of the celebrated Sir Ralph Abercromby. A saw-mill has been built on the spot, for preparing the wood for transit to various parts of the country, where

it is used for palings, in farm houses and offices, and for many other purposes. Airthrey Castle is surrounded by a small but beautiful park, ornamented by an artificial lake, and is the only mansion of note, with the exception of Powis House, a neat and commodious modern structure. Independently of several small hamlets, the parish contains the villages of Menstrie, Blairlogie, Craigmill, Causewayhead, and Bridge-of-Allan. Craigmill is situated at the southern base of the Abbey-Craig, a remarkable rock of greenstone 500 feet high, in which there is an extensive quarry, affording a material employed for several purposes, but especially adapted, on account of its firm texture, and rough surface when broken, for grinding wheat. Upwards of 300 pairs of millstones have been made for preparing flour, and for the use of distilleries, at a cost of from £12 to £20 per pair; but they are not at present in much demand, those made in France being now sold for a low sum. The French millstones were originally the only ones employed, and, at the period of the war, rose so much in price as to induce the London Society for the Encouragement of Arts to offer 100 guineas for the discovery of any stone in Great Britain from which millstones could be manufactured, capable of being substituted for those from France. In consequence of this, Mr. James Brownhill, of the Alloa mills, presented specimens made from this rock; they were approved, and he received the premium. Afterwards, the stones from France still commanding from £45 to £60 per pair, the native stones continued in use till the peace, when the great reduction in the price of the former rendered those here prepared scarcely worth the cost of the labour. There is another village, called Abbey, situated where the celebrated abbey of Cambuskenneth once flourished; but this, with the barony of the same name, in which it stands, has been considered from time immemorial as belonging to the parish of Stirling, though it has been claimed by the parish of Logie. The commissary of Stirling and the commissary of Dunblane each exercise jurisdiction over it as belonging to their respective provinces. Great facility of intercourse is presented by the Scottish Central railway, which intersects the parish, and has stations at Bridge-of-Allan and Stirling. The turnpike-roads from Crieff, Alloa, Dollar, and Stirling all meet in the parish, at the village of Causewayhead; but the first has long been in a very bad condition, and the others are indifferent. The Forth also affords facility of communication, and is crossed by an elegant bridge lately constructed, in place of the old one, at Stirling, to which place the river is navigable for vessels of considerable size. There are regular steam-boats between Stirling and the city of Edinburgh.

Logie is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Dunblane, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the Earl of Dunmore: the minister's stipend is £263, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £24 per annum. The church, built in 1805, is a neat edifice containing sittings for 644 persons, and is beautifully situated at the foot of the Ochil mountains. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Logie parochial school affords instruction in Greek and Latin, and all the ordinary branches of education; the master has a salary of £30, with £33 fees, and about eighty children receive instruction in the school. On the Abbey-Craig hill, the Scottish army under Wallace was posted the night before the celebrated engagement of Stirling, Sept. 13th, 1297: upon the summit were formerly the remains of a fort said to have been erected by Oliver Cromwell when he besieged Stirling Castle. Large stones, set up to commemorate battles, are to be seen in some parts; and spear-heads and other military relics have been found, some of which, from the skill displayed in the construction, are supposed to be of Roman origin. The entire skeleton of a whale, between sixty and seventy feet long, was discovered in 1819 in the alluvial subsoil, and is now in the museum of Edinburgh University. The first Earl of Stirling, born in 1580, an elegant scholar and poet, and a great favourite of James VI., was the sixth Baron of Menstrie in this parish; and General Sir Ralph Abercromby, the hero of Aboukir, was born at the family mansion at Menstrie, in 1734.—See CAMBUSKENNETH, BRIDGE-OF-ALLAN, &c.

LOGIE, in the county of FORFAR.—See the article on the parish of KIRRIEMUIR.

LOGIE-BUCHAN, a parish, in the district of ELLON, county of ABERDEEN, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Ellon; containing 713 inhabitants. The word Logie, expressive of "a low-lying spot", was given to this place on account of its applicability to the tract in which the church is situated; while the affix is descriptive of the position of the parish in that part of the county called Buchan. Logie-Buchan is separated on the east from the German Ocean by the parish of Slains, and is intersected by the river Ythan, which crosses it in the centre in an eastern direction, and after dividing it into two nearly equal parts, falls into the sea about three miles below the church. This river, the *Ituna* of ancient geographers, and at one time celebrated for its valuable pearls, has four small tributary streams here, two of which separate the parish on the north from Ellon, Cruden, and Slains, and two on the south from Ellon, Udny, and Foveran. The length of that portion of the parish in the northern quarter is three miles and three-quarters, and of that in the southern five and three-quarters; the breadth of the whole varies from three-quarters of a mile to three miles. The entire district comprises 6600 acres, the number of which under tillage is 5900, and in plantation sixty; the remainder is uncultivated. The surface is in general level, and the highest hills reach an elevation of only 130 or 140 feet above the sea. The principal feature in the scenery is the Ythan, which enters the locality through a range of rocks, where there is a fine echo, and an opening called the "Needle's Eye": beyond this point, at which its breadth is not more than fifty yards, it widens till it reaches the breadth of about 600 yards at high water, and forms a noble basin. The river abounds with various kinds of trout, also with salmon, eels, flounders, and mussels; and pearls are still occasionally found. It has a ferry opposite the parish church, where its breadth at low water is about sixty yards; and two boats are kept, one for general passengers, and the other, a larger boat, for the conveyance of the parishioners to church from the northern side. A tradition has long prevailed that the largest pearl in the crown of Scotland was obtained in the Ythan; and it appears that, about the middle of the last century, £100 were paid by a London jeweller to a gentleman in Aberdeen, for pearls found in the river. The pearl-fishery was formerly confined by patent, but this privilege was withdrawn by an act of parliament of the reign of Charles I.

The SOIL, which in some parts is clayey, produces oats, bear, turnips, potatoes, and grass for pasture and hay. Many improvements in agriculture have been introduced within the present century, including the rotation of crops and other approved usages; the scythe has taken the place of the sickle in reaping, and most of the old farm-houses with thatched roofs have been succeeded by others, two stories high, built of stone and lime, and covered with slate. Oats and turnips are the principal crops: the former are of excellent quality, chiefly in consequence of the great care taken in the choice of seed; the latter are much indebted to the plentiful application of bone-manure. The influence of steam-navigation on the interests of agriculture has been here most powerfully felt; and the facility of communication with the London market thus afforded has given a decided impulse to the breeding and fattening of cattle, which in general are crosses with the short-horned breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3178. A mansion has lately been built in the Elizabethan style, on the estate of Auchmacoy, the property of James Buchan, Esq., whose ancestors, from a very early period, have been located here, and were conspicuous in the political convulsions of several reigns, and, with the other chief proprietors of the parish, advocated the cause of the crown in opposition to the Covenanters. Most of the inhabitants of the district are employed in agricultural pursuits, a small brick-work recently established being the only exception. The great north road from Aberdeen passes through the parish, and the mail and other public coaches travel to and fro daily. On another road, leading to the shipping-port of Newburgh, the tenantry have a considerable traffic in grain, lime, and coal, the last procured from England, and being the chief fuel. The river Ythan is navigable for lighters of ten or twelve tons' burthen at high water. The marketable produce of the parish is sent to Aberdeen. Logie-Buchan is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Ellon, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Mr. Buchan: the minister's stipend is about £192, with a manse, and a glebe of six acres, valued at £12. 10. per annum. The church was built in 1787, and contains 400 sittings. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches: the master has a salary of £25. 13., with a house, and £9. 7. fees; he also partakes in the Dick bequest.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE, a parish, in the district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, 9 miles (W.) from Kincardine O'Neil; containing 936 inhabitants. This place comprises the ancient parishes of Logie and Coldstone, united in 1618, and the former of which derives its name from a Gaelic term signifying a "hollow" or "low situation", which is faithfully descriptive of its character. Of the name Coldstone, formerly *Colstane*, the derivation is altogether uncertain. The parish occupies a district between the rivers Don and Dee, from both of which it is nearly equidistant; it is bounded partly on the west by the river Deskry, separating it from the parish of Strathdon, and is about six miles in length and three miles and a half in breadth. Logie-Coldstone is of very irregular form, inclosing within its boundaries a detached portion of the parish of Migvy; and its superficial contents have never been duly ascertained. About 3000 acres are arable, 900 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture, moorland, and waste. The surface is diversified with numerous hills, a range of which of precipitous height extends along the western boundary; the most conspicuous is the hill of Morven, commanding from its summit an unbounded propect towards the east. On the north the hills are less elevated, of more gradual ascent, and partly under cultivation. Neither of the two great rivers above mentioned intersects or bounds the parish: the river Deskry, after forming a boundary for some distance, flows into the Don; and there are some small rivulets, which, after intersecting various lands here, flow into the Dee. At the south-western extremity of the parish, and partly within its limits, is Loch Dawan, a considerable lake, nearly three miles in circumference. Lochan Uaine, which takes its name from the green colour of its water, is a small pond, on the farm of Nether Ruthven; and though apparently impure, the cattle drink of its water in preference to any other. Of the numerous springs, several of which possess mineral properties, the most distinguished is a powerful chalybeate near the church, called the *Poll Dubh*, signifying in the Gaelic the "black mire", and which is still resorted to by many persons for its efficacy in the cure of scorbutic complaints.

The SOIL is various; in some parts, a deep rich loam; in others, light and sandy; and on the slopes of the high grounds, generally fertile; producing favourable crops of grain, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. Of late years the system of husbandry has been greatly improved, and considerable tracts of moor and waste have been brought into profitable cultivation. The lands have been inclosed; the houses and offices are usually substantial and well arranged; threshing-mills have been erected on most of the farms, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. The moors abound with grouse, snipes, woodcocks, partridges, hares, and game of every other variety; ptarmigan and white hares are found in abundance on the hill of Morven, and great numbers of wild ducks and geese frequent the lower grounds. There are some small remains of ancient wood, consisting chiefly of dwarf alder; and roots of oak, fir, and hazel of large growth, are often dug up in the mosses. The plantations are principally fir and larch, for which the soil seems well adapted, and which are both in a thriving state. The rocks in the parish are of the granite formation; but there are no quarries. The annual value of real property in Logie-Coldstone is £6258, the amount for the district of Logie being £3178, and for the district of Coldstone £3080. The seats are Corrachree and Blelack, both of them neat modern mansions. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is about £217, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; alternate patrons, the Crown, and the Farquharson family of Invercauld. Logie-Coldstone church, rebuilt in 1780, is a neat plain structure, and well adapted to the accommodation of the parishioners. The parochial school is attended by about 100 children: the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £25 per annum; he has also a portion of the Dick bequest. There are several cairns in the parish, two of which, of large dimensions, have given the name of Cairnmore to the farms on which

they are respectively situated. In the gable of one of the offices on the farm of Mill of Newton is a sculptured stone, originally erected on some ground in the vicinity which is still called *Tomachar*, or the "Hillock of the Chair". Within the last few years, part of a paved road was discovered below the surface of a ploughed field, on the lands of Blelack; and near the spot is a hollow called the Picts' Howe. On removing some of the stones, layers of charred wood were found beneath them.

LOGIE-DURNO, ABERDEENSHIRE.—See GARIOCH, CHAPEL of.

LOGIE EASTER, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Tain; containing 1015 inhabitants. The name of Logie, so frequently applied to designate Scottish parishes, is derived from the Gaelic word *laggie*, which signifies a "hollow", and is used in the present instance in reference to the site of the first church, the ruins of which are still to be seen. The place is not remarkable for any events of historical importance; but there are many cairns remaining, the ancient and ordinary memorials of bloodshed, and said to have originated from a battle fought between the Danes and the Scots, in which the latter were conquerors. This parish is seven miles long and about three broad, and is bounded on the north by Tain parish; on the south by Kilmuir Easter; on the east by Nigg; and on the west by Eddertoun. The climate is usually mild, but intensely cold when the wind sets in from the east, which is, however, but seldom, as westerly winds are most prevalent. The soil varies considerably in different parts, consisting in some places of a light, sandy, unproductive earth; in others, of deep clay; and in some tracts, of a rich black mould. Wheat is the principal grain raised, and it is of a very superior quality. The most approved system of agriculture has become general since the breaking up of the small farms; the lands are now let in large allotments, and exhibit the natural effects of good cultivation. The population, however, has been greatly diminished by the change.

The whole land belongs to four families, two of whom are resident: the annual value of real property in the parish is £3297. There are several quarries of freestone; and a manufactory for tiles employs about thirty hands. A cattle-market is held at Blackhill in the month of May, at which large numbers of cows are sold. The mail-coach runs daily through the parish; but the roads, with the exception of a line of about three miles, are in bad condition. Calrossie, the seat of the Ross family, and Shandwick and Scotsburn, are very handsome mansions. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Tain, synod of Ross, and the patronage belongs to the Marchioness of Stafford: the stipend of the minister is £237, with a glebe of twenty-two acres. Logie Easter church, which is an excellent and commodious building, capable of accommodating 700 persons with sittings, is situated on Chapel hill, and was erected about thirty years since. Near it is the manse, built about fifty or sixty years ago, and commanding an extensive view of rich and beautiful scenery. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. There is a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £35, with a good school-house and about £6 fees. Another school, in the district of Scotsburn, is called the Assembly school; the master receives £20 per annum and some fees, and connected with it is a small library. The language generally spoken in the parish is Gaelic; but the younger part of the population can all speak English. Besides the funds periodically raised for their relief, the poor have the interest of about £100, the aggregate of various bequests.

LOGIE-PERT, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, about 5 miles (N. W.) from Montrose; containing, with the villages of Craigo, Logie, and Muirside, 1560 inhabitants. This parish was formerly called Logie-Montrose; but, upon the annexation to it of the parish of Pert about the year 1610 or 1615, it assumed its present name of Logie-Pert. The word *Logie*, so frequently used in Scotland, is of Gaelic origin, signifying a "flat or low situation", and is strikingly applicable to the situation of the old church of Logie, in a hollow or piece of low ground close by the North Esk river. The name *Pert* is very old, and of uncertain derivation: the ancient church of Pert, like that of Logie, is still standing, but both have fallen into disuse since the erection of a central church for the accommodation of the united parish in the year 1775. The PARISH is about five miles in length and three in breadth, and is bounded on the north by the North Esk, which separates it from Kincardineshire; on the south by the parish of Dun, on the east by the parish of Montrose, and on the west by the parish of Strickathrow. The lower part lies along the banks of the river, which here makes a beautiful curve; the upper part is tolerably high, and generally with a gentle declivity to the river, though a considerable portion of it has a southern exposure. The North Esk, sometimes called the North Water, gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Carnegie, Earls of Northesk, who formerly held a large tract of land in Pert and its vicinity, on both sides of the stream: this property now belongs to the Earl of Kintore and others. The river takes its rise, like the South Esk, from the Grampian torrents, and falls into the sea about three miles north of Montrose; it abounds with excellent trout and salmon, and the fisheries yield a considerable revenue to the different proprietors.

The SOIL in the lower part of the district is a fine deep loam, and in the upper part generally a black earth resting upon a subsoil of clay. About 3795 acres are under cultivation; 300 are waste, and 1100 are occupied by wood, consisting mainly of larch, spruce, and Scotch fir. Oats and barley are the grain chiefly grown, the amount of wheat being small; and potatoes and turnips are produced in considerable quantities, with other green crops. A good revenue is also derived from the dairy produce, the greater part of which is disposed of at the Montrose market. The system of husbandry here followed is of the best kind; and the crops, especially the grain, are of excellent quality: the cattle are of the Angus breed, and a few sheep are kept for the purpose of consuming the turnips in the winter. The farm houses and offices are in general in superior condition, and some of them built even in a handsome manner. There are but few thorn hedges, and scarcely any stone fences, the inclosures being mostly formed of a strong and moveable paling. The chief improvement recently carried out has been extensive and effectual draining; hardly any other improvement is required. Some lime-works formerly in operation are now given up; but there is an excellent freestone-quarry on the estate of

Craigo: the expense, however, of working it is so considerable that few stones are sent out of the parish.

There are two large manufacturing establishments at Logie and Craigo respectively, situated on the banks of the North Esk, about a mile distant from each other. The Logie works belong to a company at Montrose, and comprise a bleachfield and flax-spinning mill, the former of which has existed nearly eighty or ninety years, and is at present employed in bleaching linen-yarns, to be afterwards manufactured into different kinds of cloth for the home and foreign markets: between forty and fifty persons are engaged in bleaching, and the mill occupies about 130 hands. The works at Craigo, which belong to Messrs. Richards and Co., of London, comprise a flax-spinning mill, a bleachfield, some cloth-finishing machinery, and an alkali manufacture: about 280 hands are employed at these works. The annual value of real property in Logie-Pert is £6206. Brushwood, which abounds in the parish, is frequently used by the people as fuel; but the chief article of consumption is English coal, procured at Montrose. Two fairs are held every year for the sale of cattle and horses, one on the second Tuesday in May, and the other on the third Thursday in June. The Aberdeen railway, and two turnpike-roads, pass through the parish. There are two great bridges, one of which, the old North-Water bridge, consists of three arches, and was built above 300 years ago; the Marykirk bridge, a handsome structure of four arches, was built by means of shares, in 1814, at an expense of £7000, and has proved of great benefit in facilitating the intercourse between the counties of Forfar and Kincardine. The Aberdeen railway, also, has a bridge over the same river, which, like the two preceding bridges, connects the counties. Craigo House, built about sixty years since, is a spacious and excellent mansion; and the house of Gallery, of older date, is romantically situated on the bank of the North Esk.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Brechin, synod of Angus and Mearns; patrons, the Crown, and St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, alternately. The stipend of the minister averages £240, with a manse, and a glebe of nine acres, valued at about £2 per acre. The present church, which is situated in the centre of the parish, was built in 1840, and is a plain substantial structure, capable of accommodating about 700 persons with seats. There is a parochial school, where the usual branches of education are taught; the master has the maximum salary, with at least £15 fees, and a house and garden. Unendowed schools have been built at each of the mills, where the same instruction is given as at the parochial school; and there are two small parochial libraries, and two or three savings' banks, in the parish. The poor have the interest of £189, left by the late David Lyall, of Gallery. Among the antiquities are three tumuli, on three *laws* of Craigo; in which human bones of an extraordinary size have been found, with several urns and other relics. The late James Mill, Esq., author of *British India*, was a native of the parish: he died in the year 1836.

LOGIERAIT, a parish, in the county of PERTH; containing, with the village of Ballenluig, part of that of Aberfeldy, and part of the quoad sacra district of Rannoch, 2959 inhabitants, of whom 168 are in the village of Logierait, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Dunkeld. This place, frequently called Laggan by the inhabitants, derives its name from the two words *Logie* and *Rait* or *Reite*, the first signifying a "hollow", and the latter "arbitration" or "settlement of differences", the Court of Regality under the jurisdiction of the house of Atholl having been formerly held in this village, where a large court-house stood, containing a justiciary hall upwards of seventy feet long, with galleries at the ends. King Robert III. is supposed to have resided occasionally at a hunting-seat, or castle, in the vicinity of the village, the ruins of which are still to be seen. The PARISH consists of several distinct portions, some of which are far distant from the main part. The principal lands of the main part lie between the rivers Tay and Tummel, the former running along their southern, and the latter marking their northern and eastern boundaries: the rest of the main part is east of the Tummel, and bounded by the parishes of Dunkeld, Kirkmichael, and Moulin, the first and last of which penetrate by narrow tracts to a considerable distance. On the south of the Tay, a detached portion of Logierait, stretching from the river, near Aberfeldy, for about a mile, runs between the parishes of Dull and Fortingal; and two other separate portions are situated towards the west, in the district of Rannoch, beyond the parishes of Weem, Dull, and Fortingal. On account of the very irregular boundary line of the main part, and especially on account of the detached portions, it is difficult to state the actual dimensions of the parish; but, supposing the whole to be compact and continuous, it has been estimated at twelve miles in length, and five in average breadth. It contains 27,411 acres, of which 5002 are under cultivation, 2899 occupied by wood, 15,533 moor, 768 common, and the remainder other kinds of waste. The scenery between the two rivers, which in one part are about seven miles distant, is richly varied and beautiful; and a sloping hilly ridge intersecting the district commands uninterrupted and picturesque views on each side, the bold and imposing features of the rocky and mountainous eminences in the adjacent parishes supplying a fine relief to the softer scenery of the immediate locality. The portion of the parish situated in Rannoch is skirted on the north by the considerable loch of the same name; but, with this exception, there are no waters of consequence besides the two rivers, and the stream which separates part of Logierait from Dull, and is ornamented near Aberfeldy with the celebrated falls of Moness.

The SOIL in the haughs and low grounds is partly alluvial, and partly gravelly; that of some of the slopes is deeper, and of a rich loamy quality: the portion east of the Tummel contains numerous springs, and is mostly wet, resting on a clayey impervious subsoil. The crops, which in general are fine, on account of the purity and dryness of the climate and the kindly nature of the soil, comprise wheat, barley, oats, and rye; the last, however, sown in only small quantities. Turnips and potatoes are also produced to some extent, with clover; and lint is still grown, though bearing but a small proportion to the amount formerly raised. The six-shift rotation is occasionally followed; but the five-shift prevails among the larger farmers, and the four-shift among the cottars. The breeds of horses, sheep, and cattle are comparatively inferior; improvements have, however, recently been made, and Leicester sheep and Ayrshire cattle are to be seen on some of the best farms. On

the whole the husbandry is upon a good footing; but the advances made in many other districts are here impeded to a considerable extent by the minute subdivision of the land, which, falling into the hands of inferior tenants, is deprived of the advantage of an outlay of capital, and often much exhausted in cropping. The recovery of waste land, and draining and embanking, have, nevertheless, been actively carried on; and much attention has been paid to the erection of superior farm houses and offices. The Duke of Atholl is superior, and principal heritor: the annual value of real property in the parish is £10,290. Veins of limestone cross the district in one or two places; but the substratum consists chiefly of common stone, quarries of which are numerous. The wood comprises several varieties of fir, with ash, elm, beech, oak, poplar, plane, and other trees; the largest plantations are those of larch-fir, belonging to the duke. There are several gentlemen's seats on the north of the Tay, and on each side of the Tummel, all of which are neat commodious structures.

The village of Logierait is ancient, and now almost ruinous: the old prison in it belonging to the Regality Court, where many of the rebels were confined after the battle of Culloden, was taken down about thirty years since. About 170 persons reside here; and 300 in that portion of the village of Aberfeldy attached to this parish. Linen-yarn was formerly manufactured in the parish, returning nearly £3000 annually; but this branch of trade has quite disappeared. There are six distilleries, which produce yearly about 65,000 gallons of spirit from 32,500 bushels of malt, one-third of the barley employed being of native growth: there are also eight meal-mills, two mills for flax, two saw-mills, and a mill for potato-starch. A good turnpike-road traverses Strath-Tay, and is connected with the great road to Inverness on the north, and with that to Breadalbane from Dunkeld on the south, by two ferries, one on the Tay and the other on the Tummel; the passage on the latter being effected by a fly-bridge constructed with two boats and a platform, and adapted, by novel and ingenious machinery, to the nature of the stream. There are several other ferries; and a post every day except Tuesday. The chief trade consists in the exportation of whisky to the southern markets, and potatoes to Dundee for London; the meal obtained from the oats is sold in the surrounding districts. A fair is held on the first Tuesday after the 12th of May, for the sale of seeds, &c.; but it has nearly fallen into disuse in consequence of the farmers having discontinued the sowing of lint-seeds. A market, also, now in a declining state, is held on the 22nd of August, for the sale of horses and the hiring of shearers.

The parish is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Weem, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the Duke of Atholl. The minister's stipend is £232, with a manse, and a glebe of several acres, valued at £10 per annum. Logierait church was built in 1806, and is conveniently situated within half a mile of the junction of the Tay and the Tummel, and in the vicinity of the principal ferries; it affords accommodation for 1000 persons, and contains a monument to Major-General Sir Robert Henry Dick, who served with honour in the peninsula and at Waterloo, and was mortally wounded in the battle of Sobraon, in India, in 1846. There is an episcopal chapel; and a place of worship for Baptists has been erected. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches: the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and about £6 fees; also £5 per annum from the rents of the bishopric of Dunkeld. There is likewise a free school at Strath-Tay, affording a good education to nearly 200 children, endowed, under the will of the late Mr. D. Stewart, a native of the parish, with six acres of land, and the interest of £2500, for the support of a master and assistant, and the supply of stationery and prizes, besides an additional sum for the erection of school premises: the master has a salary of £40, and the assistant one of £20. The same benefactor left funds which are becoming available, for the endowment of an hospital at Edinburgh. There is a society called the Atholl Wrights' Brotherly Society, instituted in 1812; the Strath-Tay Farmers' Friendly Society was commenced in January 1826; and a savings' bank at Aberfeldy, instituted in 1833, is open for deposits to a small portion of this parish. The chief relic of antiquity is the ruin of the castle or hunting-seat supposed to have been occupied by King Robert. The Duke of Atholl takes his title of Earl of Strathtay from this parish.

LOGIE-WESTER, in the counties of NAIRN, and Ross and CROMARTY.—See URQUHART.

LONGFORGAN, a parish, in the county of PERTH; containing 1660 inhabitants, of whom 458 are in the village of Longforgan, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Inchture, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ (W.) from Dundee. The name of this place, in a charter of Robert Bruce's in 1315, granting the lands and barony to Sir Andrew Gray, is written *Lonforgund*. It appears to have obtained its prefix to distinguish it from other places called Forgan in the neighbourhood. The parish forms the eastern extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, and is about nine miles in length, and of very irregular figure, varying from a mile and a half to four miles in breadth. It is bounded on the south by the river Tay, which washes its shores for nearly five miles; and comprises 8992 acres, whereof 7200 are arable, 1003 woodland and plantations, and 189 hill-pasture and waste. The surface is greatly diversified, rising in some parts into hills of considerable elevation, of which those of Ballo and Lochton, parts of the Sidlaw range, are the principal, the former being nearly 1000, and the latter nearly 1200, feet above the level of the sea. From the banks of the Tay the land rises gradually to the Snabs of Drimmie, from which is obtained a rich prospect of the luxuriant plains of the Carse of Gowrie. The lower lands form a broad, level, and fertile tract in the highest state of cultivation; and the scenery is embellished with extensive and thriving plantations, and with gentlemen's seats, round some of which is timber of ancient and stately growth. Numerous streamlets issue from copious springs of excellent water, affording an ample supply; and some of them are sufficiently powerful to turn mills.

The SOIL in the lower grounds is chiefly clay with a rich black loam; but, in some parts of them, clay intermixed with gravel of a reddish colour, which by good management is rendered very fertile. In the upper districts of the parish, the soil, though inferior in quality to that of the carse land, is dry, and well adapted for turnips, with the exception of some small portions which, resting on a more compact clay, are moist and less productive. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture at-

tained a highly-advanced state under the auspices of the Carse of Gowrie Agricultural Society, which held its meetings for the promotion of improvements in husbandry in the village of Longforgan, but which has now merged into the Perthshire Agricultural Association. The lands are inclosed partly with stone dykes, and partly with hedges. Much benefit has been effected by draining, and embankments have been raised to a considerable extent for reclaiming land on the shores of the parish. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious; and on most of the farms are threshing-mills, one of which is driven by steam. The cattle are chiefly a cross of the short-horned breed, but not many are reared, and very few sheep, as the lands are not well adapted, except in the upper parts, for the pasture of live stock: some horses are bred, but the greater number are brought from other places. In this parish the woods consist of oak, ash, elm, Spanish chesnut, beech, lime, and plane-trees, of which fine specimens are found on the lands of Castle-Huntly, Drimmie, Mylnefield, and Longforgan. There are quarries of freestone at Kingoodie, and in the higher district of the parish. The former, the property of Mr. Henderson, are near the Tay, and have been wrought from a remote period; the stone is of a bluish hue, very compact and durable, and susceptible of the finest polish. Great quantities of it are raised, and sent to Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee, London, and other places, about sixty persons being continually employed; and the lessees of the quarries have constructed docks, and provided other facilities for shipping the produce, in which three boats are always engaged. The stone of the other quarry, which is the property of Lord Kinnaird, is of similar quality to that of Kingoodie, though of a whiter colour. This quarry, however, from which the stone for the erection of Rossie Priory was raised, is not wrought to any very great extent, its situation precluding the facility for shipping off the produce. The salmon-fishery in the Tay, which was formerly very considerable, and afforded an abundant supply for the inhabitants, and also for distant markets, has since the prohibition of the use of the stake-net been discontinued. The annual value of real property in the parish is £13,588.

Drimmie House, the seat of the Kinnaird family, was destroyed by fire at the commencement of the last century; and Rossie Priory, the present residence of Lord Kinnaird, was erected in its stead, at some distance from the site of the old mansion, and within the parish of Inchture, under which head it is described. *Castle-Huntly*, the seat of George Paterson, Esq., to whose ancestor it was sold in 1777, is an ancient and stately mansion, built of stone from the quarries of Kingoodie by the second Lord Gray of Fowlis. Its walls are ten feet in thickness, and exhibit no marks of decay, though the building has stood for nearly five centuries. The round tower, which is nearly 120 feet high, commands a most extensive and rich view, comprising the entire Carse lands interspersed with handsome residences, the river Tay for nearly the whole of its course till it falls into the German Ocean, the opposite coast of Fife with the Lomonds, part of the vale of Strathearn, the Ochils, and the lofty range of Sidlaw. Considerable additions have been made to the castle; but uniformity of character has been preserved, and the whole forms one of the most magnificent seats in the country. *Mylnefield*, the seat of Mr. Henderson, is a handsome mansion sheltered with stately timber; and *Lochton* is also a handsome house, pleasantly situated.

The village of Longforgan is neatly built and well inhabited: about 150 of its people are employed in the manufacture of coarse-linen for export, and a considerable number of women and children are engaged in spinning and winding the yarn. The nearest market-town is Dundee, with which, and with other towns, a facility of intercourse is maintained by good roads; that from Aberdeen passes through the parish, and from this principal road branch off two others, one leading to the quarries at Kingoodie, and the other to Cupar. The Dundee and Perth railway also affords great facilities of communication; it intersects the parish, and is carried, by stupendous works, over the immense freestone-quarries of Kingoodie. There is a small harbour at Kingoodie, where lime from Sunderland, and coal from Dundee, are landed. Fairs are held in Longforgan on the first Wednesday in the months of June and October (O. S.) and the last Monday in the month of April, for the sale of cattle, agricultural produce, and other merchandise. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £268. 3. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £13 per annum. Longforgan church is a spacious and substantial edifice, well situated for the convenience of the parishioners, and adapted for a congregation of 1000 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship in the eastern angle of the parish. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34, with £16 fees, and a house and garden; he receives also £6. 6. from Mr. Paterson, and £2. 10. from Lord Kinnaird, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children on their respective estates: an excellent schoolroom has been lately erected. A small library has been established, which consists chiefly of religious works; and a savings' bank was opened in 1824, but it has not been much encouraged. At Dron are the ruins of a chapel that belonged to the abbey of Cupar-Angus founded by Malcolm IV., in 1164, for monks of the Cistercian order; the remains consist chiefly of the east and west gables of the building, the latter containing a large window of elegant design, and are situated in a deep dell, on a rocky eminence, at the base of which is a small rivulet of beautifully limpid water. A silver coin of the reign of Robert II. or Robert III. was found on a farm here in the year 1826; the legend, *Robertus, Dei Gratia Scotorum Rex*, is still legible, but every other part is completely obliterated.

LONGFORMACUS and ELLIM, a parish, in the county of Berwick, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Dunse; containing 390 inhabitants. The name of Longformacus has been variously written at different periods, and its derivation is involved in much obscurity. In 1384, the place is called *Longfordmakehouse* in a charter by the Earl of Orkney to his cousin "James de Santæ Clairo"; while in a charter of 1395, the lands of *Lochirmackehous* are conveyed by the Earl of March to James Sinclair. In 1505, the spelling had changed to *Lochirmacus*, which variation it kept till about 1556, when it assumed its present form of Longformacus. The name of Ellim has also been spelt differently, sometimes being written Ellim, and at other times *Elm* and *Ellem*: its derivation, too, is uncertain, like that of Longformacus. These two

parishes, on account of their proximity, were united on the 18th of February 1712, when the population of Longformacus was 200, and that of Ellim 100. There are no striking historical events recorded; but notice of one or two severe conflicts is handed down by tradition, having reference to this district, which, on account of its situation, was involved in the border warfare. The name of Main, or Man-slaughter, Law is given to a hill in the neighbourhood, where a bloody battle is said to have been fought in 1402, between the Earl of Dunbar and Hepburn of Hailes; and a large heap of stones at Byrecleugh, called the "Mutiny Stones", about 240 feet long, marks the spot or vicinity of some early encounter the particulars of which are unknown. There being a place here of the name of Otterburn, the supposition has been hazarded that this parish was the scene of the contest between Douglas and Hotspur, fought in the year 1388.

The PARISH is about twelve miles in length, from east to west, and eight miles in breadth, containing 21,350 acres, of which 2200 are cultivated, 18,800 uncultivated, and 350 under plantation. It lies at the extremity of the county, and is bounded on the north by the Lammermoor hills, which separate it from the parish of Whittingham, in Haddingtonshire: on the south it has the parishes of Langton, Greenlaw, and Westruther; on the east, those of Dunse and Abbey St. Bathan's; and on the west, the parish of Lauder. A part of the parish, about two miles long and one and a half broad, called Blackerstone, which belonged to the old parish of Ellim, is locally situated in, and insulated by, the parish of Abbey St. Bathan's: this portion is eight miles distant from the church. The surface of the parish, in its general appearance, is hilly, being situated near the great Lammermoor ridge; it is mostly covered with heath, and traversed by large flocks of sheep. But though the hills are uncultivated, some of them are of great beauty, such as the two Dirrington Laws, which are conical in form, and one of which rises 1145 feet in height. The most elevated part of the parish is Meikle Cese, or Sayrs Law, in the line of division between Berwickshire and East Lothian; it is nearly 1500 feet high. The climate, on account of the peculiar situation, and in many parts lofty site, of the district, is cold and piercing, but by no means unhealthy. The lands are watered by the rivers Whitadder and Dye, the former of which cuts the northern boundary of the parish at Duddy Law: the Dye is a tributary to the Whitadder, and the Whitadder to the Tweed; and both are good trouting streams.

Though the farm-houses are generally in indifferent repair, the system of husbandry is tolerably advanced; and the crops usually produced are barley, oats, turnips, potatoes, rye-grass, and clover. Some of the grain and of the potatoes is sent to the markets of Haddington, Dunbar, and Berwick. Near the village of Longformacus, plantations have been made to a considerable extent, especially in the immediate neighbourhood of the mansion-house, the seat of the principal heritor, John Home Home, Esq., where are some very fine elm and ash trees. On the lands of Blackerstone, also, at the Retreat, planting has been extensively carried on. The sheep pastured amount to about 9000 or 10,000, two-thirds of which are of the Cheviot breed; 100 scores are the black-faced, and fifty scores half-Leicesters. The cattle are the common breed of the county, but not of so fine a description as those in the southern districts: many calves are fed. There is a vein of copper-ore in the place where the old church of Ellim stood; it has at different times been partially worked, but without success. An English company, not many years ago, renewed the attempt upon a larger scale; but it was shortly abandoned, the ore not being sufficiently rich and plentiful to cover the expenses. A vein of superior quality, however, is supposed to exist in the same neighbourhood. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £3788.

Longformacus is the only village. There are two main roads running through the parish, one from Haddington to Coldstream, and the other from East Lothian to Dunse; but both are very indifferent. The cross-roads, also, are in a bad state, as the money for their repair, which is levied upon twenty ploughs, the estimated number kept, is found altogether insufficient for the purpose. The Duke of Roxburghe has a shooting or fishing cottage here; as has Lord Somerville, on the Dye water; the Earl of Wemyss, at the Retreat; and Mr. Smith, at Rigfoot. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Dunse and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, Mr. Home Home. The stipend of the minister is about £222 a year, with a manse, which stands three-quarters of a mile from the church, and was built about thirty years ago. The glebe consists of twelve acres of excellent land, and there is a right of pasturage for forty sheep on the farm adjoining the old church of Ellim, this right being in lieu of a glebe for that parish: the minister has, however, commuted the privilege for £11 per annum. The church, a plain, long, narrow structure, was built above a century and a half ago; it has lately been repaired, and is in good order, accommodating 200 persons with seats. The edifice is conveniently situated, although, from the angles and curvatures of the boundaries of the parishes in this portion of the county, which in many parts shoot into and intersect each other, the congregations of this and neighbouring churches are frequently composed of persons belonging to several different parishes. There is a parochial school, in which the usual branches of education are taught; the master has the maximum salary, with about £10 fees, and the legal allowance of house and garden. The poor receive the interest of £100. In the Lammermoor district are several heaps of stones, or cairns, the evidences of ancient conflicts; and on the sheep-farm of Byrecleugh, belonging to the Duke of Roxburghe, is one, already referred to, 240 feet long, of irregular breadth and height, but where broadest seventy-five feet, and where highest eighteen feet. The stones of this must have been brought from a crag at least half a mile distant.

LONG ISLAND. This name is given to that district of the Hebrides which extends from the island of Lewis, on the north, to Barra, on the south; and which comprehends Lewis, Harris, Benbecula, North and South Uist, Barra, and several smaller isles; being a space about 166 miles in length, and in average breadth eight, and containing 1202 square miles. The reason for so many islands being included under this appellation is, that the sounds between them are so shallow, the whole appear as if they had once been a continuous ridge of land; and several of them are, indeed, separated only by a channel which is dry at low water. The principal

passage from the east to the west side of the Long Island is by the south of Harris, in which there is a remarkable variation of the currents.—See LEWIS, HARRIS, &c.

LONGLEYS, a hamlet, in the parish of CUPAR-ANGUS, county of PERTH, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Cupar-Angus; containing 56 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Cupar-Angus to Meigle, from which latter place it is about a mile and a half distant.

LONGNIDDRY, a village, in the parish of GLADSMUIR, county of HADDINGTON, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Haddington; containing 216 inhabitants. This village, which is irregularly built, is situated within half a mile of the Firth of Forth, and has a station on the line of the North-British railway. It appears to have been once of much greater extent than at present; a considerable portion of the site of ancient buildings is now in a state of cultivation, and in the memory of persons yet living there were several ranges of houses, the foundations of which have been obliterated by the plough. Part of the old mansion of the Douglases, here, is still occupied by a tenant; and near it are the remains of the ancient chapel, called, from Knox's having preached in it, John Knox's Kirk.—See GLADSMUIR.

LONGO, an island, in the parish of GAIRLOCH, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 35 inhabitants. This is a small island, of very irregular form, and with considerable indentations; lying at the mouth of Loch Gairloch, a short distance from the main land.

LONGRIDGE, or LANGRIGG, a village, in the parish of WHITBURN, county of LINLITHGOW, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Whitburn; containing 225 inhabitants. It lies on the high road from Wilsontown to Linlithgow. Between this village and that of Fauldhouse is a valuable field of blackband ironstone, called the Crofthead, lately discovered; it has led to great enterprise and industry in the district, the aspect of which has in consequence remarkably improved. In the neighbourhood of the village is a good stone-quarry. One of two libraries in the parish is at Longridge.

LONGSIDE, a parish, in the district of DEER, county of ABERDEEN, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Peterhead; containing 2612 inhabitants. This place was disjoined from Peterhead, and received a separate erection, in the year 1620, when a church was built on an estate called Longside, from which the parish was named. It is of an irregular four-sided figure, and covers between thirty and forty square miles, the length and breadth being each nearly six miles. The parish comprises 16,370 acres, of which 12,550 are cultivated, 370 planted, and the remainder pasture and waste, mostly capable of improvement. Its surface is either level, or rises in very gentle undulations, so that, during the overflowings of the river Ugie, which runs through the parish from west to east, large portions of the land are under water. The river Ugie affords good trout-angling; and after the union of its two branches here, which have flowed separately for ten or twelve miles from the west, it falls into the sea near Peterhead, about four miles from the junction. The SOIL is in general light and shallow, and is incumbent upon a ferruginous stratum here called *pan*, of hard consistence, and, when mixed at breaking up, detrimental to the superior soil. The peat-moss, of which only five tracts now remain, is disappearing by degrees through the progress of agricultural improvement. The usual kinds of grain, with the exception of wheat, are raised, as well as the ordinary green crops; the whole amounting in annual value to £56,100, of which the oats return £31,200, and the turnips £10,500. The climate is humid, cold, and variable, and unsuited to the more delicate grain and vegetables; but the farming is good, and is carried on chiefly according to the five-shift course, though the seven-shift is sometimes followed. Bone-dust manure, bottomed with dung and light mould, is plentifully applied to the turnip soils; and among other improvements, extensive draining, subsoil and trench ploughing, and the formation of inclosures of stone dykes, are conspicuous. Great attention is also paid to the rearing of cattle, consisting of the native Buchan breed, with occasional crosses with the Teeswater. Most of the farmers belong to the Buchan Agricultural Association, the premiums of which, for superiority in every branch of husbandry, have excited a laudable spirit of emulation, and proved highly beneficial. The farm-buildings are in good condition, and each of them has generally a threshing-mill attached.

The prevailing rock is a fine grey-coloured granite, of firm texture, and capable of a high polish. Several quarries of it are worked, supplying a material extensively used for the more ornamental, as well as the substantial, parts of buildings. Of this stone, portions of the Duke of York's monument, in London, were constructed, and also portions of Covent-Garden market, and the walls of the new houses of parliament. Fragments of quartz and felspar are abundant. The land being chiefly under tillage, plantations are comparatively rare; the trees principally to be seen are Scotch fir, spruce, and larch, and though inconsiderable in extent, the plantations contribute to improve the scenery. The landowners are numerous; but two only are resident, occupying the mansions of Cairngall and Innerquhomry, which are modern edifices. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5443. It contains the villages of Longside and Mintlaw, two miles and a half distant from each other, and both founded in the early part of the present century; in the former are 384 persons, and in the latter 240. A flourishing manufactory of woollen-cloth was carried on for some time; but it was discontinued in the year 1828. A distillery has been at work about twenty years; six meal-mills are in operation in different places; and the parish is well supplied with the usual handicraft trades. There is a general post-office at Mintlaw, with a sub-office at Longside; and the parish is intersected by the high road from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh, which passes through Mintlaw, and on which the mail travels, and by that from Peterhead to Banff, running from east to west, and crossing the other road at Mintlaw. The farmers dispose of their dairy produce, grain, and cattle chiefly at Peterhead and Aberdeen, for exportation to London; the potatoes are mostly exported to Hull. Coal is obtained from Peterhead, and is now used to a considerable extent, the chief peat-mosses here having been reclaimed by the operations of the plough. Eleven fairs are held for cattle, sheep, and horses, as follows: viz., two at Longside on the Wednesday after the 12th of May, and the Tuesday after the 7th of November; three at Lenabo on the Wednesdays after the 25th of March, the 26th of June, and the 26th of November; and six at Mintlaw on the Tuesdays after the 25th of February, the 14th of April, the 14th of June,

the 25th of August, the 7th of October, and the 14th of December. The two fairs at Longside are also for the hiring of servants.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Deer, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £217, with a manse, and a glebe of several acres, valued at £17 per annum. The old church having been found insufficient for the accommodation of the parishioners, the present edifice, a plain and commodious building, was erected in 1836; it contains sittings for 1000 persons, which are apportioned among the heritors, and used by the tenants rent-free. There is also an episcopal chapel containing 551 sittings, erected in 1800 by subscription, at a cost of £429, for a congregation formed at the time of the Revolution, of which the Rev. John Skinner, well known as the author of some theological works and several popular Scottish songs, was minister for sixty-four years. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin and mathematics, in addition to the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £31. 6., with a house, and £30 fees. There are also parochial schools at Mintlaw and Rora, endowed in 1829 by the heritors, from whom the master of each receives £10 per annum; and the fees of each are about £16. The master at Mintlaw has likewise a free house, given by the late Mr. James Mitchell, who left funds for the support of a female school at Mintlaw, and of another at Rora, and for the endowment of others in different parishes.

LONGSTONE, a village, in the parish of Colinton, county of Edinburgh, 1¼ mile (N. N. W.) from the village of Colinton; containing 86 inhabitants. This is a small place, situated in the extreme north of the parish, and a short distance south of the high road from Edinburgh to East Calder. The Water of Leith passes close by the village, and very shortly enters the suburban parish of St. Cuthbert.

LONMAY, a parish, in the district of Deer, county of Aberdeen, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Fraserburgh; containing, with the village of St. Combs, 1919 inhabitants. The name is supposed to have been derived from a word in the Celtic language descriptive of the flat marshy nature of the ground, now drained. The parish is about nine miles and a half long, and varies in breadth from half a mile to three miles and a half, containing an area of 11,045 acres. It is bounded on the north-east by the German Ocean; on the north-west by the parish of Rathen; on the west by Strichen; on the south by the parishes of Deer and Longside; and on the east by Crimond. The sea-shore is flat and sandy, without bay or headland; and with the exception of two or three moderate ridges, the interior of the parish consists of two extensive plains, of which the northern contains the estates of Cairness, Craigellie, Lonmay, Blairmormond, and part of Inveralochy and Crimonmogate. The chief portion of this division is well cultivated, and ornamented with flourishing plantations of various kinds of trees: the waters of Strathbeg loch cover several hundred acres in the division. The southern plain, the surface of which is higher and more unequal, comprehends part of Crimonmogate, and the estates of Park and Kinninmonth. Two very extensive peat-mosses are situated in this district, belonging to the properties of Kinninmonth and Crimonmogate, and connected with other large mosses in the parishes of Strichen and Crimond.

A branch of the river Ugie runs between Lonmay and the parishes of Deer and Longside; and the estuary of the Moray Firth is considered as commencing at the north-eastern boundary of the parish. The lake of Strathbeg has nine-tenths of its extent within Lonmay, and the other tenth in the parish of Crimond; its average depth is three feet and a half, and its greatest depth about six feet and a half. The waters have sunk considerably during the last thirty years, having been in 1817 four feet higher than at the present time. Upwards of forty years ago, an attempt was made to drain the loch; but after great expense had been incurred, it was rendered abortive by the open canals cut for the purpose being blocked up by drifting sand. There are a few small islands in the loch; but its scenery is in general barren and uninteresting. It contains, however, numerous kinds of fish, among which are red and yellow trout, perch, flounders, and very fine eels. In the sea are found red and white cod, ling, haddock, soles, Johndories, abundance of the finest turbot, also shell-fish, sea-trout, shoals of dog-fish, and coal-fish; the whales called Finners are also occasional visiters, and there are large quantities of herrings during the season.

The soil is generally light and sandy, of a dark hue, and resting upon a hard bed of red sand with a large admixture of iron-ore; in some parts, however, the land is clayey, and in a few places partakes of the nature of loam. The number of acres cultivated or in pasture is 8175; in wood 280; and in waste, moss, moor, and stony land, 2590; making the total of 11,045: nearly 900 acres of the land now waste are thought capable of cultivation. Grain is raised to a considerable extent, but the soil is best suited to raising grass and turnips. A regular rotation of cropping has long prevailed; that which is most approved of is the seven-years' shift. Much benefit has also been derived from the extensive use of bone-dust manure, which answers for surface-dressing the pasture and for sown grasses, but chiefly for green crops. Near the coast, sea-weed is mixed with compost, and employed for fallow ground. Large tracts of land have been reclaimed from waste; good stone inclosures have been raised in the parish, and roads have been constructed for local convenience. But the most prominent feature in the improvements is the introduction of trench-ploughing. The farm-steadings, also, once very indifferent, have in some instances been placed on a much better footing. The cattle were originally the celebrated Buchan breed, with a kind produced by crossing the Highland small-horned bull with the larger native cow. These, however, were displaced by the polled-cattle, which prevailed during the present century till within the last twenty years, and always fetched the first price in the London market. Crosses of the short-horned are now preferred, numbers of which are sent to London. The sheep, which are a mixed breed, carry a tolerably fine fleece, and their mutton is well flavoured, but not equal to that of the black or the white faced Highland sheep, many of which are imported here, and fattened for sale. On the estate of Crimonmogate are some South-Downs and Lincolns, and a number of half-bred English sheep. The small draught-horses formerly in use, six or eight of which were joined to the plough, have yielded to a very superior race, distinguished for bulk and symmetry, and a pair of which are sufficient to turn the soil. The horses for the saddle are also much

improved in their character, great pains having been taken by some of the resident gentry to effect this object. Considerable numbers of pigs are reared, some of which are a cross of the Bedford and Westphalia, and the Orkney and Chinese: pork and eggs are sent largely to London. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5443.

Among the mansion-houses, that on the estate of Cairness holds a prominent place. The porch, supported by four Ionic pillars, and the carved cornices, are of granite obtained from the parish of Longside: the body of the fabric is built of greenstone dug on the estate. It was finished in 1799, at an expense of about £25,000. Another elegant mansion, on the Crimonmogate property, was erected a few years ago at a cost of upwards of £10,000. The only village is St. Combs, situated at the north-eastern extremity of Lonmay, by the sea-side, and principally inhabited by fishermen: the main part of the population are scattered over the parish. The manufacture of kelp, formerly carried on to some extent, is now at a very low ebb, in consequence of the free importation of barilla; about twenty tons were annually made, and the rent of the kelp-shore averaged £50 per annum. There are two annual fairs, one in spring and the other in autumn, for cattle and sheep and for hiring farm-servants. Thirteen boats are employed in the herring-fishery, and about the same number for ordinary white-fishing. The turnpike-road from Peterhead to Banff, by Fraserburgh, traverses Lonmay for about a mile and a half; and that from Fraserburgh to Aberdeen, by Mintlaw, runs from north to south for nearly six miles through the parish. A mail-coach passes daily to the south; and there are two stage-coaches, one from Peterhead to Banff, by Mintlaw, and the other between Peterhead and Fraserburgh.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; patron, Gordon of Buthlaw. The stipend of the minister averages £226, with a manse, erected in 1824, and a glebe valued at £18. 15. per annum. The church, which was built in 1787 upon a new site, is pretty conveniently situated, though more than seven miles from the southern boundary of the parish; it contains 680 sittings, and is in good repair. Originally the church stood by the sea-side, near the village of St. Combs; in 1607 it was removed to the spot which is now occupied as a burying-ground, where it remained till the present edifice was erected. There is an additional parochial church at Kinninmonth, in the south of the parish, built by voluntary contributions, and through the aid afforded by the Church-extension committee of the General Assembly, in consequence of an application made in March, 1836, to the presbytery of Deer for another place of worship on account of the great distance of many parishioners from the parish church. It accommodates about 400 persons, and a preacher is appointed, who has a cottage near the church; divine worship is regularly performed, and the services are well attended. There is also an episcopal chapel, built in 1797, the minister of which is paid from the seat-rents; it contains 342 sittings. Three parochial schools are maintained, in all of which the usual branches of education are taught; and in the chief school, in addition to these, instruction is given in mathematics, navigation, and Latin. The salaries are £28, £13, and £10 a year, respectively; each of the masters has in addition his fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. At Crimonmogate is a Druidical circle: the materials of Lonmay Castle, which was situated near the sea, have been used in building farm-houses. There are several chalybeate springs.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a village and sea-port, in the parish of DRAINIE, county of ELGIN, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Elgin; containing 902 inhabitants. This place is situated at the mouth of the river Lossie, which, after a course of about twenty-six miles from its source in the hills of Dallas, empties itself into the Moray Firth, and gives the name to this thriving little village. There has been a large increase in the traffic and the population since the introduction of steam-navigation. The portion adjoining the sea is called Seatown or Fishertown of Lossiemouth, and is peopled principally by fishermen and seafaring persons, the former of whom, in connexion with the fishermen of the adjacent village of Stotfield, consisting together of about seventy men and twenty-five boys, carry on the herring and white fisheries, employing in both forty-five boats. In a late year the exports were, 4243 quarters of grain, 2000 barrels of herrings, 200 barrels of cod-fish, and three cargoes of plantation timber; and the imports, 4500 tons of English coal, 1000 tons of Scotch coal, 400 tons of bones and bone-dust, 140 tons of bark, and 150 tons of salt, besides various other articles. The number of vessels that entered in the same period was 106, registering 4816 tons; and the number outward-bound was forty-four, registering 1918 tons. Steam-vessels, plying between London and the Moray Firth, used regularly to call here in summer for the conveyance of passengers, and for general traffic, bringing various articles of merchandise, but chiefly foreign and colonial produce, and taking away live stock, agricultural produce, fresh provisions, salmon, and pickled cod and herrings. They now call, it is presumed, at Stotfield, in consequence of the formation there of the new harbour mentioned below. The English coal imported is carried to Elgin and the neighbouring country, chiefly for family use; the Scotch coal is for breweries, distilleries, and other public works. The grain exported is sent to different ports in the kingdom; and the herrings to the London, Liverpool, and Irish markets, and occasionally to Hamburgh and Stettin. The vessels frequenting this port, which is within the jurisdiction of the custom-house of Inverness, are of the smaller class, seldom amounting to above seventy tons' register, on account of the shallowness of the water, which rises only to about nine feet at stream tides. A new and more commodious harbour has, however, been constructed at Stotfield, with outer and inner basins excavated from the solid rock; and this, at ordinary tides, will admit vessels drawing fifteen feet of water. Considerable business is nevertheless still transacted at Lossiemouth harbour. An excellent turnpike-road, on which there is a daily post, runs from the village southwards to Elgin, and another in a western course, through Duffus and Kinloss, to Forres. A place of worship is supported, in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod; and there is a school maintained by the General Assembly.

LOTH, a parish, in the county of SUTHERLAND, 11 miles (N. E. by N.) from Golspie; containing, with the villages of Helmsdale and Port-Gower, 2526 inhabitants, of whom 1764 are in the rural districts. The name *Loth* seems to be of Danish origin, like the names of most

parishes in the county of Caithness. In 1198, King William the Lion, on his march into Caithness to retaliate upon Harold, Earl of Orkney, the cruel death he had inflicted upon the Bishop of Caithness, passed through this parish, which afterwards, from its situation on the border of the county, participated largely in the frequent hostilities that took place between the inhabitants of the adjacent districts. During the turbulent period that preceded the final establishment of legitimate government, the place also suffered much from the depredations of lawless fugitives, for whose concealment it afforded ample facilities in the solitary recesses of the Ord of Caithness, which here separates the counties of Sutherland and Caithness. In 1513, the Earl of Caithness marched through the parish, with a band of his retainers, to the battle of Flodden-Field; and in 1679, a body of Highland troops passed on their route to Caithness, to support the claims of Campbell of Glenorchy to the earldom. During the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, the inhabitants took up arms in support of the government; and in 1746, the Earl of Cromarty, with a considerable force, advancing to Caithness for the purpose of raising recruits for the rebel army, burnt the mansion-houses of Kintradwell and Crakaig, in this parish.

The PARISH is bounded on the south by the Moray Firth, which is here forty miles in width, and on the north by a ridge of hills. It is about eleven miles in length, and varies from three-quarters of a mile to nearly three miles in breadth. The surface towards the coast is level, but rises by a gradual acclivity towards the hills which form its northern boundary, and of which the highest, Ben-Veallich, has an elevation of 1888 feet above the level of the Firth. The principal rivers are, the Helmsdale, which runs through the eastern portion of the parish into the Moray Firth at the village of Helmsdale; and the Loth, a rapid stream flowing through Glen Loth into the Moray Firth near the western boundary of the parish. Both the rivers are subject to sudden swells; but since the parliamentary roads were made in the Highlands, no danger can arise to passengers in crossing these rivers, as they have bridges erected over them. The Helmsdale abounds with salmon of a superior description; and near its influx into the Firth is a very lucrative herring-fishery. From the western extremity of the parish to Port-Gower, the coast is a level sandy beach, merely interrupted occasionally by low rocks which are covered with the tide; but from that point to the Ord, at the eastern extremity, is one continued chain of rugged limestone rocks. Of the lands in the parish, about 1200 acres are arable; and there are extensive tracts of meadow and pasture of excellent quality, and also of hill-pasture. The soil on the arable lands is luxuriantly fertile, producing abundant crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips; the system of husbandry is improved. The farms are conveniently divided, and under excellent management, and the smaller holdings are also cultivated with industry and skill; the farm-houses and cottages are substantial and commodious, and much of the waste land has been reclaimed. The horses, cattle, and sheep reared are very superior, and frequently obtain the highest prizes when exhibited at the cattle-shows. Limestone is found in abundance, but the distance of fuel renders the burning of it more expensive than the importation of lime from England. The annual value of real property is £2380.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dornoch, synod of Sutherland and Caithness: the minister's stipend is £162. 8. 7., with a manse, and a glebe of moderate extent; patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Loth church, recently erected, is a very handsome structure, situated nearly in the centre of the parish. At Helmsdale, also, is a church of recent erection, in which divine service is now performed by the incumbent of Kildonan parish. In the same village is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school, situated at Port-Gower, is tolerably attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and an allowance of £2. 2. in lieu of garden, and the fees average about £10 per annum. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Helmsdale, once a hunting-seat of the Sutherland family; it is apparently of the fourteenth century, and is memorable for the death of John, the eleventh Earl of Sutherland, and his countess, who were poisoned in 1567. The remains of several Pictish towers have disappeared within the last century; and there were also formerly chapels dedicated respectively to St. Ninian, St. John the Baptist, and others, of which only the sites are left. There are numerous barrows and cairns, in some of which latter have been found battle-axes of stone, and other military weapons.—See HELMSDALE, &c.

LOTHIAN, EAST.—See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, MID.—See EDINBURGHSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, WEST.—See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LOUDOUN, or LOUDON, a parish, in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, 8 miles (E.) from Kilmarnock; containing, with the village of Darvel, and the burgh of barony of Newmilns, about 5550 inhabitants. This place is supposed by some to take its name, the first syllable of which signifies a "fire", and the second a "hill", from a hill in the extremity of the parish, which, on account of its commanding height, is conjectured to have been used as a station for signal-fires. Others, however, derive the name from the Gaelic term *Lod-dan*, signifying "marshy ground", the land in the vicinity of the river Irvine, on the south, having formerly possessed this character. The parish approaches in figure to a right-angled triangle, the greatest length being about eight or nine miles, and the average breadth three. It stretches on the east to the county of Lanark, and comprises 19,169 acres, of which 10,720 are in tillage, 3153 bent and moor pasture, 882 in plantations, and the rest moss. The Irvine, rising in the north-eastern corner, flows in a direction nearly south for about two miles, separating Loudoun from Avondale parish in Lanarkshire; after which, sweeping round the towering hill of Loudoun, it pursues its picturesque course to the west, dividing the parish from that of Galston. The system of agriculture is advanced, and the crops are of excellent quality. Great improvements have been made within the last few years on the Loudoun property, comprising chiefly the erection of very superior farm-houses and the construction of roads. Large tile-works have been in operation some years; and other works of the same kind have lately been erected near the village of Darvel, which are intended to supply tiles for public sale. The coal formation is to be seen in almost every part of the parish; but it is so much disturbed by the trap rock as to be in some places incapable of being worked: the trap, of which the columnar trap composing Loudoun

hill is a portion, forms part of a large trap-dyke running through the whole Ayrshire coalfield in a north-west and south-east direction. There are also several seams of ironstone, some of them of considerable thickness; and these, as well as the coal, are expected shortly to be wrought. Limestone is abundant, and is extensively quarried; a bed at Howlet burn, about six feet thick, is wrought by mining, and is at present let to the Cessnock Iron Company for smelting purposes. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9679.

Loudoun Castle was the seat of the ancient family of Campbell, Earls of Loudoun, a title now merged in that of the Marquess of Hastings, the present proprietor of Loudoun. This fine baronial residence, which was mostly rebuilt after its destruction by fire about the beginning of the sixteenth century, has some old portions; but the larger and more splendid part of the structure was completed in 1811. One of the square towers, with its battlements of unknown antiquity, was destroyed when the castle was besieged by General Monk; but another tower, larger and higher, built in the fifteenth century, still remains in good condition. There is an excellent library containing upwards of 11,000 volumes. The plantations around the castle comprise a great variety of trees, some of them brought from America by John, fourth Earl of Loudoun, who was governor of Virginia in 1756, and who, during his military services in various parts of the world, sent home every valuable kind of tree he met with. He formed an extensive collection of willows, selected from England, Ireland, Holland, Flanders, Germany, Portugal, and America; and a laurel, brought from Portugal, covers with its branches a space 140 feet in circumference. In the grounds of the mansion is also a yew-tree of great antiquity, still fresh and vigorous, and under the shade of which, one of the family charters, it is said, was signed in the time of William the Lion; as also one of the articles of the Union by Hugh, third earl. The parish contains the villages of Newmilns and Darvel, and the hamlets of Auldton and Loudoun-Kirk; the first of which is a burgh of barony, and, as well as Darvel, has a large population, a great proportion of whom are weavers. Another branch of manufacture is wool-spinning, at a mill established in 1804, and belonging to a company of carpet manufacturers in Kilmarnock: about twenty-five hands are at work. The agricultural produce is sent for sale to Kilmarnock, and coal is generally brought from pits three miles distant. In 1847 an act of parliament was passed authorising the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway company to make a branch of nearly three miles and a half to Loudoun-Kirk.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Hastings: the minister's stipend is £191, with a manse, and a glebe of sixteen acres, valued at £35 per annum. The church, situated in the village of Newmilns, is a splendid structure erected in 1844, with sittings for 1200 persons, and ornamented with a beautiful steeple 133 feet in height. There is a place of worship at Newmilns belonging to the United Presbyterian Synod, and another at Darvel for Reformed Presbyterians. The parochial school, also at Newmilns, affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with a house and garden, £40 fees, and £10, the interest of a bequest of £200. There are schools at Darvel and Auldton, the schoolrooms and dwelling-houses being provided by the Loudoun family; and at Newmilns are two female schools, one of them supported partly by subscription. The parish has three libraries, a masonic society, and two or three other friendly societies; also three charities, one, amounting to £60 per annum, for decayed burgesses of Newmilns, left by Mr. James Smith, a native of that place; another, a bequest of £16 per annum for four old people, by Mrs. Crawfurd; and the third, a legacy by Mr. Brown, of Waterhaughs, for the education and clothing of twelve children. The principal remains of antiquity are, the foundations of a Druidical temple, on the top of a hill the highest in the parish except that of Loudoun; the ruins of a castle burnt by the Kennedys, probably in the time of James VI.; and a small ancient castle at Newmilns. In the east of the parish is Wallace's Cairn, marking out the scene of a conflict between Wallace and a party of English whom he surprised on their way to Ayr with provisions; and at a pass, which is traversed by the road, the battle of Loudoun Hill was fought in 1307, between Bruce and a body of English troops under the Earl of Pembroke. The parish is, however, chiefly remarkable for its connexion with the ancient family of Campbell, long resident here, and of whom Lambrinus, father of James de Loudoun, possessed the barony in the reign of David I. The first earl, who was buried in the church of Loudoun, was chancellor of Scotland in 1641, and acted a prominent part in the transactions of that eventful period. His grandson, the third earl, was also of some consideration, enjoying the confidence of William III., and holding the office of an extraordinary lord of session. Flora, Countess of Loudoun, only child of James, fifth earl, in 1804 married the Earl of Moira, who was raised to the dignity of Marquess of Hastings in 1816, in acknowledgment of his highly distinguished services. This lady, who was the mother of the lamented Lady Flora Hastings, died in 1840, and was succeeded by her only son, George, sixth Earl of Loudoun and second Marquess of Hastings, whose decease occurred in the year 1844, when his only son, born in 1832, succeeded to the titles and estates. Lady Flora Hastings, whose sufferings and wrongs excited so deep a sympathy throughout the whole nation, was buried in the family crypt at the hamlet of Loudoun-Kirk, near Loudoun.—See DARVEL, and NEWMILNS.

LOUISBURGH, a village, in the parish of WICK, county of CAITHNESS; adjoining the burgh of Wick, and containing 360 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the north bank of the river Wick, was built on land leased for that purpose by the proprietor, and received its appellation in compliment to Lady Dunbar, whose Christian name was Louisa. It consists chiefly of cottages inhabited by persons employed in the fisheries.

LOWTHERTOWN, a village, in the parish of DORNOCK, county of DUMFRIES; containing 195 inhabitants. This is an improving village, which has sprung up within the last few years, and has its name from the proprietor, named Lowther, by whom the land on which it is built is feued. It is situated in the eastern part of the parish, and consists of a large group of cottages inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in agricultural pursuits.

LUCE, NEW, a village and parish, in the county of WIGTOWN; containing 652 inhabitants, of whom 278 are in the village, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Stranraer. This place formed part of the ancient parish of Glenluce, but

was separated from it in the year 1646, since which time the original parish has in contradistinction been generally designated Old Luce. New Luce, the northern portion, is bounded on the east by the river Tarf, which divides it from the parish of Kirkowan, and on the west by the river Luce, which separates it from the parish of Inch. It is about ten miles in length, and varies from five to six miles in breadth; but from the great irregularity of the ground, the number of acres cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. The surface, for some breadth along the banks of the Luce, is tolerably level, but rises abruptly towards the east into highlands, interspersed with rocks, or covered with heath and moss. The principal rivers are the Luce, the Tarf, and the Crosswater. Of these, the Luce has its source in the hills on the confines of Ayrshire, and running southward along the borders of the parish, and through Glen Luce, falls into the bay of Luce. The Tarf rises in the hills at the northern extremity of the parish, and after flowing in a winding manner along the boundary of the parish, bends to the east, and joins the river Bladenoch. The Crosswater has its source on the confines of Ayrshire, and passing southward with a very devious current through the northern portion of the parish, changes its course to the west, and flows into the Luce near the church. Salmon, par, and fresh-water trout are found in the Luce and the Crosswater in tolerable plenty; the fishery on the former river produces a considerable rental to the proprietor, but that on the latter is not appropriated.

Along the banks of the rivers the SOIL is pretty fertile, and the arable lands are chiefly to be found there. These however bear a very small proportion to the other lands in the parish, scarcely producing grain in sufficient quantity for the supply of the inhabitants; and the farmers place their chief dependence on the rearing of black-cattle and sheep, for which the hills afford pasture. The system of husbandry has, nevertheless, been much improved within the last few years; many of the farms have been inclosed; and buildings of more substantial character, and better adapted for the comfort of the tenants, have been erected. The black-cattle, though generally small, are of a good description, and, when removed to richer pastures, soon fatten; considerable numbers are sent for sale to the Glenluce and Stranraer cattle-markets. The sheep are chiefly purchased by dealers for Glasgow and Liverpool. There are but a few small patches of land under plantation; though the soil is well adapted for the purpose, and such trees as have been planted are all in a thriving condition. The rocks in the parish are of the transition class: lead-ore was many years since wrought; and it is in contemplation to renew the search under the auspices of the Earl of Stair, the principal landed proprietor. The annual value of real property in New Luce is £3050. The village is pleasantly situated near the influx of the Crosswater into the Luce; it is neatly built, and contains three good inns, and several shops well stored with various kinds of wares for the supply of the neighbourhood. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly employed in handicraft trades. Facility of communication is afforded by the road leading from Glenluce to Curloch in the parish of Ballantrae, by other good roads which intersect the parish, and by bridges over the streams. Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend, including an allowance for communion elements, is £158. 6. 8., of which £88 are paid from the exchequer; with a manse and glebe valued together at £40 per annum: patron, the Crown. New Luce church, which is situated in the village, is a neat plain structure erected in 1816, and containing 400 sittings, without galleries. The parochial school is attended by about fifty children: the master has a salary of £25. 13. 4., with a small dwelling-house, and the fees average £5 per annum; he also receives the interest of a bequest of £50 for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. A late Earl of Stair bequeathed £300, the interest of which is annually divided among the poor. There are several cairns in the parish, in the removal of some of which sepulchral urns were found; and on a small eminence near its north-eastern extremity are two upright stones, upon one of which is the figure of a cross, rudely sculptured.

LUCE, OLD, or GLENLUCE, a village and parish, in the county of WIGTOWN; containing 2448 inhabitants, of whom 890 are in the village, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Stranraer. This parish anciently included New Luce, the two places together forming the parish of Leuce or Glenluce, which was divided in 1646 into two parts, one called New, and the other Old. The abbey of Glenluce, situated in the deep valley of the river Luce, was founded in 1190 by Roland Macdonald, Lord of Galloway, and Constable of Scotland, and was the abode of Cistercian monks who came from Melrose. It was converted in 1602, by James VI., into a temporal barony, in favour of Lawrence Gordon, abbot of the place; and on the death of Lawrence, it was bestowed by royal charter on his elder brother John, Dean of Salisbury, who, dying in 1619, was succeeded in the barony by his son-in-law Sir Robert Gordon, the historian. Subsequently it was annexed to the see of Galloway; and at the close of the seventeenth century, being again made a barony, it conferred the title of Lord Glenluce upon Sir James Dalrymple of Carrick, whose son became Lord Glenluce and Earl of Stair. Thomas Hay had been appointed commendator of the abbey, in 1560, by a bull from the Pope; and from him Sir James Dalrymple Hay of Park, the present proprietor of the abbey, is descended.

The PARISH is ten miles long and eight miles broad, and contains 40,350 acres. It is bounded on the north by New Luce; on the south by the bay of Luce; on the east by Mochrum and Kirkowan; and on the west by Inch and Stonykirk. Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the bay, the surface is irregular and hilly. Besides a considerable number of perennial springs, the water of which, issuing from rock, is unusually clear and cold, there are several small lakes, and the two rivers Luce and Pooltanton, the former of which is here about thirty feet wide. It runs for twenty-one miles from its source in Ayrshire, and empties itself into the bay almost at the same place as the stream of Pooltanton. In each of these rivers salmon and sea-trout are taken. The SOIL varies to a considerable extent, but that which most prevails is of a gravelly or sandy nature, and is light and dry; the best land is found in the southern parts, and in the vicinity of the river Luce. In some places the soil contains large mixtures of moss, clay, or loam, and runs to the depth of two or three feet. The annual crops are as follows: 400 acres of wheat, 1350 of oats, 454 rye-grass, 259 meadow-hay, 60 of peas and beans, 467 of potatoes, and 160 of turnips. About 10,000

acres are uncultivated, and between 300 and 400 are occupied by wood. Within the last thirty or forty years the agricultural appearance of the parish has undergone a total change. Large quantities of waste land have been brought into cultivation; and the increase of dairies, supplying plenty of manure, together with the prevalence of the green-cropping system, has produced the most beneficial effect. In those parts which are suited for pasture, especially among the moors, cattle of the Galloway breed are preferred; the sheep most esteemed are of the black-faced breed, with horns, and producing long coarse wool. In the south are some superior dairy-farms, where more than 6000 stone of cheese are made every year. The farm-buildings are in general commodious, and in good condition. The subsoil of the parish is gravelly or sandy, except in the heavier soils, and extends to a very considerable depth. The rocks are the ordinary greywacke, intermixed with quartz, and granite is found in almost every direction. A greywacke quarry in the vicinity of the village has been wrought for some years, to the great advantage of the parish. The annual value of real property in Old Luce is £10,232.

In the parish are three castles, viz., the castle of Park, the former residence of the Hays; Castle Synniness; and Carsecreuch, once the residence of the Earls of Stair: but of these seats one only is entire. Genoch and Balkail are modern mansions. The village is situated upon the road leading from Newton-Stewart to Stranraer. There are two corn-mills, two carding-mills, a dye-mill, and a flax-mill. Cattle-markets are held near the village, from April to December, on the first Friday in each month; and a fair in the month of May: there is a regular post in the village, and the mail from Dumfries to Portpatrick runs through the place every day. Within two miles of it is a harbour in the bay, suited to receive small craft bringing coal and lime; but no larger vessels can approach this part of the shore. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Stranraer, synod of Galloway, and the patronage is vested in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £158, of which nearly half is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum. Old Luce church, erected in 1814, is a commodious edifice, and situated close to the village. The members of the United Presbyterian Church have a place of worship. The master of the parochial school has a salary of £25. 13., with a house and garden; and his fees average between £30 and £40. There are several other schools, of which two are connected with dissenters, and one is supported by the Hay family. The chief remains of antiquity are the abbey ruins; the chapter-house is still in good condition, and its arches are distinguished by antique figures of white freestone. The celebrated characters connected with the parish have been, John Gordon, Dean of Salisbury, eminent for numerous literary works; Sir Robert Gordon, the historian; and the Rev. Robert Mc Ward, a theological and controversial writer in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.

LUCKENSFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of INCHINNAN, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Renfrew; containing 58 inhabitants. It lies on the high road from Renfrew to Port-Glasgow.

LUCKLAWHILL-FEUS, a hamlet, in the parish of LOGIE, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 1 mile (E. by N.) from Logie; containing 79 inhabitants. This is a small place situated in the neighbourhood of the Lucklaw hill, which rises to a considerable height, and from which is an extensive prospect of the counties of Fife, Perth, Angus, and Mearns.

LUGTON, a village, in the parish of DALKEITH, county of EDINBURGH, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. W.) from Dalkeith; containing 230 inhabitants. The barony of Lugton was taken, in 1633, from the old parish of Melville, and annexed to Dalkeith parish. The village is situated on the high road from Dalkeith to Edinburgh, and on the banks of the North Esk, over which river is a bridge, built in 1765, and widened in 1816, when, also, the approaches to it were improved. The inhabitants of the place are chiefly colliers, and a school has been established for their children.

LUMPHANAN, a parish, in the district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Kincardine O'Neil; containing 964 inhabitants. This place is celebrated as the scene of the death of the famous Macbeth, who, after reigning for seventeen years, was killed here by Macduff on the 5th of December, 1056. Memorials of the event still remain in "Macbeth's Stone", standing on the brae of Strettum, upon the farm of Carnbady, where the usurper was wounded; and in the cairn forming the place of his sepulture on the Perk hill, about a mile from the church. Lumphanan once formed a part of the barony of O'Neil, which belonged in the thirteenth century to the Durwards, of whom Allan de Lundin, named Doorward or Durward from his office in the king's court, erected an hospital at Kincardine O'Neil dedicated to God and the Blessed Virgin, and conferred upon it the patronage of Lumphanan church, with other rights. The hospital was in 1330 incorporated with the cathedral establishment of Aberdeen. In 1296, Edward I., having received the homage of many persons of distinction after the battle of Dunbar, advanced from Aberdeen on the 21st of July to this place, with an illustrious retinue, and received the written submission of Sir John de Malevill, a copy of which is preserved in Her Majesty's exchequer. The wooden castle named the Peel-Bog is said to have been the place where the business was transacted.

The PARISH is situated between the rivers Dee and Don, and is six miles in length from north to south, and four miles from east to west, comprising 7620 acres, of which 2770 are arable, 550 wood, and the remainder uncultivated. Its surface is varied with high and low grounds, in the latter of which the soil is loamy, deep, and fertile, but on the sides of the hills thin and sandy. There are large tracts of moor and moss, and some marshy lands: the shallow loch of Auchlossan covers 250 acres. The produce of the parish comprises several kinds of grain and various green crops, cultivated in a superior manner, in some places under the seven, and in others under the six, shift course. The cattle are of the pure Aberdeenshire breed, unchanged by the admixtures and crosses adopted in so many other parts. Within the last thirty or forty years the improvements in agriculture have been numerous, consisting chiefly in the recovery of waste land, the draining of marshes, the inclosure of farms by fences, and the erection of substantial and commodious farm-steadings. The climate

is early, and the crops of oats, bear, and barley are in general heavy. The average rent of arable land is about £1 per acre, and the annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £2741. The rocks consist principally of granite. The woods are chiefly larch and Scotch fir. There are five seats of proprietors, all of them modern buildings, namely, Auchinhove, Findrack, Glenmillan, Pitmurchie, and Camphill. The turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Tarland runs through the parish from east to west; and the military road formed about the year 1746, and the road formed from Alford to Kincardine O'Neil by the parliamentary commissioners for Highland roads and bridges, traverse it from north to south. The produce is usually sent for sale to Aberdeen; but corn and cattle markets are held at Camphill, in the parish, on the second Monday of each of the winter and spring months.

Lumphanan is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Sir John Forbes, of Craigievar, Bart.: the minister's stipend is £154, with a manse, and a glebe of seven acres and a half, valued at £10 per annum. The church was erected in 1762, and contains 383 sittings. The parochial school, in addition to the ordinary branches, affords instruction in Greek, Latin, and mathematics; the master has a salary of £27, with a house, and £12. 12. fees, and participates in the benefit of the Dick bequest. There is also a school at Camphill, the master of which receives the interest of £150, left by James Hunter, Esq., of Darrahill. A parochial library at Tillyching, established in 1814, contains upwards of 400 volumes. Among the remains of antiquity is the Peel-Bog, a circular earthen mound, situated in a marshy hollow near the church, and measuring forty-six yards in diameter, rising about twelve feet above the level of the ground, and surrounded by a moat. It is supposed to have been formed in the thirteenth century; and the wooden castle on its summit was a residence of the Durwards, who possessed a large extent of territory in this county. The wooden fort was succeeded by one of stone, called Haa-ton House, the residence of the proprietor of the neighbouring estates; but this, in the march of agricultural improvement, was razed to the ground about the year 1780. Remains of a strong building called the Houff are still visible; it was once a stronghold of considerable antiquity, but afterwards converted into a burial-place for the family of Duguid, of Auchinhove.

LUNAN, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 7½ miles (N. by E.) from Arbroath; containing 272 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from two Gaelic words signifying "the river of the lakes", supposed to have been applied from the circumstance of the river Lunan rising in a lake near Forfar, and running through two other lakes in its course to the bay of Lunan, in the German Ocean, here. In ancient times the parish was called Lônan, Lôunan, and Inverlunan. The names of several places in the district render it probable that King William the Lion had frequent intercourse with Lunan. He is said to have built the structure called Redcastle, situated in an adjoining parish, near the influx of the Lunan into the sea, and which he is thought to have used as a hunting-seat; while in the parish of Lunan are places styled Hawkshill, where he may have kept his hawks; Courthill, where he may have kept his court; Cothill, where his cattle were; and the Castle Knap, which was his prison. The roof and part of the walls of Redcastle were taken down in 1749; a statue of King William was then removed from its pedestal, and owing to the inattention or unskilfulness of the workmen it fell to the ground, and was broken to pieces. Some lands in the parish of Lunan were formerly called the Kirklands of Inverlunan, and were appended to the abbey of Arbroath. They were conveyed in 1544 to Lord John Innermeath and Elizabeth Beaton, his wife, by the commendator and chapter of Arbroath, upon the payment of an annual feu-duty; and in 1587 they passed to the crown by the annexation act. The feu-duties were subsequently, with other estates belonging to the abbey, erected into a temporal barony in favour of James, Marquess of Hamilton, from whom they passed to the Earls of Panmure. Being forfeited in 1715, they were bought by the York Buildings' Company; not long afterwards repurchased by the Earl of Panmure; and sold at length, in 1767, to the ancestor of the present owner. It also appears, from the chartulary of Arbroath, that the whole lands in the parish were abbey lands, the rental of which, or, perhaps, the feu-duties payable to the abbey, amounted in the fifteenth century to fourteen bolls of wheat, 102 bolls of bear, and 134 of meal.

The PARISH, which is of oblong form, is one of the smallest in the county, being only two miles in length, and averaging but one mile in breadth. It contains 1950 acres, and is bounded on the north by Marytown and Craig parishes, on the south by the river Lunan, on the east by the ocean, and on the west by the parish of Kinnell. At the extreme northern boundary it reaches an elevation of about 400 feet above the level of the sea, to which height the surface rises from the shore, at first abruptly, but afterwards more equably. The aspect of the parish from the south is interesting, and somewhat imposing; but upon a nearer approach, the want of trees, and of verdant fences on the cultivated lands, produces considerable disappointment. There is a mile and a half of coast, formed by Lunan bay, which measures altogether about five miles in its margin, and is considered one of the most beautiful in Scotland. At each extremity of the bay, rugged and precipitous cliffs rise to a perpendicular height of between 100 and 150 feet; and after a storm or a high spring-tide, numbers of fine shells, and sometimes pieces of pebble, onyx, and jasper, are found on its yellow sands. In a northern direction, near the boundary of the parish, is Buckie Den, commencing from the shore with a wide opening, but narrowing for about half a mile into the land; it is a romantic spot, watered by a rivulet, and almost covered with wild shrubs, interspersed with cowslip and polyanthus.

Near the coast the SOIL is sandy, and upon the high grounds shallow and moist, but in other parts rich and fertile: the number of acres under cultivation is 1345; about 400 are waste, ninety acres common, and fifteen planted with Scotch fir. The yearly value of the grain raised is estimated at £4160, of the potatoes and turnips at £824, and of the hay and pasture at £910. The system of husbandry is advanced, and the crops produced are excellent; the improvements have been numerous; the crops have been doubled since the adoption of the modern method of agriculture, and the farm

buildings and offices, though still needing improvement, have been much bettered. The cattle are the Angus, the black-polled, and a cross of the Angus with the Teeswater, which last breed is found very profitable. The annual value of real property in the parish now amounts to £1964. The means of communication are considerable; Lunan is intersected by the coast-road between Edinburgh and Aberdeen, which is kept in good repair, and there are other convenient roads in tolerable repair. The bay is deep and well bottomed, and forms a safe shelter for vessels, except with east winds, to which it is entirely exposed. A salmon-fishery at the mouth of the river is estimated to produce £420 per annum. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Arbroath, synod of Angus and Mearns; and the patronage is vested in the Crown: the stipend is £158, of which a third is received from the exchequer. Lunan church, which was very ancient, was taken down, and a new church erected upon its site in the year 1844; it is situated in the south-eastern portion of the parish. The manse, built in the year 1783, and enlarged in 1827, stands on high ground about a mile from the church, to the north-east; the glebe consists of eight acres, valued at £15 per annum. There is a parochial school, where the classics, mathematics, and ordinary branches of education are taught; the master's salary is £31, with about £25 fees, and a bequest of fifty merks for teaching six poor children. In the south-western part of the parish is the mound of Arbikie, with a ridge of land seven yards in breadth and about 120 yards in length, and a parallel range of tumuli extending 800 yards in length; the ridge and mound are supposed to have formed sepulchres of the conquered, and the tumuli, sepulchres of the dead of the conquerors, in some great battle fought in the neighbourhood. The venerable Walter Mill, the last of Scotland's martyrs in the cause of the Reformation, for upwards of forty years discharged the pastoral duties of the parish.

LUNANHEAD, a village, in the parish and county of FORFAR, 1¼ mile (E. N. E.) from Forfar; containing 191 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the parish, and near the chief source of the river Lunan, whence the name of the place. The loch of Restenneth, in the neighbourhood of the village, was drained about the commencement of the present century; but the powerful springs conducted by the drain through the moss, still form the principal head of the Lunan. This stream flows with a clear current eastward for about twelve or fourteen miles, and falls into the sea at Redcastle, giving name to a fine bay.

LUNASTING, county SHETLAND.—See NESTING.

LUNDIE and FOWLIS, two districts, constituting a parish, the former in the county of FORFAR, and the latter in the county of PERTH; containing 734 inhabitants, of whom 286 are in Fowlis or Foulis, and 448 in Lundie, 6 miles (N. W.) from Dundee. Of these two ancient parishes, united by a decree of the High Commissioners in 1618, Lundie derives its name, in the Gaelic *Linn-De*, signifying "the pool of God," from a very extensive lake which formed its chief feature: the other district, which is often distinguished by the adjunct Easter from the parish of Fowlis Wester, in the same county, is said to have derived its name from the family of Fowlis, who came over from France and settled in this country. Lundie is bounded on the north by the Sidlaw hills; it is about three miles in length and two in breadth, and comprises 4000 acres, of which 2500 are arable, 140 water, and the remainder meadow and hill pasture. Fowlis is bounded on the north by Lundie, and is about three miles in extreme length, and rather more than one mile in average breadth, comprising an area of 2400 acres, of which nearly 1500 are arable, 160 woodland and plantations, 260 meadow and pasture, and the remainder moor and waste. The surface of Lundie is gently undulated in the central parts, and bounded on the west, north, and east by hills of considerable elevation, of which the Sidlaws rise to the height of 800 feet above the level of the sea. At the base of these hills are four lakes, from which, though much diminished in their extent by draining, the river Dighty issues in two streams, flowing through the valley to which it gives name. Of these lakes, that of Lundie, formerly covering 100 acres, is now reduced to little more than eight; the Long loch is about half a mile in length and one-quarter of a mile broad, and the Pitlyal and Balshandie lakes are of small size. There was formerly a lake of some extent in Fowlis; but it was drained long since for the sake of the marl, and little more of it remains than a reedy marsh frequented by various kinds of aquatic fowl. The other lakes abound with perch, pike, and eels. The higher grounds command extensive and interesting views of the surrounding country; and from the summit of Blacklaw, the only hill of any eminence in Fowlis, is obtained a richly-diversified and beautiful prospect. The glen of this district, a thickly-wooded and deep ravine extending southward from the church, contains much romantic scenery.

The SOIL is generally a deep black loam, well adapted for all sorts of grain; but on the higher grounds is thin and sharp. In the lower parts are considerable tracts of marshy land, the greater portion of which has, however, been reclaimed by draining, and is now under profitable cultivation. The chief crops are oats and barley, with a moderate quantity of wheat, and the usual green crops; the system of agriculture is greatly improved. The lands are partly inclosed with fences of thorn, but in general with stone walls; the farm-buildings and offices are substantial and well arranged, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of implements have been adopted. The pastures are rich, and much attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, and to the breed of live stock; the cattle are of the Angus breed, occasionally crossed with the Teeswater, and the sheep of the Cheviot and Leicestershire breed, with a few of the black-faced kind: the produce of the dairies finds a ready sale in the market of Dundee. In the lower parts of the parish the substratum is chiefly common grey freestone; the hills are mostly of trap. The annual value of real property in Lundie is £3261, and in Fowlis £3270. There is no regular village, the population being exclusively agricultural, with the exception of a small number who are employed in the several trades requisite for the supply of the parish. Facility of communication with the neighbouring towns is afforded by the Dundee and Cupar-Angus turnpike-road, which intersects the parish; and by the Carse of Gowrie road, from which Fowlis is not more than a mile distant. Fairs are held at Lundie in June and August, for the sale of cattle.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns: the minister's stipend is £201, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £9 per annum; patron, the Earl of Camperdown. Lundie church is a plain neat structure in good repair, and contains 330 sittings. The church of Fowlis is a very ancient structure, having been erected about the year 1142, in fulfilment of a vow, as is traditionally said, for the safe return of her husband from the crusades, by a lady of the Mortimer family; it is a remarkably fine specimen of the richest style of Norman architecture, in the most perfect state of preservation, and abounding in interesting details: there are about 300 sittings. A parochial school is supported in each district; the masters have each a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and fees averaging about £25 per annum. A subscription library, of which the schoolmaster has the superintendence, is established at Fowlis, and contains about 600 volumes. Admiral Viscount Duncan, who signalised himself by his intrepidity during the mutiny of the Nore, and by his brilliant victory over the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, was a native of Dundee, and one of the chief proprietors of this parish; he died in 1804, and was interred in the churchyard of Lundie. In a handsome mausoleum adjoining Lundie church are the remains of Sir William Duncan, Bart., M. D., and his lady, daughter of Sackville, Earl of Thanet. The Earl of Camperdown, son of the gallant admiral, and proprietor of Lundie, was promoted from being Viscount Duncan of Camperdown to be Earl of Camperdown, of Lundie and of Gleneagles, at the coronation of his late Majesty, William IV.: he also bears the inferior title of Baron Duncan of Lundie, conferred on his father with the viscounty. In the church of Fowlis are the remains of Lord Gray, of whose ancestors and family it has been the burial-place for many generations.

LUNDINMILL, a village, in the parish of Largo, district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife; containing 499 inhabitants. This place takes its name from an ancient family who were its proprietors from the reign of David I. till it passed by marriage to Robert, son of William the Lion, King of Scotland. A tower of their castle is still preserved in the modern mansion of Capt. Erskine Wemyss, the present proprietor. The village, which adjoins that of Largo, lies on the high road from Kilconquhar to Leven; and south and east of it are the "Standing Stones of Lundin", three huge coarse stones of a triangular form, measuring six yards high above, and probably as much below the ground. They are supposed to be Druidical remains, or of Roman origin, or to indicate the sepulchres of Danish chiefs.

LUNGA, an island, in the parish of Jura and Colonsay, district of Islay, county of Argyll. This island, which is separated from Scarba, on the north, by the small firth of Bealach-a-Chumhain-Glais, is about three square miles in extent, of rugged surface, and abounding in slate.

LUSS, a village and parish, in the county of Dumbarton; containing 1052 inhabitants, of whom 309 are in the village, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Helensburgh. The name of this parish is derived from a Gaelic word signifying a "plant" or "herb," and probably applied from the circumstance of the river of Luss, or rather the valley through which it flows, being once overspread with shrubs. The most remote historical facts connected with the place relate to St. Mackessog, a native of Lennox, who was a bishop and confessor, and suffered martyrdom here in the year 520: he was buried in the church, which was dedicated to him; and from him, also, a cairn in the southern part of Luss was afterwards called *Carn-ma-Cheasog*. In the thirteenth century, when Haco of Norway made a descent upon Scotland, he conducted part of his fleet up Loch Long to Arrochar. From this spot the boats were dragged across an isthmus; and being floated on Loch Lomond at Tarbet, they sailed to Luss, and carried devastation and slaughter through the parish and its neighbouring islands. The estate of Luss fell, about the fourteenth century, into the possession of the family who have ever since retained it. In the beginning of the twelfth century, Alwyn, second Earl of Lennox, had made the lands over, by charter, to Malduin, Dean of Lennox; and his descendants, who were styled *de Luss*, had held them till the fourteenth century, when they came into the hands of Colquhoun, of Colquhoun, through his marriage with the sole heiress. The descendants of this union kept the property till about the beginning of the last century, when it came, by the marriage of the heiress, to Grant of Grant, ancestor of the present proprietor, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Robert, the younger brother of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, in 1395 obtained the lands of Camstraddan and Achingahan by charter, and thus was ancestor of the family of Camstraddan; but the father of the present proprietor purchased the estate of Camstraddan, and by re-annexing it to the estate of Luss, became owner of the whole parish.

The parish is about eight miles and a half long, and varies in breadth from two and a half to five miles. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Arrochar; on the south and south-west by the parishes of Bonhill and Row; on the east by Loch Lomond; and on the west by Row, and, for a very short distance, Loch Long. The parish was formerly of larger extent, comprehending in its boundaries Arrochar, the lands of Auchindennan, Cameron, Stuckrogert, Tullichewen, and the lands of Buchanan. The last-named district was separated in 1621, and Arrochar in 1658; the others were joined to the parish of Bonhill about the year 1650. The lands, however, of Caldanach, Conglens, and Prestelloch, once belonging to Inch-Cailloch parish, are now annexed to Luss. With few exceptions, the surface throughout is hilly and mountainous. The least elevated land lies along the Loch Lomond from the southern extremity of Luss to Ross-Dhu; some of this is perfectly level, and the rest is a continuous tract of slopes and acclivities gradually rising till they merge in the ascent of the abrupt and lofty mountains. Among the chief mountains are Ben-Cornachantian, Aich, Dhu, and Corafuar, which rise nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and are broken in every direction by fissures and glens of the wildest and most romantic kind. Of the numerous streams, the Froon runs into Loch Lomond nearly opposite the southern extremity of Inch-Murin, the largest of its islands: this river takes its name from, or gives it to, Glen-Froon, through which it runs, and which was the scene of a sanguinary battle fought in the year 1603 between the clans of Colquhoun and Mac Gregor. The rivers Luss and Finlass rise at a small distance from Glen-Finlass, which is parallel with Glen-Froon, and separated from it by a range of mountains: these two streams, diverging from

their source, fall into the loch about three miles from each other. On the extreme northern boundary of the parish is Glen-Duglass, at the opening of which to the lake is the ferry of Ruardinnan. All these glens run in an eastern line; and their several rivulets flow into the same great reservoir, Loch Lomond, which is twenty-four miles long. The eastern boundary of the parish embraces about eight miles of its shore. Its extreme breadth is in the part near Ross-Dhu, which is almost eight miles wide; and the islands contained in it that belong to Luss are, Inch-Tavanach, Inch-Conagan, Inch-Lonaig, Inch-Moan, Inch-Galbraith, and Inch-Friechlan. Some of these islands are naked rocks; others are covered with wood, or supply peat to the poor; and one, converted into a park for about 150 deer belonging to the proprietor of the parish, is celebrated for its vast number of ancient yew-trees. This loch, so famous for its unrivalled scenery, exhibits the finest views from the top of Inch-Tavanach, Inch-Murin, and the northern point of Benbui. Loch Long, already referred to, is a large estuary of the sea, extending from the Firth of Clyde northward between the counties of Dumbarton and Argyll.

The SOIL of the parish is light and gravelly, mixed in some places with rich loam; a great portion of the land is waste, and many hundreds of acres are covered with wood. The average rent of good arable land is £2 per acre. Agriculture has not made very rapid advances, and the farm-buildings are still in rather an inferior condition; but much encouragement has been lately given by the formation of a society in the parish, which distributes prizes annually for improvements in husbandry and the breeding of cattle. The sheep are the black-faced and the Cheviots; Highland cattle are pastured on the hilly grounds, and the cows are in some parts the Ayrshire, and in others a cross-breed between these and the Highland. With regard to the geological features of the parish, the rocks in the south-east are the conglomerate or red sandstone; the mountains comprise clay-slate with all its varieties, and quartz is often found in the vicinity of the clay-slate, as well as crystals of cubical iron pyrites. There is a free-stone-quarry, the produce of which is used in the parish; and at Luss and Camstraddan are extensive slate-quarries, from which superior roofing-slates are obtained, and sent to the neighbouring parishes, and, by the river Leven, to Dumbarton, Paisley, Glasgow, Port-Glasgow, and Greenock. About fifty men are employed in the works, which yield two varieties, viz., the light and the dark blue, the latter bringing the highest price in the market. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4215. Ross-Dhu House, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, built about seventy or eighty years ago, stands on the promontory of the same name. It is surrounded by several hundreds of acres of the best land in the parish, beautifully laid out in pasture and plantations, the scenery of which derives variety from the ruins of part of the old family mansion, and a roofless chapel still used as a cemetery for the family.

The village of Luss, romantically situated about thirteen miles from Dumbarton, on the margin of the lake, is a central spot from which much of the beautiful scenery in this part of the county can be visited; it is crowded with pleasure parties during summer, and there is an excellent inn. A good turnpike-road leads to Helensburgh, and the post-road from Dumbarton along Loch Lomond to the Highlands traverses the whole length of the parish. Several branch roads supply further facilities of communication; and a post-office is established in the village, with a daily delivery from Dumbarton and Inverary. There are three bridges across the Froon, on three respective lines of road; also a bridge over each of the rivers Finlass, Luss, and Duglass. Water communication is afforded by Loch Lomond, by which access may be had to every part in the vicinity of its shores. A fair is held at the village on the third Tuesday in August, for the sale of sheep and lambs.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and the patronage is vested in Sir James Colquhoun; the stipend of the minister is £234, and he has a manse, and a glebe of nine arable acres, with two or three occupied by wood. Luss church, built in 1771, is a plain building in good repair, containing 500 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. There is a parochial school in the village, the master of which receives a salary of £34. 4.; he has a house, and his fees average £12. Another school is situated at Moorland, four miles south of the village, the master of which has £15, with fees, and a house lately built by the proprietor of the parish. A girls' schoolmistress receives a similar amount for teaching in another part of the parish. There are two libraries, one of which has been long in existence, and contains about 100 old volumes, mostly in Greek and Latin; the other, a circulating library, containing eighty volumes, chiefly of practical divinity, was instituted a few years ago by the incumbent. The chief relic of antiquity is the cairn of St. Mackessog, called *Carn-ma-Cheasog;* and traces exist of an old fortification at Dumfin, traditionally represented as a stronghold of the celebrated Fingal.

LUTHERMUIR, a manufacturing village, in the parish of MARYKIRK, county of KINCARDINE, 6½ miles (N. N. E.) from Brechin; containing 967 inhabitants. This place, formerly a barren tract of uncultivated moorland on the banks of the river Luther, has within the last few years risen into importance through the introduction of the linen manufacture into this part of the country, and is now become an extensive and populous village. At present, however, only about 200 persons are employed in this manufacture, which was till lately carried on to a much greater extent, but has experienced considerable depression: the branch pursued is hand-loom weaving for the houses of Montrose and Brechin, who supply the yarn. The remainder of the population are occupied in agriculture; the neighbouring lands have been brought into cultivation, and the district is progressively improving. A handsome school-house, with a dwelling for the master, has been erected by Sir John Forbes, Bart., and the heritors, and is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who allow the master a salary of £15 per annum; the fees average about £22, and the master has also three acres of land rent free, given by Sir J. Forbes.

LUTHRIE, a village, in the parish of CREICH, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Cupar; containing 163 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated within a mile of Brunton. The inhabitants are mostly employed in hand-loom weaving

for the manufacturers of Cupar and Newburgh; the articles woven are Osnaburghs, brown and white sheetings, dowlas, &c., of which the quantity annually produced here, and at Brunton, averages about 177,200 yards. An agent of one of the principal houses resides in the village, and supplies the greater part of the materials. Forty persons are employed in weaving, of whom twelve are females; and about twenty females are engaged in winding. There are likewise in the village a brewery, a bakehouse, and mills for meal and barley; several persons are occupied in the various handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the district, and there is a small inn. The river Motray flows through the village; and on an eminence in the immediate vicinity is the parish church.

LYBSTER, a village, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Latheron, county of Caithness, 13 miles (S. W.) from Wick; containing 2699 inhabitants, of whom about 460 are in the village. This village, which is situated near Amherst bay, on the eastern coast, was originally planned by Lieut.-Gen. Sinclair, of Lybster House, who in 1802 granted certain portions of his lands on building-leases; and within the last twenty or thirty years it has rapidly increased in extent. It contains many well-built houses, and, from the improvements which have been made by the present proprietor, Temple Frederick Sinclair, Esq., promises to become a place of importance. The inhabitants are principally employed in the herring-fishery; and for the protection of the numerous boats, a harbour has been provided at the cost of the proprietor, affording shelter for more than 100 boats, and capable of receiving vessels of 100 tons' burthen. This was effected by a stone pier 300 feet in length being carried along the bank of a small river that flows into the sea at this place; and within the last few years a number of vessels of 100 tons have landed, and taken in, their cargoes here during the summer and harvest months. An excellent county road leads to the harbour; and a bridge sixty feet high, with a deep ravine behind, gives the scene an air of the picturesque. A post-office is established in the village of Lybster. Facility of communication is afforded by the great north road, which extends along the coast, and by steam-boats plying weekly from Wick to Aberdeen and Leith. The former ecclesiastical parish was separated from Latheron, under act of the General Assembly, after the erection of a church here in 1836: the church was built by subscription, at an expense of £830, and is a neat and substantial structure containing 800 sittings, but is now closed. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church, commenced in the summer of the year 1845.

LYNCHAT, a village, in the parish of Alvie, county of Inverness; containing 73 inhabitants. This is a very inconsiderable place, consisting only of a group of cottages built on the Belleville property, and inhabited by persons engaged in agriculture.

LYNE and MEGGET, a parish, in the county of Peebles, 5 miles (W.) from Peebles; containing 175 inhabitants. The district of Lyne, though consisting only of two farms, is, from being the site of the parochial church and manse, regarded as the head of this extensive parish, which comprehends also the suppressed parish of Megget. This latter is nearly fifteen miles distant from Lyne, and locally separated by the intervening lands of Manor and the river Tweed, but notwithstanding annexed to it under an act of the presbytery, both for ecclesiastical and for civil purposes. Lyne is about three miles and a half in length, and almost three in breadth; while that portion of the parish which was formerly the parish of Megget, situated at the southern extremity of the county, is about six miles in length, and more than five in breadth. The whole comprises 17,850 acres, of which 910 are arable, about thirty in woodland and plantation, and the remainder chiefly affording pasturage for sheep and cattle.

The surface of the lands of *Lyne* is for the most part gently acclivous, but in some places diversified with a range of hills of considerable elevation, extending in a direction nearly parallel to the river Lyne, from which the hills recede towards the north, leaving at the eastern extremity a wide tract, very fertile, between them and the stream. The river has its source near the confines of Tweeddale, and after watering the district, and dividing it from Stobo, falls into the Tweed a little below its limits. There is also a small rivulet, which for some distance forms a boundary between Lyne and Peebles parish. The scenery is generally pleasing, the hills being covered with verdure; but there is a deficiency of timber, and few plantations have been made. In this district the soil is gravelly; it produces fair crops, and the lower grounds are exceedingly fertile. The surface of the lands in the *Megget* district is almost all hill, with very little intervening level. The hills extend in two parallel ranges from east to west, having between them a vale about a quarter of a mile in breadth, watered by the Megget. This stream rises near the western extremity of the district, and, after receiving numerous tributaries from the hills in its progress, flows into a beautiful sheet of water at the eastern extremity of the district, called St. Mary's Loch, which abounds with fish, and is much frequented by anglers. Even the vale, though in some places producing good crops, has for the most part a soil but ill adapted for arable operations: the hills have a soil in some portions shallow and dry, but in general deep and wet, affording excellent pasturage for sheep.

The crops raised in the parish are oats, barley, wheat, peas, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is much improved, and most of the tenants are connected with local associations formed for the purpose of distributing rewards for the promotion of husbandry among the successful competitors. Draining has been generally practised where requisite; much waste land has been reclaimed and brought into cultivation, and embankments have been constructed to preserve the lower lands from inundation. The principal farm houses and offices are substantially built and commodiously arranged; the lands are inclosed chiefly with stone dykes, but there are some few fences of thorn: six good cottages of stone, roofed with slate, have been built in the Magget district for the use of the shepherds. Great attention is paid to the rearing of sheep and young cattle. About 9000 sheep are pastured, and about 150 head of cattle; the former are of the Cheviot and black-faced breeds in nearly equal numbers, and the latter are usually a mixture of the Ayrshire and short-horned breeds. The sheep are in very high repute, and the pastures are considered superior to any in this part of the country. The substrata of the parish are chiefly whinstone and slate;

but little of either is quarried, except for the supply of the lands on which they are found. Facility of intercourse with Glasgow, Hawick, and other places is maintained by roads kept in excellent order, and by good bridges, two of which cross the stream that separates the district of Lyne from the parish of Stobo. The annual value of real property in Lyne and Megget is £3021.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Earl of Wemyss and March; the minister's stipend is £153. 9. 1., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum. The church is an ancient and venerable edifice of the later English style of architecture, and a portion of the original building has been parted off, and adapted for a congregation of 100 persons; it was thoroughly repaired in 1830, without any deviation from its original character. A chapel of ease has been erected in the Megget district of the parish, to which a good schoolroom is attached; but the distance of the chapel from the manse, which is at least fourteen miles, and, when the Tweed is flooded, and a circuitous route through Peebles becomes necessary, twenty miles, is a serious inconvenience to the incumbent. The parochial school, situated at Lyne, is well conducted, and is amply sufficient for the children of the district; the master has a salary of £25. 13, with from £10 to £15 fees, and a house and garden. There is also a school at Megget, which, however, on account of the difficulty of access to it, is kept open only during the summer half-year; the master receives a salary of £7 from the heritors, with the interest of Mr. Mitchelson's bequest, mentioned below, and is supplied with board and lodging by the parents of the scholars in succession. At Megget are the remains of two ancient towers, probably places of security in case of sudden incursions of the English, to which this place, situated so near the border, was peculiarly exposed; or they might be watch-towers, from which signals of approaching hostilities were displayed for the purpose of raising the country. At Henderland are the remains of a chapel and burying-ground; and about a quarter of a mile westward of the church at Lyne are distinct traces of a Roman camp, the form of which is clearly marked out; and also of a road that led to it. The area has been frequently cultivated, and various Roman coins are said to have been discovered by the plough. The Rev. Mr. Mitchelson, minister of Lyne and Megget about a century since, bequeathed £50, the interest to be appropriated to the promotion of literary and religious knowledge among the parishioners.

M

MACDUFF, a royal burgh of barony, and a seaport, in the parish of Gamrie, county of Banff, 1 mile (E.) from Banff; containing 2228 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the eastern bank of the river Doveron, at its influx into the Moray Firth, and nearly opposite to the town of Banff, was in the early part of last century an inconsiderable fishing-village called Down. It derived its present appellation from its proprietor, James, second Earl of Fife, by whom it was greatly extended and improved, and who, in 1783, obtained from George III. a charter erecting it into a royal burgh of barony, upon which he conferred the family surname. The town is neatly built on the acclivity of a hill rising gently from the shore; it consists of numerous streets, and towards Banff is an elegant bridge of seven arches: the streets are lighted with gas. A public library is supported by subscription; and in the immediate neighbourhood is a mineral spring, called the Well of Tarlain, which is much resorted to, and with which are connected facilities for sea-bathing. A bathing-house has been lately built, on a scale commensurate with the wants of the increasing number of summer visiters: it contains vapour, tepid, and cold and warm plunge baths, fitted up with much comfort and convenience. The surrounding scenery is enriched with the plantations in the grounds of Duff House, of which the town commands an interesting view. The manufacture of ropes, sails, and twine, which last is made into nets, is carried on to a considerable extent; and the curing of herrings and other fish affords employment to many of the inhabitants. There is also an establishment at which the grinding of flour, meal, and bones, and the sawing of timber, are prosecuted on an extensive scale, by steam power. The North of Scotland Bank has a branch here.

The trade of the port consists largely in the exportation of cattle, grain, and fish, and the importation of lime, coal, timber, and bones for manure. The number of vessels belonging to the port is fifteen, of 1036 tons' aggregate burthen, and mostly engaged in trading to Leith, London, and the Baltic. The number of vessels that annually enter the port is 200, averaging an aggregate burthen of 11,000 tons; and the yearly amount of shore dues averages £300. Macduff harbour, which is the private property of the Earl of Fife, by whom it was constructed at a great expense, is easy of access, and one of the best in the Moray Firth; it affords safe anchorage for vessels of any burthen, and good shelter for the numerous boats engaged in the herring-fishery, of which this place is a principal station. An act for improving the harbour was passed in 1847. A market for provisions of all kinds is held on Tuesday; and the inhabitants have also facility of access to the market at Banff, held on Friday. The burgh, under its charter, is governed by a provost, two bailies, and four councillors, triennially elected by the resident burgesses, whose qualification is the tenure of lands within the burgh. The magistrates hold bailie-courts for the trial of civil causes to a trifling amount, and of petty offences; they act without an assessor, and their jurisdiction is exercised in but few instances. Macduff is included within the parliamentary boundaries of Banff. The town-hall is a plain building, to which a small gaol is attached. A penny-post has been established here under that of Banff; and facility of intercourse is maintained by good roads, and, for the conveyance of produce, by the harbour. There is a church, situated on an eminence, a neat structure with a spire, and containing 858 sittings: the minister is appointed by the Earl of Fife, and has a stipend of £120, and a manse and glebe. The members of the Free Church have also a place of worship; and one of the parochial schools is here.

MACHAR, NEW, a parish, in the district and county of Aberdeen, 10 miles (N. W. by N.) from Aber-

deen; containing 1262 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its appellation from its having been disjoined from Old Machar, comprehends certain lands named Straloch, in the county of Banff, though entirely surrounded by the county of Aberdeen. These lands are separated from the main portion of the parish by a branch of the parish of Udny, uniting itself to that of Fintray; this division of Udny has for several years been annexed quoad sacra to New Machar, and the lands of Straloch are now rated and politically attached to the county of Aberdeen. The PARISH measures ten miles in length from north-west to south-east, and its average breadth is two miles and a half; comprising 8390 acres, of which 5570 are arable, 958 pasture, and 810 occupied by plantations, chiefly of larch and fir, with an intermixture of hard-wood. It is bounded on the south by the river Don, and is for the most part situated between hills of moderate elevation, gently sloping, and inclining from north-west to south-east; while the intermediate surface is agreeably diversified by little hills, some of which are cultivated, and the others under wood. A rivulet, crossing the parish in a southern direction, and turning several corn-mills in its course, falls into the Don near the bridge of Dyce; and in the south-east end of the parish are two lochs. Of these, one is situated in a rugged and uninviting district; but the other, anciently called Loch Goul, and now the Bishop's loch from some of the bishops of Aberdeen having resided in a humble dwelling on a small island here, is stretched out in the midst of beautiful scenery, and is extensive and well-wooded.

The SOIL near the river Don is a loam, resting on gravel; and in the middle portion the land is of the same kind, but of far inferior quality. In the northern tract are some parts capable of good cultivation, lately reclaimed by draining; but the soil in this quarter is mostly indifferent, interspersed occasionally with loam, and resting on clay. The produce consists chiefly of barley, bear, oats, and the usual green crops, grown generally under the five or seven shift rotation. Within the last twenty years the improvements carried on here have been very considerable, comprising principally draining and liming; and not only much waste land has been reclaimed, but that in tillage also has been greatly improved. The farms vary in size from forty-five to 200 acres, and the rent of land is averaged at £1 per acre: the annual value of real property in the parish is £5227. The cattle are the Aberdeenshire horned and dodded, or crosses with the short-horned and Hereford breeds. In this parish the rocks principally found are granite and limestone; the former is especially abundant in the southern part. The mansion of Parkhill is a spacious modern residence, surrounded by ornamental plantations, with a rich lawn beautifully diversified with wood and water, and commanding a fine view up the valley of the Don, bounded by the noble elevation of Bennochie. Straloch, also a superior structure finely situated, was once the property and residence of the geographer Gordon; and the mansion of Elrick is a neat and comfortable residence, skirted by thriving wood.

A post-office has been established; and the Aberdeen and Banff turnpike-road runs through the parish from north to south, and joins the Peterhead turnpike-road not far from the old bridge of Don. The Aberdeenshire canal passes within half a mile of the southern boundary of the parish. The produce of the district is sold at Aberdeen, whence coal is brought to this place, for the use of those able to purchase it; but turf and peat are burnt by the labouring classes, procured from an extensive range of moss lying between this parish and Belhelvie, and called "Red moss". A cattle-fair has been established, at which, however, but little business is done. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Fife: the minister's stipend is £217, with a manse, and a glebe of nearly twenty acres, valued at £17 per annum. New Machar church was built in 1791, and contains between 600 and 700 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £30, with a house, and £5 fees. There are two parochial libraries, one confined to religious works, and the other comprising nearly 500 volumes in miscellaneous literature. A savings' bank, also, has been some years established, in which the deposits are not less than £1200. Remains exist of several ancient chapels; and the ground of one, called St. Colm's, is still used as a burying-place. A portion of land in the parish is designated King's-Seat, from the circumstance, according to tradition, of King Malcolm Canmore having sat down to rest upon a stone still remaining on the property, near which is a well called Betteral well. Robert Gordon, the eminent geographer and antiquary, was born in the parish in 1580: at the earnest request of King Charles, he constructed an atlas of Scotland, which was published in 1648, and went through several editions. Dr. Thomas Reid, the well-known metaphysician, was minister here from 1737 till 1752.

MACHAR, OLD.—See ABERDEEN, OLD.

MADDERTY, a parish in the county of PERTH, 6 miles (E.) from the town of Crieff; containing, with the hamlet of Bellyclone, the burgh-of-barony of Craig-of-Madderty, and the village of St. David's, 634 inhabitants. A religious house was founded here in the year 1200 by Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn, and his countess Matilda, and dedicated to the honour of God, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Apostle and Evangelist. It was called Inch-Effray, and took its name from its situation on an eminence surrounded, or nearly so, by the river Pow, and from the nature of the institution; the Latin appellation was *insula missarum*, or "the island of masses". David I. and Alexander III. conferred upon it many valuable privileges and immunities, and it was esteemed one of the richest abbeys in the kingdom. The abbot Mauritius was present with Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, and is reported to have had with him the arm of St. Fillan, to which relic much importance was attached as to the issue of the conflict. James Drummond, son of David, Lord Drummond, having become possessed of this monastery by favour of the commendator Alexander Gordon, Bishop of Galloway, was styled Lord Incheffray, and afterwards, in 1607, was created Lord Madderty by King James VI., who erected the estate into a temporal lordship. The title, however was forfeited in 1715. The extensive buildings of the establishment have at different times supplied stones for various purposes; but there are still a few remains, which, with six or seven acres of land in the vicinity,

belong to the Earl of Kinnoull, who, in consequence of this property, possesses the right of patronage to twelve parishes formerly attached to the abbey.

The PARISH comprises 3430 acres, of which 2820 are under cultivation, 450 in plantations, and the remainder waste. The climate is wet and cold; and much of the land is still marsh and moor, requiring thorough draining, which has been carried on to a considerable extent in some parts for several years. The Pow, which rises in the Red moss, about a mile eastward, runs through the parish in a canal or cut about twenty-four feet wide and six deep, dug about a century ago in order to straighten its course. A part of the stream takes an eastern direction, and falls into the river Almond, while another part travels westward, and empties itself into the Erne at Innerpeffray. The latter portion has the appearance almost of stagnant water, from the gentleness of the declivity; and on account of the adjacent lands lying so low, they occasionally suffer much from inundations. In 1846 an act was passed, for repealing "an act" of 1696 "in favour of the heritors adjacent to the Pow of Inchaffray"; and for more effectually draining and improving lands near the said stream. The mansion-houses are Dollerie and Woodend. The village of Craig has become nearly extinct; and in its place has sprung up the village of St. David's, consisting of about fourteen feus. At this village a school has been erected within the last few years, by the proprietor, Lady Preston Baird, consisting of commodious and ornamental premises. It is intended for the instruction of children in sewing and knitting, and in the first rudiments of education, preparatory to admission (of some of the scholars) into the parochial school; the teacher receives a salary of £10 per annum, a free house, and other perquisites. In the parish is also the hamlet of Bellyclone. A turnpike road runs through the district; the inhabitants communicate principally with Crieff, but the dairy produce is generally sent to Perth. The annual value of real property in Madderty is £3500. It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the Earl of Kinnoull: the minister's stipend is about £225, with a manse, and a glebe of nine acres valued at £11 per annum. The church is a plain edifice erected in 1668. Madderty parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with a house and garden, and £12 fees.

MADDISTON, a village, in the parish of MUIRAVONSIDE, county of STIRLING, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Linlithgow-Bridge; containing 164 inhabitants. This is the principal village in the parish, and is picturesquely seated on the slope of a hill, and on each side of a stream, over which is a bridge. In the adjoining lands considerable quantities of iron have been wrought, and the Carron Company have still works in the vicinity; the iron is of fine quality, but dispersed over a great bulk of ore. The facilities of communication are ample; the Edinburgh and Stirling road, the Union canal, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Slamannan railways, pass conveniently to the village.

MADOES, ST., a parish, in the county of PERTH, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Perth; containing, with the villages of Cot-Town and Hawkstone, 327 inhabitants. This parish is supposed to have derived its name from St. Modoch. The relics of antiquity calculated to throw light on its early history are few. One of the several Druidical temples, however, to be seen in this part of the country, stands here; and there is yet remaining in the churchyard a pillar of grey sandstone, after the model of those pillars termed Runic, which are supposed to be of Danish origin, but which many are rather inclined to think were raised at the first introduction of Christianity, to commemorate that event. It is considered highly probable that St. Modoch, a Gallic missionary to Scotland in the third or fourth century, visited this parish, and that, having made converts, a church dedicated to him was built in the place where the present church stands. In the village of Hawkstone is a large stone upon which it is believed the hawk of the peasant Hay alighted, after it had traversed in its flight the land to be consequently assigned to him, as a reward for the services he is said to have performed at the battle of Luncarty. This relic is always called "the hawk's stone", and stands upon the verge of what is known to have been the original property of the Hays of Errol.

The PARISH, which is among the smallest in Scotland, contains 1152 acres. It is situated in that division of the county called the Carse of Gowrie, and is bounded on the north by Kinfauns parish, on the south by the river Tay, on the east by the parish of Errol, and on the west by that of Kinnoull. The surface principally consists of three successive level tracts, each rising a little above the other: the first, commencing at the margin of the river, has all been recovered within the last half century, and some of it very lately; and is four or five feet below high-water mark. The second level is six or seven feet higher; the third is elevated about fourteen feet above the second, and is much more extensive than either of the others. After this the ground ascends gradually to its highest elevation, sixty-two feet above the high-water mark of the river, and then gently slopes northward till it becomes level with the large flat upon the southern side of the ridge, and with the rest of the rich and fertile tract called the Carse of Gowrie. The scenery, which from some points is comparatively uninteresting, changes its character if viewed from the elevated parts of the neighbourhood, especially from the summit of Inchyra hill, a variety of objects appearing in different directions to grace and beautify the prospect. The ample stream of the Tay, receiving into its basin on the opposite side the waters of the Earn; the spreading buildings of Newburgh on one side, and on the other the town of Abernethy, the ancient capital of the Picts, resting on the slope of a range of rugged hills; Pitfour Castle, with its lands and plantations; and the church spire of St. Madoes, almost concealed by venerable foliage, combine to form a scene of no ordinary interest. The Tay is in this part about one mile broad, and at high water seventeen feet deep. In the winter of 1838 it was visited by the wild swan, a circumstance which had not occurred before for forty years.

The SOIL varies considerably in different parts. On the higher grounds it is a dark loam, incumbent on light sand or clay, and running sometimes to a depth of three feet. The flat land bordering on the higher grounds is in some parts a rich alluvial loam, of a clayey nature, and producing all kinds of crops in abundance; other parts are a strong clay. The level in the immediate vicinity of the Tay consists of eighty acres of land mostly reclaimed since 1826, and is a rich loam, yielding the

heaviest crops without manure. Of the whole lands about 1059 acres are under tillage, sixty in pasture, and thirty-three occupied by wood; the crops comprise wheat, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, turnips, and hay, the grain being chiefly sent to Perth, and the potatoes to London. Wedge or furrow draining, introduced into these parts within the last five-and-twenty years, has been practised to a considerable extent and with great success, especially in those soils distinguished by a tenacious clay. Among the materials used for the construction of the drains have been turf, wood, and broken stones, each tried separately; but nothing has been found to answer so well as tiles, which are now coming into general use, through the ample supply of them provided at the extensive kilns built by Sir John Stuart Richardson, Bart., the proprietor of the parish. About eighty-five acres of land have been at different times reclaimed from the Tay by embankments; and it is supposed that many acres more may be converted into productive fields. A considerable quantity was recovered in 1826, by an enterprising farmer, at a cost of £1530. In 1833, eighteen acres were gained at an expense of £1200, by the proprietor. The plantations consist of every species of wood, among which are some very fine planes and elms; the trees are in a flourishing condition, and vary in age from about twenty to seventy or eighty years. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4182.

The prevailing substratum throughout the district is the old red sandstone formation. In all the more level grounds it is covered with an alluvium so thick that the rock is scarcely to be reached; but in the higher parts, where the strata have been accidentally disturbed and thrown up, its character is distinctly seen. It lies in beds varying in thickness from one to three feet, with thin layers of clay between them; and a quarry has been opened in the parish, in which numerous highly interesting organic remains have been discovered, consisting of various species and parts of fishes. These prevail most in the deeper beds, and in those of a brecciated character. The great number of scales and dissevered parts which have been found in the quarries here and in the neighbourhood, have been proved by the discovery of a very beautiful and complete fossil specimen in 1836, to belong to the genus *Holoptychius:* the specimen is now in the British Museum, and the species is called *Holoptychius Nobilissimus*, after the discoverer, the Rev. Mr. Noble, then minister of the parish. Pitfour Castle is the residence of the proprietor of the parish; it is a spacious mansion of quadrangular form, and surrounded by rich and extensive lands, plantations, and gardens, all tastefully disposed and in excellent condition. There are two villages, Hawkstone and Cot-Town, each having a small population. Facilities of communication are afforded by the railway from Perth to Dundee, which passes through the northern parts of the parish. Roads for local convenience intersect the parish in every direction; the road from Perth by Dundee to Aberdeen traverses its northern boundary, and the road from Perth to Errol also runs through the parish. A pier and harbour, constructed a few years ago by the proprietor, opposite the junction of the Tay and the Earn, have proved of great advantage; here coal, lime, and manure are received, and large quantities of potatoes exported. There is a valuable salmon-fishery, the rent of which, paid to the proprietor of the parish, is £1000: the hands employed in it are during the winter months engaged in the manufacture of flax and hemp, which they receive from the Dundee merchants.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, Sir John Stuart Richardson. The stipend of the minister is about £208; with a manse, built in 1804, and repaired in 1829; and a glebe of twenty-seven acres, and about two acres of garden, valued at £80 per annum. St. Madoes church, a plain but comfortable building erected in 1798, contains 410 sittings. There is a parochial school, in which the usual branches of education are taught, with Latin and Greek if required; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and about £10 fees. The children receiving instruction in this school belong principally to the neighbouring parishes of Errol, Kinfauns, and Kinnoull. There is also a subscription library of 200 volumes, the terms of which are $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per quarter; and the poor have the interest of £500, arising from a bequest, made two centuries ago, of only 200 merks, which by good management accumulated. The chief relic of antiquity is the stone monument in the churchyard, seven feet in length and about three in width; it is a great curiosity, and beautifully carved with numerous emblematical devices on both sides, in a state of high preservation. From the sign of a cross on one side, it is supposed, as already observed, to be connected with the introduction of Christianity into the parish. The Rev. Archibald Stevenson, one of the leading men of the Church in the last century, was minister of St. Madoes.

MAIDEN-SKERRY, an isle, in the parish of NORTHMAVINE, county of SHETLAND. It consists of a high rock, the upper part of which has never been trodden by man. In the summer season it is occupied by the largest kind of gulls, called the black-backed, which nestle upon it in vast numbers, undisturbed.

MAINLAND ISLE, county of SHETLAND; containing 16,141 inhabitants. This is the largest island of the district, about sixty miles in length, and in some places sixteen in breadth, projecting into the sea in many irregular promontories, and indented by numerous bays and harbours. The interior or middle part is hilly and mountainous, and full of bogs and mosses; but the greater part of the coast is arable, producing chiefly oats sown in April, and barley about the middle of May. The hills are mostly covered with heath, and afford pasturage for cattle and sheep. The island is almost bare of trees, and hardly any shrubs are to be seen, except juniper and small roan trees and willows in the more sheltered valleys. It would, however, appear to have been formerly covered with wood, as trees of considerable size are occasionally dug up in the mosses, some of which are at a great depth beneath the surface; and it is generally observed that their tops lie towards the west, as if they had been overthrown by a storm or inundation from the east. There are appearances of various kinds of metallic ores: at Sandlodge a copper-mine was wrought for some time; and iron-ore is in considerable quantity. The island is divided into the eight parishes of Delting, Dunrossness, Lerwick, Nesting, Northmavine, Sandsting and Aithsting, Tingwall, and Walls and Sandness, all of which are described under their respective heads.

MAINS and STRATHMARTINE, a parish, in the county of FORFAR; containing, with the villages of Baldovan and Kirkton, 2110 inhabitants, of whom 1295 are in the Mains district, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Dundee. The original name of the old parish of Mains was Strathdighty, descriptive of it as a valley watered by the river Dighty. The name of the other parish, which is a continuation of the same valley, is said to have been derived from a stone erected on the north side of it, in commemoration of some valorous exploit performed by a hero of the name of Martine in the ancient days of chivalry. These parishes were joined in the year 1799. The united parish is six miles in length, varying from one mile to three miles in breadth, and comprising 7063 acres, of which 6180 are arable, 450 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor and waste. Its surface is one continued vale of pleasing appearance, bounded on each side by rising grounds, whose highest point is not more than 400 feet above the level of the sea. The only river is the Dighty, which has its source in two lakes in the parish of Lundie, and flows with equable stream through the whole of the vale into the sea near the mouth of the Tay, in the parish of Monifieth. On the banks of this river, the largest river in the immediate vicinity of Dundee, are numerous works connected with the manufactures of that town; and thus, not only the adjacent scenery has been deprived of much of its natural beauty, but the fishing has been greatly injured, and the quality of the water rendered unfit for domestic use. Several small rivulets intersect the parish, forming tributaries to the Dighty; but they are usually dry in the summer months. Near the castle of Mains, a spring of excellent water issues from a crevice in a rock, and flows with undiminishing abundance even in the driest times, afford a valuable supply for the inhabitants of that portion of the parish.

In general the SOIL is a black loam, and very fertile; the crops are extremely favourable, and with the exception only of a few patches of moor, and some rocky elevations, the whole is in a state of profitable cultivation. The produce consists of oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is greatly improved; the lands are well drained, and inclosed with stone dykes and hedges of thorn; and the farm houses and offices, though inferior to those in some other parishes, are still commodious and in decent repair. A very large extent of waste land has been reclaimed and brought into cultivation, and the appearance of the parish has been improved by the flourishing plantations formed on the higher grounds. The wood consists partly of oak, beech, and other kinds of forest-trees, of which the beech seems best adapted to the soil; and there are several trees of venerable growth, especially one near the castle of Mains, of very stately dimensions, supposed to be about two centuries old. A portion of the wood is larch, and there is a good deal of thriving fir in the parish. The easterly winds seem rather adverse to the growth of the forest-trees that have been planted. The principal substrata are grey-slate and trap rock, of which the higher grounds mainly consist, and which are quarried to a considerable extent for the roads and inclosures, the stone being of good quality for every purpose. Baldovan House and Strathmartine are both handsome modern mansions. From its proximity to Dundee, and the facilities afforded for the manufactures of that place by the Dighty, a great proportion of the inhabitants of this parish are employed in works established by the Dundee proprietors on the banks of the river; on which, within the limits of Mains and Strathmartine, are four bleachfields, two of which are very extensive, and six mills for washing yarn and preparing it for the loom. There are likewise three flour-mills, five mills for meal, a saw-mill, and several threshing-mills, all put in motion by the water of the river, with the exception of one of the flour-mills, partly worked by steam. The annual value of real property in Mains is £7770, and in Strathmartine £4686. The agricultural and other produce is sent to the market of Dundee, with which frequent intercourse is kept up; and facility of communication is afforded with other places in the vicinity by three turnpike-roads, which pass for more than eight miles through the parish, and by a railway from Dundee to Newtyle. There are not less than nine bridges over the Dighty. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday after July 11th, on the 26th of August, and the 15th of September, for cattle, sheep, and horses, and for hiring farm servants.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £217. 8. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £35 per annum. The church, erected in 1800, is conveniently situated, and is adapted for a congregation of 900 persons. The parochial schools of both the old parishes are continued, and afford a good course of education; the masters have each a salary of £34, with a good house and garden, and the fees average annually at Mains £40, and Strathmartine £30. A school for females is supported by an endowment assigned by the Dowager Lady Ogilvy; and there are two others in the parish, chiefly for teaching children to sew. The poor have the interest of accumulated capital realizing £20 per annum, and are eligible for admission in case of sickness into the Dundee infirmary, for the benefit of which a yearly collection is made at the church of this place. The principal remains of antiquity within the limits of the parish are some vestiges of a Roman camp in the Strathmartine district, supposed to have been occupied by a portion of Agricola's army, and which, probably, was afterwards a stronghold of Sir William Wallace. This latter opinion is corroborated by a tradition, that that gallant defender of his country's honour pitched his tent on Clatto hill, from which the moor in this place takes its name. There are also two obelisks in the parish; but the history of their erection is not clearly ascertained. Claverhouse, the residence of the well-known Dundee, was situated here; and near the site of the old mansion, an edifice in the form of an ancient ruin has been erected by his descendant, Mr. Webster.

MAINS OF ERROL, a hamlet, in the parish of ERROL, county of PERTH; an inconsiderable place, containing 62 inhabitants.

MAKERSTOUN, a parish and village, in the district of KELSO, county of ROXBURGH; containing 355 inhabitants, of whom 79 are in the village, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Kelso. This place is supposed to have derived its name from its original proprietor, Machar, or Machir. The parish is beautifully situated on the river Tweed, which forms its southern boundary, dividing it from Roxburgh. It is nearly four miles in length from east

to west, varies from two to three miles in breadth from north to south, and comprises 2892 acres, of which 2574 are arable and pasture, and 318 woodland, plantations, and roads. The surface has a considerable rise towards the north, where it attains an elevation of 471 feet above the level of the sea; and the lands are agreeably diversified with thriving trees. In the southern part the soil is a dry loam, exceedingly fertile; but it is less productive towards the north, being chiefly a thin clay. The substratum is generally gravel and sandstone. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, peas, turnips, and potatoes, of which two last there are on the average 400 acres; the plantations include the different kinds of trees usually grown in this part of the country, and there are some good meadows and rich pastures. Nearly all the land is the property of Sir Thomas and Lady Makdougall Brisbane: the remainder belongs to the Duke of Roxburghe. The farms are tolerably extensive, the farm-buildings commodious, and the system of agriculture greatly improved. Coal is obtained for fuel at a moderate cost. The turnpike-road from Kelso to Edinburgh passes through the eastern part of the parish. The annual value of real property in Makerstoun is £3729. On the north bank of the Tweed is the seat of General Sir Thomas M. Brisbane, an ancient mansion with additions of modern date, beautifully situated in a richly-wooded demesne embellished with timber of venerable growth: Sir Thomas has here an extensive observatory, furnished with astronomical instruments of the first order. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Duke of Roxburghe: the minister's stipend is £219. 14. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum. Makerstoun church, built on a new site in 1807, is nearly in the centre of the parish, and affords accommodation to 200 persons. The parochial school is well attended, and affords a useful education; the master has a salary of £34, with £28 fees, and a house and garden. A sum of £27 has been bequeathed for poor women above seventy years of age, the interest of which is annually distributed among them; and the interest of a legacy of £20 is also appropriated to the relief of the poor.

MANOR, a parish, in the county of Peebles, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Peebles; containing about 240 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which is of very uncertain derivation, is nine miles in length from north-east to south-west, and about three miles in average breadth. It is bounded for nearly two miles by the river Tweed, and comprises 17,030 acres, of which 14,800 are hilly moorland affording tolerable pasture for sheep, 1630 arable and in cultivation, 400 woodland and plantations, and the remainder waste. The surface is varied, consisting chiefly of one continued valley, inclosed on either side by a lofty range of hills, and broken by two detached hills of considerable elevation, one of which is wholly, and the other only partly, within the limits of the parish. The hills on both sides of the vale are of steep ascent, and in some places project boldly towards the margin of the stream called the Manor Water, which flows through the whole extent of the parish. Dollar Law, the highest point in these ranges, is 2840 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive prospect over the Lothians, the county of Berwick, and the English border; the other hills vary from 1500 to 2000 feet in height. The Water has its source in the mountains towards the south boundary of the parish, and, after a winding course, flows into the Tweed about two miles above Peebles. Salmon ascend the stream about October to deposit their spawn, and considerable numbers are destroyed by poachers during the winter. Formerly it abounded with yellow and dark-coloured trout of excellent quality, and was much frequented by anglers; a few salmon and sea-trout are still taken in the autumn, and par are found in great abundance.

The soil in the plains, and lower portions of the hills, is a rich loam and clay, but of no great depth, and in other parts light and thin, intermixed with sand and clay, with some alternations of loam resting on gravel. In the higher lands is a considerable portion of moss, with which, also, most of the pastures are slightly interspersed. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, peas, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in an advanced state: the lower lands have been drained, and considerable portions of waste made fertile; the farm-buildings are substantial and conveniently arranged, and the lands are well inclosed. In this parish the average number of sheep pastured is 7400; they are of the black-faced breed, with a cross of the Cheviot: the cattle, of which about 300 are pastured, are chiefly of the short-horned breed. The plantations have been very much improved and extended of late; they are well managed, and in a thriving condition. The substrata are principally greywacke and clay-slate; the former has been quarried to a small extent, and a few minerals have been found embedded in the seams. Rich specimens of galena have been met with, in boulders, in the channel of the Manor Water; and in one part of the parish a vein has been discovered: an attempt to work the galena was made some years since, but was abandoned. Barns is a handsome modern mansion, finely situated on the banks of the Tweed; and Hallyards is an ancient mansion, pleasantly seated in the valley. The nearest market-town is Peebles, with which, and with other towns in the neighbourhood, facility of intercourse is afforded by good roads.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Earl of Wemyss: the minister's stipend averages about £155, with a manse, and a glebe valued at above £30 per annum. Manor church, an ancient edifice, and inconveniently situated, is in good repair, and is adapted for a congregation of at least 200 persons. The parochial school affords a good course of instruction, and is well attended; the master has a salary of £34 per annum, with £14 fees, and a house. Near the farm of Cademuir are the remains of an ancient circular camp, supposed to be of British or Danish origin. It appears to have been surrounded with four intrenchments, between which are regular intervals of about twelve paces. The ramparts are fifteen feet in breadth at the base, and about the same height, and are intersected by a road fifteen feet wide, leading to the interior circle; one half only of the lines is remaining, and there are no traces of the corresponding semicircles. In a commanding situation upon a hill called Chester Hill are the remains of a camp with a double intrenchment of loose stones, the outer one of oval form; the area of the inner inclosure is circular, and has a regular descent towards the centre. Several intrenchments on a smaller

scale are to be seen in the parish. There are likewise remains existing of strongholds belonging to various chieftains, which appear to have formed a continued chain of fortifications extending from one extremity of the barony to the other; the first of the series was at Manorhead, and the last at Barns, which communicated with Needpath Castle, on the Tweed. Dr. Adam Ferguson, author of the *History of the Roman Republic*, lived for many years at Hallyards. In 1845, Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, who are natives of the neighbouring parish of Peebles, erected a gravestone in the churchyard here over the remains of David Ritchie, the original of the "Black Dwarf" of Sir Walter Scott; the misanthrope spent the greater part of his life in Manor parish, and his hut is still in good preservation, and an object of curiosity to tourists. Sir Walter used to pay frequent visits at Hallyards, and thus became acquainted with Davie.

MANSFIELD, a village, in the parish of NEW CUMNOCK, district of KYLE, county of AYR, 1 mile (N. E. by E.) from New Cumnock; containing 122 inhabitants. This village is situated a short distance north of the river Nith, and of the high road from New Cumnock to Kirkconnel, and is the seat of a considerable colliery. The coal formation here is an isolated basin, in which six seams of coal have been ascertained, in the whole about forty feet in thickness; the uppermost seam is a fine cannel coal, two feet and a half thick, and is much in demand for making gas. Lime-kilns, on an excellent plan, have been erected by Sir Charles G. S. Menteath, Bart. A railway, nearly three miles in length, has been laid down to the boundary of the counties of Dumfries and Ayr, to facilitate the transport of the coal and lime to suitable markets. A mill for carding wool was erected some time since by Mr. Hunter, at which most of the home-spun wool is carded. The meadow-lands around the village have latterly been much improved; in its neighbourhood is Mansfield Hall, the property of Sir Charles Menteath.

MARCH OF LUNANBANK, a hamlet, in the parish of INVERKEILLOR, county of FORFAR, 5 miles (N.) from Arbroath; containing 65 inhabitants. It lies on the south side of the Lunan water, a very short distance from its banks, and on the road from Redcastle to Dunnichen. There are stone-quarries in the vicinity.

MARCHFARM, a hamlet, in the parish of KIRKINNER, county of WIGTOWN; with 61 inhabitants.

MARESTONE, a hamlet, in the parishes of ABERLEMNO and RESCOBIE, county of FORFAR, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Forfar; containing 26 inhabitants. The hamlet is an inconsiderable place, on the high road from Aberlemno to Forfar.

MARGARET'S (ST.) HOPE, a village, in the parish of ST. PETER, island of SOUTH RONALDSHAY, South Isles of ORKNEY; containing 260 inhabitants. This is a considerable place in the north of the island, having a safe and pleasant roadstead opening into Water sound, which separates the island from that of Burray. It is an excellent fishing-station, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in taking and curing cod, ling, and herrings. There are a post-office, and several inns, in the village; and in the neighbourhood of it is the parochial school, built about 1815.

MARKINCH, a parish, in the district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE; containing, with the villages of Coaltown of Balgonie, Dubbieside, Balcurvie, Burns, Haugh-Mill, Milton, Thornton, and Windygates, and part of Star *quoad sacra* and Woodside, 5965 inhabitants, of whom 1315 are in the village of Markinch, 7 miles (N.) from Kirkcaldy. This place is supposed to have derived its name, signifying in the Celtic language "the island of the forest", from the site having been at a remote period surrounded by water, of which there are still evident traces, notwithstanding that the land has been drained, and partly covered with buildings. The parish is about six miles in length, and varies from two to five miles in breadth, comprising an area of sixteen square miles, or 10,200 acres, of which nearly 8500 are arable, 800 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. The surface is pleasingly diversified, sloping gradually towards the south and east from the Lomond hills, by which the parish is skirted on the north. It is divided into four distinct valleys, inclosed by ranges of low hills, and watered by as many streams, which unite towards the east; the principal rivers are the Leven and the Orr.

The SOIL is various. On the north bank of the Leven is a gravelly and clayey loam, dry and fertile; but a wet loam, sand, and clay prevail in the district between the Leven and the Orr, and also in the southern and eastern portions of the parish. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with a small portion of peas, beans, and flax. The system of agriculture is in an improved state; the lands are well drained, chiefly by means of furrow drains; and the farm-buildings are generally substantial and commodiously arranged. Bone-dust has been introduced for manure, and lime is used upon most of the lands. The hills afford good pasture for the cattle, usually of the Fifeshire breed. In this parish the plantations are chiefly around the seats of the several proprietors, and are of the more ornamental character; they are in a thriving state, and add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The substrata are mainly sandstone of every variety, abounding with organic remains. Ironstone is found in different parts, but though containing eighty per cent of ore, the working of it has long been discontinued. Coal is abundant on the lands of Balbirnie and Balgonie, and is extensively wrought at both places. The coal in the former lies at a depth of twenty-five fathoms, and occurs in three seams, of which the uppermost is eighteen inches in thickness, the middle seam fifty-four, and the lowest twenty-four inches; the coal on the lands of Balgonie occurs in two seams, at a depth varying from twenty-five to thirty-five fathoms, the upper seam nine feet six inches, and the lower seven feet, in thickness. The mines at the village of Thornton were discontinued in 1743, but re-commenced in 1785, when powerful steam-engines were erected; they are still in extensive operation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £16,081. *Balfour Castle*, once the family seat of the Balfours, situated near the confluence of the Orr and the Leven, has been the property of the Bethunes for nearly five centuries. To the west of it is the ancient castle of *Balgonie*, now falling to decay. The oldest portion is the keep, a square tower eighty feet in height, crowned with battlements, and having circular projecting turrets at the angles; and communicating with it is a house of three stories, erected by the first Earl of Leven, to which a wing was added by one of his successors. The estate was purchased in 1823, for the

sum of £104,000, by the late James Balfour, Esq., brother of the late General Balfour of Balbirnie; and the former gentleman's second son, to whom the property has been bequeathed, purposes to restore the castle. *Balbirnie House*, about a mile westward of the church, is a handsome modern structure, erected by General Balfour; it is ornamented in the principal front with a noble Ionic portico, and situated in a park of 200 acres, richly wooded. *Kirkforthar*, the seat of George Johnstone Lindsay, Esq., is an ancient mansion. There were formerly other resident proprietors of note in the parish, of whose houses scarcely any traces are now left.

The village of Markinch is built partly on the southern acclivity of the hill of that name, which has a height of about 100 feet, extending in a ridge from east to west for 300 yards. On the northern side, the precipitous ascent is cut into terraces twenty feet in breadth, rising above each other to an elevation of ten or twelve feet, and supposed to have been formed by the Romans under Agricola. The water-power afforded by the Leven and the Orr, the abundance of coal and freestone in the neighbourhood, and the facilities of communication, have greatly encouraged the establishment of MANUFACTURES in the parish. Among these are the Rothes paper-mills, erected in 1806 by Mr. William Keith, and now the property of Messrs. Tullis and Company: the chief articles manufactured here are brown and grey wrapping-papers, and twenty men and ten women are engaged. The Auchmuty mills, belonging to the same firm, for the making of cartridge, coloured, printing, and writing papers, afford occupation to about 100 persons, one-half women, and produce about 500 tons of paper annually. The Balbirnie mills, established in 1816 by Messrs. J. Grieve and Company, for coarse and fine wrapping-papers, give employment to thirty persons, of whom fourteen are women; and the quantity annually produced averages 250 tons. The woollen-manufactory at Balbirnie-Bridge was erected in 1835, by Mr. Drysdale, for the weaving of plaidings, blankets, and shawls, principally for the Glasgow merchants: in this factory are ten power-looms employing twenty-seven persons, and four hand-looms employing ten persons, of whom a considerable proportion are females. The linen-manufacture (of silesias, and holland for window-blinds) was till 1810 confined to about fifty persons, who sold their webs to the merchants of Auchtermuchty and Kettle; but since that time the weaving of dowlas, sheetings, and towellings has been introduced by Mr. Robert Inglis, and the number of persons employed has increased to nearly 900, who work in their own houses, and of whom many live in the adjoining parishes. The spinning of flax and tow is extensively carried on at Milton of Balgonie, and in the village of Haugh, *which see*. There are also bleachfields at Rothes and Lochty; the former affording occupation to 110 persons, of whom eighty are women and children; and the latter employing about 100 persons. At Cameron-Bridge is a very extensive distillery; and at Thornton are some vitriol-works, connected with a similar establishment at Glasgow. There are stations at Markinch and Thornton of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway; and an act was passed in 1846 for the construction of a railway from Markinch to Anstruther Easter, to be called the East of Fife railway.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £267. 17., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patron, the Crown. Markinch church, a very ancient structure with a lofty tower and spire, situated on an eminence in the village, was partly rebuilt, and enlarged, in 1806, and contains 1360 sittings. Churches have been built at Milton and Thornton, and there are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is numerously attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a good house and garden, and the fees average about £70 per annum. There are nine other schools, two of which, on the Balgonie estate, have endowments, one of £10 per annum, with a house and garden, and the other of £5 only; a school at Balbirnie has simply a house and garden for the master, and a female school in the village is supported chiefly by a subscription of some ladies. About two miles from the mouth of the Leven are the remains of some ancient fortifications, the origin of which is not distinctly known; and in the westward portion of the parish have been found, at various times, Roman relics consisting of military weapons and other antiquities. On the highest point of the ridge near the village, at an elevation of eighty feet, are the remains of Maiden Castle, a quadrilateral intrenchment, supposed to have been one of the strongholds of Macduff, Thane of Fife; and to the east of the village is Dalginch, another of his castles, from which there is said to have been a subterraneous communication with the former. The latter, now called Barnslee, is the residence of Mrs. Paston.

MARNOCH, a parish, in the county of BANFF, 8½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Banff; containing, with the village of Aberchirder, 2691 inhabitants. This parish was originally called Aberchirder, a name taken, as is supposed, from the estate of Sir David Aberkerder, Thane of Aberkerder, who lived about the year 1400, and was proprietor of a large part of the parish; he paid revenue to the see of Moray, and eventually his daughter was married to Sir Robert Innes, brother to Sir John Innes, the latter of whom was bishop of Moray for seven years previously to 1414. The village is still called by the ancient name of Aberchirder, which is said to signify "the head or opening of the moss", and to have been used on account of the situation of the estate at the edge of an extensive moss. The term now applied to the parish is derived from Saint Marnoch. The PARISH is situated on the northern bank of the river Doveron, along which it extends for about six miles, some of the extreme points, however, being eight miles apart. In breadth it extends from the stream five or six miles, with a fine southern exposure; the whole comprising thirty-four square miles. On the borders of the river are some fine haughs; its banks are distinguished for their richly-diversified and beautifully-picturesque scenery, and include a variety of objects that invest the landscape with the highest interest.

The estate of *Ardmellie*, ornamented with a number of large trees, and the mansion-house, situated in the midst of well-cultivated grounds, and commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Doveron, commence the series of varied spots receiving from, and communicating to, the winding course of the stream a pleasing and impressive effect. In this part abruptly rises the well-wooded hill of Ardmellie, the highest ground in the parish; at whose foot, on the bank of the river, which here

receives the burn of Crombie, stands the manse. The church occupies an eminence at a little distance; it was once surrounded by a Druidical circle, now only marked by two remaining stones. The churchyard, at the margin of the stream, is rendered especially interesting by the ruin of the old church, and several superior monuments. Among these, one, conspicuous for its richly-carved ornaments, is to the memory of "Reverendus et pius Geo. Meldrum de Crombie et quondam de Glass præco"; he was minister of Glass, and laird of Crombie in this parish, and died in 1692, aged seventy-six. Attached to the monument is a finely-executed half-length figure of him in stone, represented wearing a cap, and in his full canonicals, with a book in his hand. At a short distance from this spot, the river displays several windings; and a little further is a bridge of two arches, built in 1806, below which the scenery derives interest from the ancient mansion of *Kinairdy*. This is a structure of very singular appearance, somewhat similar to a tower, situated on a promontory at the confluence of the burn of Kinairdy with the Doveron, and once the property, with a large portion of land in the vicinity, of the Crichtons of Frendraught. The property of Kinairdy subsequently passed into the hands of David Gregory, Esq., one of whose sons was the inventor of the telescope that bears his name. The river afterwards pursues its beautiful course towards the church, manse, and village of Inverkeithny, on the opposite bank, about two miles distant. Here is Chapelton, on the Marnoch side, where it is thought a place of worship once stood. At a little distance appears the handsome modern mansion of *Netherdale*, with gardens and grounds finely laid out, and flourishing beech hedges: this property completes the striking line of the course of the Doveron in this locality. The surface in the centre of the parish, from east to west, consists of several hills and undulations, mostly crowned with thriving plantations, and having intervening straths well cultivated, and watered by small rivulets.

The SOIL is in general damp and mossy; in some parts it is dry, and in the southern portion it generally produces early crops. On the hill of Crombie are extensive mosses, supplying plenty of peat. Agriculture has made considerable advances during the last quarter of a century; in which period, by draining, by the cultivation of waste land, and other improvements, the rental of the parish has been increased to the extent of one-third: the annual value of real property is now £7898. Improvements have also taken place in the breeds of cattle, through crosses with superior stock. Granite of excellent quality occurs in two localities; it is extensively quarried, and blue limestone is found on the estate of Ardmellie. In addition to the mansions already noticed, there is an old building at *Crombie*, the property of the Earl of Seafield, situated in the western quarter of the parish; it consists at present of only three stories, but it was formerly much higher, and appears to have been a place of some strength. The house of *Auchintoul*, on the largest property in Marnoch, and situated near the middle of the parish, was once the residence of General Alexander Gordon. He entered the Russian service as a cadet, under Peter the Great, and for his valour in the wars carried on against Charles XII., King of Sweden, was raised by the emperor to the rank of major-general: after his return to his native country, he wrote the history of his patron. Being involved, however, in the troubles of 1715, by taking part with the Highland clans at Sheriffmuir, and by other acts, he was attainted for treason and compelled to escape to France; but having remained there for several years, he returned, and died here at the age of eighty-two. The mansion consists of three sides of a square, one of which was built by the general; and is a large plain building, much improved by the present proprietor. It has a handsome quadrilateral range of offices, with hot-houses and a conservatory, as also fine gardens, and grounds ornamented with belts of plantations; and is much indebted for its pleasantness to its commanding situation. The mansion-house of *Cluny*, on the east, is an elegant edifice built of granite, to the grounds of which is attached some thriving wood.

The only village is Aberchirder, *which see*. There are regular markets for hiring servants at Whitsuntide and Martinmas; a weekly grain-market on Mondays during the winter; and an annual market for cattle and horses, called Marnoch fair, on the second Tuesday in March. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of the Earl of Fife: the minister's stipend is £220, with a manse, and a glebe of seven acres and a half, valued at £21 per annum. Marnoch church is a very plain building, erected in the earlier part of the present century. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, Episcopalians, Baptists, the United Presbyterian Church, and Roman Catholics. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches: the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and from £15 to £25 fees; also about £53 from Dick's bequest, Bruce's legacy, and his office of session-clerk. There is an extensive library for parochial use.

MARTIN, an island, in the parish of LOCHBROOM, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 45 inhabitants. This is a small island, situated in Loch Broom, on the western coast of the county, and close to the main land of the parish, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about five miles north-north-west from the village of Ullapool.

MARTIN'S, ST., a parish, in the county of PERTH, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Perth; containing, with the villages of Caroline-Place and Guildtown, and the hamlet of Cairnbeddie, 1071 inhabitants, of whom 750 are in the rural districts. It comprises the ancient parishes of St. Martin and Cambus-Michael, which were united soon after the time of the Reformation; and is celebrated as having been the residence of the usurper Macbeth, of whose castle of Cairnbeddie there are still some vestiges remaining. The site of this stronghold was a circular mound nearly in the centre of the parish, about eighty yards in diameter, and surrounded by a moat thirty feet wide; and on levelling the surface during the process of agricultural improvements, within the last thirty or forty years, great numbers of horse-shoes of small size, and fragments of swords and other arms, were discovered. Not thinking himself sufficiently secure in the castle of Cairnbeddie against the insurrections of that troublesome period, Macbeth afterwards removed his residence to the castle of Dunsinnan Hill, in the adjoining parish of Collace, in which he fortified himself against the assaults of Malcolm III. He was at length killed at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, after the battle of Dunsinnan, in 1057. About a mile from the castle of

Cairnbeddie is a spot still called the "Witches' stone", where the usurper, as recorded by the dramatist, is said to have held an interview with the witches, who assured him of safety "till Birnam forest come to Dunsinane".

The PARISH is bounded on the west by the river Tay, and is of irregular form, varying greatly in breadth, and comprising about 7000 acres, of which, with the exception of about 1000 acres in plantations, the greater portion is arable and the remainder meadow and pasture. Its surface is boldly undulated, without rising into hills of any striking elevation; and most of the acclivities are ornamented with plantations of fir, which, together with the coppices of wood along the banks of the Tay, add much to the pleasing appearance of the scenery. The river Tay is navigable to Perth for vessels of considerable burthen; it abounds with salmon and trout, and the fisheries are very valuable. There are several rivulets; the largest is the burn of St. Martin's, which intersects the parish from west to east, giving motion in its course to some corn and lint mills, and receiving the waters of a tributary stream near the church. Trout are found in most of the smaller streams. In general the soil is a black mould lying on a tilly bottom, but along the banks of the Tay of richer quality, resting on a substratum of gravel; the crops are, grain of every kind, with potatoes and turnips, and the usual grasses. The system of husbandry has been greatly advanced under the auspices of an agricultural society established here some years ago, and there is now scarcely an acre of waste land in the parish. Several small hamlets, indeed, which existed in different parts, have been altogether razed by the plough, and their sites brought into cultivation. The lands have been well drained, and inclosed with fences kept in good order; the farm-buildings have been rendered substantial and commodious, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements are adopted. The plantations are generally under careful management, and in a thriving state; and there are some considerable remains of natural wood. Limestone is found in the north of the parish, near the Tay, but it is not extensively worked; whinstone and freestone are every where abundant, and the latter is of excellent quality, and largely wrought for building. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5805. St. Martin's House, a handsome modern structure, is situated in a richly-planted demesne.

Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of coarse linen cloths, chiefly for exportation; and several are engaged in the various handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the surrounding district. A savings' bank was lately established, under that of Perth; and a library, also founded within the last few years, is supported by subscription. Facility of communication is maintained by the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, which passes through the eastern portion of the parish, and by other good roads that intersect it in various directions. The villages are, Guildtown, in the west, built in 1819; and Caroline-Place, in the northern district, founded in 1825, and named in honour of Caroline, Queen of George IV.: they consist of well-built houses to each of which is attached a portion of garden-ground. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £192. 7. 8., with a manse, and also a glebe, including the old glebe of Cambus-Michael, and valued at £28 per annum; patron, the Crown. The old church, built in 1773, and which was both inconvenient and unsafe, was taken down, and a handsome and substantial structure erected in 1842, which is well adapted to the accommodation of the parishioners. It contains an elegant monument of marble to the memory of William Macdonald, Esq., of St. Martin's, one of the original members and secretary of the Highland Society of Scotland, whose representative, William Macdonald Farquharson Macdonald, Esq., is now proprietor of more than half the parish. St. Martin's parochial school, for which a handsome building has been erected at a cost of £300, is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £25 per annum. There is also a private school at Guildtown, the master of which is provided with a house and garden rent free by the Guildry of Perth. Very distinct vestiges exist of the Roman road leading from Bertha, through the northern part of the parish, towards the neighbouring parish of Cargill, in which it appears in its primitive state. At Friarton, in the parish, was a monastic settlement, connected with the abbey of Scone.

MARY, ST., ORKNEY—See RONALDSHAY, SOUTH.

MARY'S ST., a hamlet, in the parish of HOLM, county of ORKNEY; containing 34 inhabitants.

MARYBURGH, in the county of INVERNESS.—See FORT-WILLIAM.

MARYBURGH, a hamlet, in the parish of CLEISH, county of KINROSS, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Kinross; containing 39 inhabitants. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, and on the high road from North Queensferry to Kinross. The Kelty water flows at a short distance south of the hamlet; and in the neighbourhood is a bridge which crosses that stream, called Kelty bridge. A school is supported by Sir Charles Adam, who supplies the master with a house and garden rent free, and pays him a salary of £15, in addition to the fees, which average £30. A school for teaching girls to sew is also kept, by the wife of the master, to whom Miss Adam pays £5 per annum.

MARYBURGH, a village, in the parish of FODDERTY, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 403 inhabitants. This village is of very recent formation, and improving in population and extent. To its erection, and to that of the village of Keithtown, may be ascribed the late increase in the inhabitants of the parish. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church.

MARYCULTER, a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE, 7½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Aberdeen; containing 991 inhabitants. The name of this place has been derived from the Latin words *Mariæ Cultura*, on account of the dedication of the church to the Virgin Mary; but some Gaelic scholars are of opinion that the latter part of the name may be traced more correctly to the compound word *cul-tira*, in the Gaelic signifying "the back of the land". The parish was a settlement of the Knights Templars; but very little of its ancient history is now known. It is of an oblong form, six miles in length and two in breadth, extending from the river Dee to the Grampian mountains, and containing between 8000 and 9000 acres. Maryculter is bounded on the south by the parish of Fetteresso, on the east by that of Banchory-Devenick, and on the west by the parish of Durris. In general the surface is rocky and stony,

with much hilly and mossy ground; and the rushy moors and heath, with only here and there a green hill, give to the district an appearance of wildness and sterility. An exception, however, may be made of that part in the vicinity of the river, where some small haughs and dales are to be seen. In the parish are many good springs. The river Dee flows on the north side of the parish, and has an ancient ford opposite the manse. There is no mill upon it throughout its entire course, it being subject to great and sudden floods, of which a remarkable instance happened on the 17th of September, 1768, and another on the 4th of August, 1829.

The SOIL near the river is sometimes thin and sandy: in the midland grounds it is deeper and blacker, resting in parts on a subsoil of clay; while in the southern quarter it is swampy, turfy, and mossy. About 3300 acres are under cultivation, 4200 in waste, and 850 in plantations: some hundreds of acres of the waste land are considered capable of profitable tillage. No wheat is raised, but other white crops are grown; and of the green crops, turnips form a prominent part, and are produced of excellent quality by the application of bone-dust and of guano. Improvements in agriculture have been carried on to a considerable extent, and, notwithstanding the untoward nature of the soil, are still in progress: the manure in general use is dung, much of which is obtained from Aberdeen. The native cattle are small, but good, and are almost all black, without horns: the rest of the cattle are a cross with the Teeswater. The horses are poor, though improving in breed; and few sheep are reared. A considerable number of swine, of the Chinese and Berkshire cross breed, are exported to London, and hams are also forwarded. The rocks in the parish consist chiefly of granite, and masses of gneiss are to be seen in different parts; the granite is quarried, but to a very small extent. The annual value of real property in Maryculter is £4513. The mansion-houses are Maryculter, Kingcausie, Heathcote, and Auchlunies. They are all pleasantly situated, and ornamented with gardens and with wood; the two first are in the immediate vicinity of the Dee, and their scenery is much improved by their contiguity to this stream. The mansion of Heathcote is built in the villa style, and is of recent date; Auchlunies is an ancient edifice, much adorned by its elegant grounds. The parish has good roads, several miles of which run parallel with, and sometimes nearly touch, the river. There are five salmon-fisheries; but they have been for some time in a very declining state.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the minister is £172, with a manse and suitable offices, and a glebe of about ten acres, worth £2. 8. per acre. Maryculter church was built in 1787, and is in good repair; it will accommodate about 460 persons with sittings, and is conveniently situated. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, forming a distinct portion of a building used as a seminary for the education of youth for the priesthood; the average number of scholars is thirty. This institution is on the property of Blairs, given not many years ago to the Church of Rome by Mr. Menzies of Pitfoddels. A parochial school is supported, in which the usual branches of education are taught; the master has a salary of £30, with a house, and about £10 fees. There are also two or three private schools, on a small scale, entirely supported by the fees; and a savings' bank, instituted in 1823. Numerous cairns still remain in the parish, in which human teeth and bones have been found; but they are not entitled to notice.

MARYHILL, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of BARONY, suburbs of the city of GLASGOW, county of LANARK; containing 3233 inhabitants, of whom 2552 are in the village of Maryhill. This district was for all ecclesiastical purposes separated in 1834 from the Barony parish, within which, however, it is now again included; it is about three miles in length and two in breadth, and consists of a large village and a rural district. Part of the population are employed in power-loom weaving and calico-printing, for which latter there is a printfield in the village, and another established in the immediate neighbourhood, the two concerns being separated merely by the river Kelvin. A large foundry has also been established in the village, and there are ship-carpenters, colliers, and other operatives. The place has a post-office with a delivery twice a day, and contains an excellent public library. Its natural beauties are also considerable: Maryhill is divided from the adjoining parish of East Kilpatrick by the beautiful stream of the Kelvin, and is skirted in the same direction by the grounds of Garscube, the seat of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., whose family, particularly the late Lady Campbell, have proved liberal patrons of the poor of Maryhill. As it flows past the village, the river passes under a stupendous aqueduct erected for the Forth and Clyde canal. The village was named Maryhill in memory of her mother by the late Miss Graham, of Gairbraid, from whose ground it was feued, and who during her long life proved a great benefactor to it. Ecclesiastically the place is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the minister is appointed by the managers and subscribers. The church was erected in 1826, at an expense of £1455, partly by subscription, towards which Lady Grace Douglas contributed £500; it originally contained only 542 sittings, to which, by the erection of a gallery, 400 were added in 1837. A parochial school is maintained; the master has a salary of £12. 16. 8., with a large schoolroom and comfortable dwelling-house, and fees amounting to £70 or £80. There is an infants' school, supported by J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., of Killermont; and the various schools in the district altogether afford instruction to more than 300 children.

MARYKIRK, a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE; including the village of Luthermuir, and containing 2387 inhabitants, of whom 147 are in the village of Marykirk, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Montrose. This parish, of which the ancient name, *Aberluthnott*, or as in some documents *Aberluthnet*, was in use till the beginning of the last century, is about seven miles in extreme length from east to west, and varies greatly in breadth. It is bounded on the south by the river North Esk, which separates it from the county of Forfar; and comprises 9320 acres, whereof nearly 7000 are arable, 570 meadow and pasture, 1530 woodland and plantations, and the remainder water and waste. The surface, which slopes gently to the borders of the North Esk, is tolerably level; and the only hills are the almost parallel ridges of Kirkton hill and Balmaleedie, which extend for nearly two miles in a north-eastern direction, but

attain no considerable degree of elevation. The river Luther, rising in the Grampian hills, intersects the parish for about five miles; and there are numerous excellent springs affording an ample supply of water.

In some parts the SOIL is light and sandy; along the banks of the Luther, a deep rich mould; and in other places, a wet and retentive clay, which has been greatly improved by good management, and rendered fertile. The crops are oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes, with a few acres of wheat. The rotation system of husbandry is prevalent; and the lands have been drained, and inclosed partly with hedges of thorn and partly with stone fences: the farm-buildings, erected of stone and roofed with slate, are substantial and commodious; and on most of the farms are threshing-mills. Considerable attention is paid to the improvement of the live stock, consisting mainly of cattle of the polled or Angus breed, of which several hundred head are annually reared. From 300 to 400 pigs, also, are generally fattened every year. The woods comprise the usual kinds of timber, but there are few trees of ancient growth except on the lands of Inglismaldie, where are some more than a century old; in general the wood is not above seventy years of age: the trees are in a thriving condition. Salmon, grilse, sea-trout, common trout, and eels are contained in the streams, but not in any great quantity; the salmon and grilse are found chiefly in the North Esk. The substratum is mostly sandstone of the old red formation; a bed of limestone of coarse quality traverses the parish from east to west, and on the higher grounds are trap and conglomerate rocks. The quarries are not extensive, the expense of working, and of draining off the water, rendering them scarcely of any advantage to the owners. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7988.

Kirkton Hill is a handsome house, built on the site of the former ancient structure; it is finely situated, commanding some interesting views, and the grounds are embellished with flourishing plantations. Balmakewan, which has also been rebuilt, is a good mansion on rising ground near the North Esk, of which it has a pleasing prospect; and is surrounded with a well-planted demesne. Inglismaldie is an ancient mansion at present unoccupied, but in good repair; the lands attached to it are embellished with some timber of thriving growth. Thornton Castle is a castellated building, part of which was erected in 1530; it fell into a state of dilapidation, but has been restored with a strict regard to the original design. Hatton, the property of the Honourable General Arbuthnott, is now a farm-house. The prevailing scenery and general aspect of the parish are of pleasing character. There are two handsome bridges over the North Esk; one of them of great antiquity, on the road from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, and which has been repaired and beautified; and the other near the village, of four circular arches of equal span, erected in 1813. The village of Marykirk is neatly built and pleasantly situated: a post-office is established, which has a daily delivery. At Caldham, on the river Luther, is a mill for the spinning of flax, in which about 100 persons are employed; and the weaving of linen is carried on upon a large scale in the village of Luthermuir, about four miles distant, which is described under its own head. There are also several corn-mills, and mills for sawing timber for agricultural uses. Salmon-fishing is pursued to a small extent, employing five or six men, and the aggregate rent is £40 per annum. An annual fair for cattle, horses, sheep, and wool is held on Balmakelly moor, on the last Friday in July. Facility of communication is afforded by the Aberdeen railway, and by roads kept in good repair. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the minister's stipend is £231. 13., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum.; patron, Alexander Crombie, Esq. Marykirk church, situated in the village, is a neat structure erected in 1806, and containing 638 sittings. There are places of worship for dissenters. The parochial school is generally attended by about fifty children; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and nearly four acres of land, and the fees average £20 per annum. There is also a school at Luthermuir. The parochial library, consisting of about 200 volumes, chiefly on religious subjects, was presented by Patrick Taylor, Esq.

MARYTOWN, a village, in the parish of FORGAN, district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE; containing 232 inhabitants. This is a small place, which has latterly increased in population from its contiguity to Dundee.

MARYTOWN, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 2¼ miles (W. S. W.) from MONTROSE; containing about 400 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from the dedication of its church to the Virgin Mary, or from the existence here, at some ancient period, of a religious establishment in honour of that saint: on the confines of the parish is a spring which still retains the appellation of Marywell. The parish consists of the estates of Old Montrose and Dysart, distant from each other about half a mile, and divided by an intervening portion of the parish of Craig. It is three miles in length from north to south, and one mile and a half in average breadth. Marytown is bounded on the north by the river South Esk, and the basin of Montrose, commonly designated the Back Sands, and on the south-east by the sea; comprising 2180 acres, of which 2080 are arable, about seventy woodland and plantations, and thirty in natural pasture. Its surface is broken by a small ridge of hills, of which the highest point, Marytown Law, has an elevation of nearly 400 feet above the level of the sea. The summit of this eminence seems to be of artificial structure, and is supposed to have been raised as a beacon, or to have been the spot where the great family of Montrose in feudal times dispensed justice to their vassals. One of the most extensive and beautiful views in this part of the kingdom is to be obtained from the summit of Marytown Law, embracing to the north the richly-fertile vale extending from Montrose to Brechin, enlivened by the picturesque windings of the South Esk, and thickly studded with elegant seats and pleasing villas. The basin and harbour of Montrose, with the town, are seen at one extremity of the vale, and to the west the town of Brechin; while in the back ground appear the Grampian hills, with part of the county of Kincardine, and to the east the view terminates with a prospect of the sea. The South Esk abounds with salmon and sea-trout; and in the month of May great numbers of smaller trout, called smouts, are found in its stream. Vast numbers of aquatic fowl frequent the Back Sands of Montrose during the winter; among these are wild geese, ducks, sea-gulls, curlews, and he-

rons. In the parish generally are partridges and hares in abundance, and pheasants in moderate numbers.

On the lands of Old Montrose the SOIL is a strong loamy clay, of great depth, and admirably adapted for the growth of wheat; on the lands of Dysart the soil is of much thinner and lighter quality, but rendered fertile by the improvements that have been made of late years. The system of agriculture is in the most advanced state, and the six-shift course generally prevalent; the crops are oats, barley, wheat, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips. The lands are well drained, and inclosed in the higher parts with stone dykes, and in the lower with hedges of thorn; the farm-buildings, also, are substantial and commodious. A considerable portion of land has been recovered from the Back Sands, and brought into profitable cultivation; and all the more recent improvements in implements of husbandry are in use. A great number of cattle are fed during the winter for the butcher; and a tolerable number of horses are reared, chiefly for agricultural purposes: the breed of these, and also of the cattle that are reared, has been much improved through the encouragement afforded by the agricultural association in the county. The principal substratum is trap rock of a coarse quality; and several quarries are worked, mostly for dykes for inclosures, or to furnish materials for the roads. A fishery is carried on in the South Esk, the produce of which is estimated at about £100 a year. The annual value of real property in Marytown is £4438. The nearest market-town is Montrose, where a ready sale is found for the agricultural and other produce of the parish, and from which place every requisite supply of articles necessary either for the farm or for domestic use can be procured. Facility of communication with the neighbouring towns is maintained by the Aberdeen railway, and the turnpike-road from Montrose to Forfar; and lime and coal may be easily obtained by the river.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown. The minister's stipend is £198. 6. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum. Marytown church, erected in 1791, and repaired within the last twenty or thirty years, is a neat plain structure adapted for a congregation of 300 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords a good course of instruction; the master has a salary of £30 per annum, with £10 fees, and a house and garden. There are also two Sabbath schools, and a parochial library in which are more than 200 volumes of standard works, chiefly on religious subjects, and about 100 pamphlets. Bonnytown, now forming part of the estate of Old Montrose, was formerly the property of the Wood family; and the foundations of the ancient castle where they resided, and of the moat by which it was surrounded, are still traceable.

MARYTOWN, a village, in that part of the parish of KIRRIEMUIR which formed the quoad sacra parish of LOGIE, county of FORFAR; containing 202 inhabitants. The village is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the linen manufacture, and in agriculture.

MARYWELL, a village, in the parish of ST. VIGEAN'S, county of FORFAR; containing 138 inhabitants. The village is of small extent, and mostly inhabited by persons employed in manufactures connected with the coarse-linen trade.

MASTERTOWN, a village, in the parish and district of DUNFERMLINE, county of FIFE, 1½ mile (N.) from Inverkeithing; containing 145 inhabitants. This village, which is but of small extent, is situated on an eminence in the south part of the parish, commanding a view of the Firth of Forth and the adjacent country; and is neatly built, on the lands of Pitreavie. An hospital was founded here in 1675, by Sir Henry Wardlaw, proprietor of the estate, who endowed it for four poor widows, each of whom has an allowance of six bolls of oatmeal, and 40*s.* in money, annually.

MAUCHLINE, a manufacturing town and a parish, in the county of AYR, 8½ miles, (S. E. by S.) from Kilmarnock, and 11 (E. N. E.) from Ayr; containing, with the villages of Haugh and Auchmillan, 2156 inhabitants, of whom 1336 are in the town, 90 in the village of Haugh, 35 in that of Auchmillan, and the rest in the rural districts of the parish. This place derives its name from the Gaelic *magh*, a meadow, and *linn*, a lake, which together are descriptive of its most prominent features. The town is situated on the south side of a hill that intersects the parish, and at no great distance from the river Ayr. It was formerly a burgh of barony, and still retains something of its original character, being governed by a baron-bailie in conjunction with the county magistrates. Mauchline is neatly built and well inhabited. A public library is supported by subscription, and a certain portion of the funds is annually appropriated to the augmentation of the collection.

The inhabitants are principally engaged in weaving, and in the manufacture of shoes, and snuff-boxes of wood. The manufacture of snuff-boxes affords employment to about 140 persons, and the articles produced are of admirable workmanship and of a great variety of elegant patterns; the weavers work at their own dwellings for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, and many of the inhabitants are occupied in the various trades requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood. A woollen manufacture is carried on in the village of Haugh, where is a mill for that purpose, which gives employment to thirty persons, chiefly in spinning yarn for the carpet manufactory of Kilmarnock. There are also a corn-mill, a lint-mill, a saw-mill, and a mill for grinding reaping-hooks, all set in motion by the Ayr. A post-office is established; and facility of communication is afforded by excellent roads, of which the turnpike-road from Ayr to Edinburgh, and that from Glasgow to London, intersect each other in the town. At Barskimming is an elegant bridge over the river, consisting of one arch a hundred feet in span and ninety feet high. There is a station at Mauchline of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway: at Ballochmyle is a grand viaduct on the line. Fairs are held on the first Thursday after the 4th of February, for cows and horses and for hiring servants; on the second Thursday in April, for cows, and general business; the first Wednesday after the 18th of May, and the third Wednesday in June, for cows and horses; the first Wednesday in August, for cows and horses and the hiring of shearers; the first Thursday after the 26th of September, or on that day if it be Thursday, for cows, horses, ewes, and lambs; the first Thursday after the 4th of November, and on the fourth Wednesday in December, for cows and horses. A horse-race takes place on the last Thursday in April. There is a small prison for the temporary confinement of petty offenders.

The PARISH has been reduced in extent by the separation from it of the parishes of Sorn and Muirkirk, and part of Tarbolton. It is situated nearly in the centre of the county, and is about eight miles in length and from two to four miles broad, comprising 7206 acres, of which 500 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable in good cultivation, with a moderate portion of meadow and pasture. The surface is level, with the exception of a lofty ridge which intersects it in part from east to west, and terminates in a hill in the parish of Tarbolton. The river Ayr, in part of its course, flows between precipitous banks of red freestone about fifty feet in height. Along it are numerous caverns cut out of the rock, and in other parts its sides are richly wooded, presenting some pleasingly-picturesque features. Near Barskimming it receives the waters of the Lugar; and after a course of ten miles further, it falls into the Firth of Clyde at Ayr. Loch Brown is a fine sheet of water, covering about sixty acres of ground, and frequented by aquatic fowl; it was long in contemplation to drain this lake, but it has been preserved for the supply of the mills to which it gives motion. There are numerous springs affording an abundant supply of water; some of them are supposed to possess mineral qualities, but they have not been yet analysed.

The soil is various, but chiefly of a clayey nature interspersed with light sand, and in some parts a rich loam. It is well adapted to the culture of trees, several of which have attained a luxuriant growth. The crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, turnips, and carrots; the system of agriculture is improved, and the rotation plan of husbandry generally adopted. Furrow-draining has been practised to a considerable extent, and the lands are inclosed with hedges of thorn kept in excellent order; the farm-houses are roofed with slate, and the offices well arranged and commodious. The plantations are of larch and other fir, ash, oak, beech, &c.; they are carefully managed, and in a thriving state. On the lands of Barskimming are some larch-trees of remarkably fine growth; and in the churchyard is a stately ash, fifteen feet in girth, and apparently of great age. The substrata are chiefly limestone, ironstone, coal, and white and red freestone; the three first appear in beds of inconsiderable thickness, and are not wrought. Of the red freestone the strata are more than forty feet in depth, and are extensively quarried for building purposes; the white freestone is exceedingly compact and durable, and is employed chiefly for paving and similar uses. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7572. Ballochmyle is a handsome mansion in the Grecian style, and chiefly of the Ionic order; Netherplace is a spacious castellated mansion in the Elizabethan style, pleasantly situated in a well-wooded demesne; and Kingincleugh Cottage is also a good residence.

Mauchline is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Hastings: the minister's stipend is £230. 19. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The church is a handsome and spacious edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by angular turrets. It was erected in 1829, to replace the old church, which, being much dilapidated, was taken down; the interior is elegantly arranged and well lighted, and is adapted for a congregation of 1100 persons. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords a useful education; the master receives a salary of £34, with £40 fees, and a house and garden. There is also a school at Crosshands; the master has a house and garden given by the Duke of Portland. Eight friendly societies are maintained in the town, two of which have been established many years, and possess considerable funds; and all of them have contributed to keep down the number of applications for parochial relief. A savings' bank was founded in 1815. A skirmish took place at Mauchline Muir, between the King's forces and the Covenanters, in 1647, when the former were defeated; and their military chest is said to have been many years afterwards discovered, hidden in the ground. The only remains of an ancient monastery that existed here, subordinate to the abbey of Melrose, consist of a tower in the village, to which has been attached a building converting it into a residence called Mauchline Castle, for some time the abode of Gavin Hamilton, Esq., the friend of Burns. The poet for nearly nine years occupied the farm of Mossgiel, in this parish, and while here published the first edition of his works, by the advice and under the patronage of Mr. Hamilton. Mauchline in part confers the title of Baron on the Marquess of Hastings: the dignity was created in the year 1633.

MAUL, ELAN AN, isles, in the parish of ASSYNT, county of SUTHERLAND. These are two very small islands situated on the western coast of the county, and attached to the farm of Culkin-Drumbaig; the shores are bold and rocky, and dangerous of approach except in fine weather.

MAXTON, a rural parish, in the district of MELROSE, county of ROXBURGH; containing, with the village of Rutherford, 459 inhabitants, of whom 110 are in the village of Maxton: the centre of the parish is about seven miles distant from each of the three market-towns of Melrose, Jedburgh, and Kelso. This place appears to have derived its name from its proprietor, Maccus, who in the early part of the twelfth century possessed the manor, which in ancient records is called Maccuston and Mackiston. A carucate of land in the parish was granted to Melrose abbey, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, by Robert de Berkely, whose daughter Alice was married to Hugh de Normanville; but the barony, being subsequently forfeited by William de Soulis, was granted by Robert I. to Walter, Lord Steward of Scotland, who gave the patronage of the church, with some contiguous lands, to the abbey of Dryburgh, to which the church seems to have been an appendage till the Reformation. The ancient village of Maxton is said by some to have been very populous, and to have been able to furnish many armed men; but with greater probability it is supposed to have been only the occasional rendezvous of the numerous troops which subsisted on the borders by continual depredations on their southern neighbours. That it was, however, of much more importance than it is at present, is evident from the foundations of buildings which are frequently discovered in the progress of cultivation; and the shaft of the ancient cross still marks the site of what was perhaps the principal street, though now containing only a few miserable cabins.

The PARISH is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tweed, which forms its northern boundary for more than three miles. It is four miles in length, and

nearly three in breadth in the broadest part, diminishing in other parts to about one half; and comprises 4514 acres, of which 3836 are arable, 668 woodland and plantations, and ten acres an irreclaimable bog. The surface is undulated, and rises in a gentle acclivity from the river; it is diversified with numerous flourishing trees, and the country around embraces much interesting scenery. In the southern and higher parts the soil is thin and wet, but in the north of better quality, consisting of a light and dry earth resting on freestone and gravel, and a rich loam on a substratum of clay, and bearing heavy crops of wheat, barley, and oats, with peas, beans, turnips, and clover. The bed of the Tweed is a reddish sandstone, which is quarried, also, in the steepest of its banks, and is of good quality for building. Masses of whinstone are likewise found on the banks of the river, and in other parts of the parish, of great hardness, and well adapted to the formation and repair of roads. The four, five, and six shift courses of husbandry prevail, according to the several qualities of the soil; and agriculture in general is in a very improved state. The plantations consist principally of ash, elm, larch, and oak, which thrive exceedingly well, and Scotch fir, which thrives for a short time, but seldom forms profitable timber. Great improvements have taken place in draining, inclosing, and fencing the lands; lime and bone-dust are much used, and considerable facilities for obtaining the former have been afforded by the improvement of the roads. The farm houses and offices, also, are substantially built and commodious. Considerable advantage is derived to Maxton from its proximity to the several markets of Jedburgh, Kelso, and Melrose, and from the facility of intercourse which it enjoys. The cattle are chiefly the short-horned breed; and the sheep the Leicestershire, with a few of the Cheviot, and a cross between both: much attention is paid to their management, and to the improvement of the stock. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4256.

Maxton is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Selkirk, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of Sir W. H. Don, Bart.: the minister's stipend is £211. 15. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum. The church, romantically overhanging the Tweed, is part of a very ancient structure dedicated to St. Cuthbert; the time of its original foundation is unknown, but it was modernised and repaired in 1812, and gives accommodation to a congregation of 150 persons. The parochial school affords a useful education, but the children of the peasantry, from the early age at which they are employed in agriculture, derive but partial benefit from it; the master has a salary of £30 a year, with a house and garden. The poor receive the interest of a sum bequeathed for charitable uses, amounting to about 32*s.* per annum. In the north-east of the parish are the remains of an ancient fortification of semicircular form, nearly 160 feet in diameter, and situated on the summit of a cliff impending over the Tweed, by which it is defended on that side, being secured on the others by deep trenches and ramparts. It is called Ringly Hall, but the origin of the name is unknown, neither has it been ascertained by whom the fortification was made. On its east side was an entrance; and at no great distance, but in the parish of Roxburgh, is a tumulus with which it appears to have been connected. The English, in one of the border skirmishes, are said to have occupied this station, while the Scots took up their position in a deep ravine on the other side of the Tweed; and the former, having forded the river to attack the latter, sustained a signal defeat, and many of them were slain. The spot where they were buried was the cemetery of the church of Rutherford, a small parish which, after the dissolution of its church, was annexed to Maxton. There was an hospital connected with the church of Rutherford, for the reception of strangers and the maintenance of infirm poor. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and was granted by Robert I. to the canons of Jedburgh, which grant was confirmed to that body by Robert II. No remains exist of any of the buildings; the site has been ploughed up, and the gravestones in the cemetery have been broken, and used as materials in the construction of drains. Vestiges of a Roman camp, on the west side of which are the remains of a Roman road, are still to be traced on the declivity of a hill near Lilliards Edge: the road, in some parts tolerably perfect, passes by the western boundary of the parish, and crosses the river Teviot near the mouth of the Jed, and the river Tweed near Melrose. About a mile westward of the site of the ancient village of Rutherford are the ruins of Littledean Tower, once a place of great strength, and the residence of the Kerrs, of Littledean, by whom it was finally deserted during the last century; they occupy an elevated site on the bank of the Tweed, but are rapidly disappearing.

MAXWELLHEUGH, a village, in the parish and district of Kelso, county of Roxburgh; containing 90 inhabitants. This place, which is of very great antiquity, and now a suburb of the town of Kelso, formed part of the parish of Maxwell, long since united to that of Kelso. There anciently stood here, south of the river Teviot, and nearly opposite to Roxburgh Castle, a Maison Dieu for the reception of pilgrims and of the diseased and indigent; and its site is chiefly the ground on which the present village is built. David I. granted to the establishment a carucate of land in Ravendene; and it appears that in 1296 Nichol de Chapelyn, the guardian of the house, did homage to Edward I. It belonged to the monks of Kelso, together with the chapel of Harlow, which stood at a farm called Chapel, about a mile from Maxwell. In 1389, Richard II. of England granted to Allan Horsle and his heirs the vills of Maxwell and Softlaw; and Robert II. bestowed on John de Maxwell the lands of Softlaw, in the barony of Maxwell. The church of Maxwell was a rectory, and, when the monks were in possession, was valued at £11. 16. 8. per annum. The village is charmingly situated on the south bank of the Tweed, opposite to the eastern extremity of the town of Kelso, and on a gently-rising eminence; hence the affix of "heugh" to the name. It is surrounded with wood; and the prospect from the village, and from the ascent to it, is very beautiful, embracing almost every description of scenery. In the neighbourhood are excellent bridges across the Tweed and Teviot. The Earl of Morton had a residence in this suburb in the time of Elizabeth.

MAXWELLTON, a village in the parish of East Kilbride, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Blantyre; containing 334 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-eastern part of the parish, about a quarter of a mile from the church at Kirk-

ton village, and not much more than half a mile eastward of the village of Kilbride. A school here is supported by Sir William Maxwell, Bart.

MAXWELLTOWN, a burgh of barony, in the parish of TROQUEER, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT; adjoining the town of Dumfries, and containing 3230 inhabitants. This place, originally the small village of Bridge-End, was erected into a burgh of barony in 1810, in favour of its superior, Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, Esq., of Nithsdale, in honour of whom, upon the occasion, it assumed its present name. The town, which since that time has greatly increased in extent and population, is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the western bank of the Nith, opposite to the royal burgh of Dumfries, to which it forms an interesting suburb, and with which it is connected by two bridges over the river. It is included in the parliamentary boundaries of that burgh. The more ancient portion of the town is irregularly built, consisting of indifferently-formed and narrow streets, the houses of which possess neither uniformity of character nor pretension to neatness; but the more modern portion is handsome, its streets regular and spacious, and the houses of very superior appearance. In the year 1833 the inhabitants adopted the general police act, for paving, lighting, and cleansing the streets, &c.; and the aspect of the town has thus been much improved, and the comfort of the population enhanced. In the environs, which are very pleasant, are four nurseries, two of them having hot-houses for raising grapes and other fruits, which are produced in great perfection.

A manufactory for damask which is celebrated for the beauty of its texture, and the elegance of its patterns, gives employment to several of the inhabitants; and a waulk-mill, a dye-house, a brewery, and two rope-walks, have long been established. Two iron-foundries, also, have been lately erected; but though both are in full operation, they scarcely afford a supply of articles adequate to the demand. The market for butchers' meat is amply supplied, and for some time it took precedence of that of Dumfries. A branch post-office under that of Dumfries has been established; and facility of communication is maintained by the public road from London to Portpatrick, and that to Glasgow and Edinburgh by Thornhill and Elvanfoot, both of which pass through the town. The government is vested in a provost, two bailies, and four councillors, elected annually by the proprietors of subjects in the burgh of the yearly rental of £5 or upwards. The magistrates hold courts for the determination of civil actions to a limited extent, and for criminal cases as occasion may require, in both of which they are assisted by the town-clerk, who acts as assessor: their civil jurisdiction is, however, much lessened by the small-debt courts held here by the sheriff; and their criminal jurisdiction is confined to the smaller offences. The court-house is a plain building, but has sufficient accommodation for transacting the public business of the burgh, and for holding the several courts; and below it is a gaol for the confinement of delinquents till their committal to the gaol of Kirkcudbright. A chapel, to which an ecclesiastical district having a population of 1932 was for a time annexed, was erected here within the last few years; it is a neat building containing about 1000 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship with 800 sittings. A school has been erected, the master of which has a salary of £9. 12. from an endowment by the heritors, and £4 the interest of a bequest, in addition to the fees; and there are two other schools, supported wholly by the fees. In these three schools about 250 children are taught.

MAY, an island, in the parish of ANSTRUTHER EASTER, county of FIFE; containing 22 inhabitants. It is a small isle, lying at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, about six miles south-east-by-south from Crail, the nearest part of the coast; and is a mile in length and three-quarters of a mile in breadth. The island was formerly the property of General Scott, of Balcomie, and afterwards of his daughter, the Duchess of Portland, from whom it was purchased, with the right to the duties, by the Commissioners of Northern Lights, for the sum of £60,000. It has had a lighthouse at least since the year 1635; but a more commodious edifice was erected in 1816, and the light, which is fixed, is seen at the distance of twenty-one nautical miles. There was at one time a village, at which divine service was performed once a month; but at present the only inhabitants are the lighthouse-keepers and their families. The pasturage for sheep here is of the finest kind, and a well supplies excellent water; the island, however, is much exposed to cold bleak winds: it is visited by immense numbers of various kinds of sea-fowl. There are ruins of a religious house that belonged to the priory of Pittenweem; and in the chapel of it, which was dedicated to St. Adrian, who is said to have been killed upon the island by the Danes in 870, or 872, that saint is supposed to be buried. In January 1791, a melancholy accident occurred at this place. For two evenings no light was exhibited, and the weather was so tempestuous that no boat could be put off from the shore to ascertain the cause. On the third day the storm abated, and a boat was manned from Crail, the crew of which upon landing were assailed by a strong sulphureous smell; and on proceeding directly to the lighthouse, they found the door closed, and that no one answered to their call. Forcing an entrance, they discovered the keeper, his wife, and five children all suffocated to death, and a sixth child, an infant, sucking the dead mother. In another room were two men almost expiring, who were providentially recovered by the timely assistance rendered to them; two cows in a byre under the building were dead. It was supposed that this lamentable disaster was caused by burning coal having been blown among some refuse which lay at the bottom of the lighthouse.

MAYBOLE, a market-town and parish, in the district of CARRICK, county of AYR, 9 miles (S.) from Ayr, and 12 (N. E.) from Girvan; containing 7027 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is of very doubtful origin, appears to have been the chief seat of judicature for the district of Carrick, and to have been the residence of the Earls of Cassilis, in those times denominated Kings of Carrick, and of the principal families of the district: the town still retains many vestiges of its former importance. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1516 by charter of James V.,

Burgh Seal.

which conferred on the inhabitants the privilege of a weekly market, the right of election of bailies and other officers for the due administration of affairs, and all other liberties and immunities appertaining to a free burgh. There are several streets of neat houses, and the town is paved, lighted, and supplied with water by the corporation; the approaches have been improved by the formation of good roads in different directions, and some of the streets have been widened: the adjacent scenery is interesting. A public library is supported by subscription, and there is also a circulating library. An agricultural association called the Carrick Farmers' Society has been long established, and holds meetings in the town to award premiums for improvements, and for the exhibition of stock, when, among other prizes, are voted two pieces of plate annually given by the Marquess of Ailsa and Sir Charles D. Fergusson of Kilkerran.

The inhabitants are principally employed in weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, which is not confined to the town, but is practised in every small hamlet throughout the parish; and it is calculated that, on an average, from £500 to £700 are weekly paid to the weavers by the agents of the manufacturers who supply them with work. There are some good shops for the sale of merchandise; and the various trades connected with an extensive agricultural and manufacturing district are carried on here. At Dunure is a small fishing harbour, where cargoes of lime and bone-dust are landed in vessels from Ireland; but the fisheries have their chief market at Ayr. The post-office has a delivery twice a day. The market is on Thursday, chiefly for butter, eggs, and fowls, the grain raised in the parish being generally sent to Ayr; and four fairs are annually held, called the Candlemas, Beltane, Lammas, and Hallow E'en fairs: they were formerly amply furnished with stores of all kinds, but are now mostly limited to the hiring of servants. Under the charter of James V. the burgh is governed by two bailies, and a council of burgesses seventeen in number, who supply vacancies, as they occur by death or resignation, from their own body; the bailies and the subordinate officers of the corporation are elected annually. The magistrates exercise jurisdiction within the burgh, and hold weekly courts for the determination of civil suits to any amount and the trial of petty misdemeanors, in which the town-clerk acts as assessor; they also exercise a summary jurisdiction in a court for the recovery of debts not exceeding six shillings and eight pence. The town-house is an old building, ill adapted to its purpose; and attached to it is a small prison, equally unsuitable, used for the confinement of prisoners previously to their committal to the gaol of Ayr.

The PARISH is nine miles in length and about five in extreme breadth. It is bounded on the north, and partly on the east, by the river Doon, which separates it from the parishes of Ayr and Dalrymple; on the east by the parish of Kirkmichael; on the south by the river Girvan; and on the west by the parish of Kirkoswald and the Firth of Clyde. The surface, in general undulating, is towards the north-east intersected by a lofty ridge called Brown-Carrick Hill, which commands an extensive and richly-varied prospect over the river Doon, the sea, and the spacious tracts of fertile country around, including the districts of Kyle and Carrick, the town of Ayr, and other interesting objects. The rivers are the Doon and the Girvan; the former appears to have changed its ancient course, and to have made for itself a shorter and more direct channel previously to its influx into the sea. There are various springs of pure water, affording generally a good supply, one of which, called the Well Trees Spout, discharges about 1000 imperial gallons per hour; there are also some chalybeate springs, formerly in repute, but not at present much regarded. The SOIL is various: that of the arable lands is of a light dry quality, and abundantly fertile; in other places there is a strong clay, and in some parts moss and moorland. In this parish the number of acres is estimated at 20,681, of which 16,684 are arable, 955 in woods and plantations, about 600 meadow, and 2400 hilly pasture and moor. The crops are wheat, oats, beans, barley, potatoes, and turnips; the system of agriculture is advanced, and a considerable portion of the moorland has been lately reclaimed and brought into cultivation. Great progress has been made in draining the land. The farm houses and offices on the larger farms are in general substantial and commodious, but on the smaller many of the buildings are inferior; the lands are inclosed chiefly with hedges of thorn, and various improvements in agricultural implements have been rapidly growing into common adoption. Considerable numbers of young cattle are fed on the hills; they are now almost exclusively the Ayrshire, which have been found to answer better than the Galloway, formerly fed in the parish. There are also a few sheep; they are chiefly of the Cheviot and black-faced kinds, but on some farms the Leicestershire have been lately introduced. The substrata are mainly sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and shale; the sandstone is of a reddish colour, and in some instances passes into conglomerate. The annual value of real property in the parish is £20,742.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and the patronage is in the Crown. The stipend of the incumbent averages about £300, with a manse built in 1806, a small but comfortable residence; and a glebe comprising several acres, valued at £30 per annum. The church, erected in 1808, is a substantial edifice adapted for a congregation of about 1300 persons; and its distance from many parts of the parish rendering additional accommodation necessary, two other churches of the Establishment have been erected, one at Fisherton, on the coast, and the other at the west end of Maybole, affording together sittings for 1100 persons. There are places of worship for the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church; also a small place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, seldom or never used. The parochial school affords a good course of instruction, and the master, who has an assistant, receives a salary of £34, with a money equivalent for a house and garden, and an allowance of £5 to be distributed in prizes among the scholars; the fees average about £100. There are various other schools in the parish, of which one is supported by subscription, and two have each a free school-room. A savings' bank has also been established. There are still some remains of the ancient collegiate church of this place, which was endowed for a rector and three prebendaries, and of which the revenue at the dissolution of the chapter was granted to the Earl of Cassilis, by whose family, and by others who contributed

to the preservation of its remains, it is used as a place of sepulture. A portion of some conventual buildings is likewise remaining, and the orchards attached to them are yet to be traced. These relics have been lately surrounded with walls, and the inclosure tastefully planted by subscription of the inhabitants. Remains also exist of various ancient castles scattered throughout the parish. Of the castle of Maybole, the ancient baronial residence of the Earls of Cassilis, the principal part is still in good preservation; and there are considerable portions left of those of Newark, Greenan, Dunduff, Dunure, and Kilhenzie. Of the others, there remain only slight fragments of the dilapidated walls. On the farm of Trees are the vestiges of an encampment; and several more are to be seen in different parts, one of which, near the castle of Dunduff, is in very tolerable preservation. In the Provost's house, now the Red Lion inn, a meeting for discussing the Roman Catholic and the Reformed doctrines took place between Quintin Kennedy, Abbot of Crossraguel, who had in his chapel of Kirkoswald proclaimed himself ready to defend the mass against all objectors, and the celebrated Reformer, John Knox: it was continued for three days. Dr. Macknight, author of the *Harmony*, and the *Truth of the Gospel Histories*, was for some time incumbent of this parish.

MEADOWMILL, a village, in that portion of the parish of TRANENT which formed part of the quoad sacra parish of COCKENZIE, county of HADDINGTON; containing 120 inhabitants. This village, of recent origin, occupies a site memorable as the scene of the battle of Prestonpans, and as the spot where Col. Gardiner was killed, while endeavouring to rally a body of infantry that had been engaged in the conflict. It is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in agricultural pursuits; and the children of the village receive instruction in the free school attached to Stiell's Hospital, which is situated a little to the south. The hospital, a handsome and capacious building, was erected in 1821, at an expense of £3000, and contains arrangements for the maintenance and education of a limited number of boys and girls.

MEARNS, THE.—See KINCARDINESHIRE.

MEARNS, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Glasgow; containing, with the village of Newton and part of Busby, 3077 inhabitants. This place, in ancient records called *Meirnes*, *Morness*, and *Mearnis*, appears to have derived its name from the appellation common to all districts inhabited chiefly by herdsmen: from a remote period the lands have been principally pasture, and distinguished for the abundance and excellence of the produce of the dairy. The barony is said to have been the property of the Maxwells prior to the year 1245; but no authentic notice of that family occurs previously to the time of James II., when, on the downfall of the Douglases in 1455, they acquired considerable possessions in this part of the country. In the reign of James VI., one of the Maxwells, being ordered by that monarch to confine himself within the limits of Clydesdale, was for disobedience to that injunction attainted in parliament, and the barony transferred to the Maxwells of Pollock. There are still some remains of the ancient castle of Mearns, the seat of the Maxwell family, but now the property of Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, consisting chiefly of a square tower, lately covered with a roof, the summit of which is within the battlements.

The PARISH is nearly seven miles in length and about three miles and a quarter in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Eastwood; on the south-east by the parishes of Eaglesham and Carmunnock, the latter in the county of Lanark; on the south-west by the parishes of Fenwick and Stewarton, in Ayrshire; and on the north-west by Neilston. The surface is elevated, and broken by numerous bold undulations; but there are no hills of any considerable height. The soil is light, dry, and warm, incumbent on a stratum of decomposed rock, except in some few tracts where the substratum is clay, chiefly in the lower lands: by far the greater portion is in pasture. Of the land in cultivation, the fertility has been much increased by the facility of obtaining an abundant supply of manure; the crops are oats, bear, barley, wheat, beans, and peas, with potatoes and turnips. The pastures are rich, and the dairy-farms are managed with skill and success; the cows are of the best species of the Ayrshire breed, and the butter produced here obtains a decided preference in the markets of Paisley and Glasgow. The scenery is generally of pleasing character, in some parts highly picturesque and romantic. It is enriched with thriving plantations, chiefly of Scotch fir, spruce, and larch, for which the soil seems well adapted. In the south are several lakes; the principal are Brother loch, Little loch, Black loch, and Long loch, the last on the confines of the parish of Neilston.

There are numerous houses belonging to resident proprietors, some of which are on the highest eminences, and others in the deep valleys that intersect the hills. Upper Pollock, the seat of Sir Robert C. Pollock, is an ancient mansion, situated on rising ground, commanding a richly-diversified prospect; and attached to it was formerly a chapel, which since the Reformation has fallen into ruins. Southfield is a handsome residence, beautifully seated in a demesne enriched with woods and plantations. Caplerig was once a preceptory of Knights Templars. The chief villages are Newton and Busby, both of which are described under their own heads; the former is within half a mile of the church, and the latter on the eastern confines of the parish. The printing of calico, for which there are spacious establishments at Wellmeadow and Hazelden, affords employment to about 300 persons; there is an extensive cotton-factory at Busby, and a bleachfield at Netherplace. A fair is held at Newton, but it is very inconsiderable, chiefly a pleasure-fair. A branch post has been established under the office at Glasgow; and the road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock, passing through the parish, affords every facility of intercourse with neighbouring parts. The annual value of real property in Mearns is £16,559. It is ecclesiastically within the bounds of the presbytery of Paisley, synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the minister's stipend is £262. 18. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart. The church, a very ancient structure, was repaired and enlarged in 1813, and contains 705 sittings. There are two places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church, one in the village of Newton and one at Busby. The parochial school is attended by about 100 scholars; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £63. There are also schools at Busby and other places.

MECKPHIN, a hamlet, in the parish of METHVEN, county of PERTH, 1 mile (S.) from Methven; containing 56 inhabitants. This is a very small place lying in the south part of the parish.

MEGGET, county of PEEBLES.—See LYNE.

MEIGLE, a parish, and the seat of a presbytery, in the county of PERTH; containing 728 inhabitants, of whom 271 are in the village or town of Meigle, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Cupar-Angus. The etymology of the name is doubtful: it has been conjectured that, the church and manse being built on a plain between two marshes or "gills", the whole district took the appellation of Mid-gills, gradually changed into Meigle. The only historical memorial of any interest connected with the place is the monument of Vanora, the reputed wife of the renowned King Arthur, who lived in the sixth century. She was captured in a battle which he fought with the Picts and Scots, and sent as prisoner to a strong place at Barry-hill, about two miles and a half from this parish: having there formed an illicit connexion with Mordred, a Pictish king, she was ordered by Arthur, when he received her again, to be torn in pieces by wild beasts. The PARISH is four miles and a half long and from one to two broad, and contains above 3000 acres. It lies in the centre of the great level of Strathmore Proper, which reaches from near Perth to Brechin, a distance of forty miles; and the parish is even throughout, with the exception of a gentle eminence on which Belmont Castle is situated. On the north and north-west rise the Grampians, and on the south and south-east the Sidlaw hills. The river Isla and the Dean water unite about half a mile north-west from the town: in the former, common white trout, pike, and a few salmon are taken; in the Dean are perch and pike, and its red trout are much esteemed for their excellent flavour.

The SOIL in general is a fine black mould; but in some parts the ground partakes of the nature of sand and clay. There are 2726 arable acres; 100 acres in pasture, a small part of it in its natural state; and 178 acres occupied by wood, consisting of most of the trees usually grown, and which are regularly thinned and pruned. The best system of husbandry is followed; and being well cultivated, the land bears excellent green and white crops of every description. Since the period of the commencement of agricultural improvements in Scotland, the appearance of the parish has undergone an entire change, the barren and rough ground having been all reclaimed, and fenced with hedge-rows. The chief disadvantage is the deficiency of roads. In this parish the rocks are mostly red sandstone, of which two quarries are wrought for building: marl has been obtained in considerable quantities. The annual value of real property in Meigle is £5442. Belmont House, a seat of Lord Wharncliffe's, built upwards of seventy or eighty years ago, on the site of the old mansion of Kirkhill, is a quadrangular edifice, retaining part of the ancient tower; the interior is handsomely fitted up, and contains a superior library: there is a fine park, with excellent lawns and gardens, and an observatory. The other mansions are Meigle House, Drumkilbo, Potento, and Caerdean.

Meigle is an ancient, but inconsiderable and meanly-built, town, pleasantly situated on a rivulet of the same name, in the centre of the parish, at the intersection of two turnpike-roads. The regular weekly market has for some time been discontinued, but there is a tryst every fortnight for the sale of cattle; and two fairs are held, one on the last Wednesday in June, the other on the last Wednesday in October, for cattle, horses, and for general traffic; both which are well attended. A few persons in the parish are employed in weaving coarse linen, and there is a mill for dyeing and dressing cotton-cloth for umbrellas. The fuel chiefly used is coal brought from Dundee. There is a post-office here, and about six miles of turnpike-road run through the parish. A bridge has been erected by subscription over the Isla, connecting Meigle with Alyth; and there is a very ancient bridge over the Dean, connecting it with Airlie, in the county of Forfar: the bridges and roads are generally in good repair. The railway from Perth to Forfar passes at a short distance from the town, and has a station called the Meigle station, where the line is joined by the Dundee and Newtyle railway.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the minister is £238, including about £3. 8., vicarage-tithe on yarn; and there is a manse, built in 1809-10, with a glebe of about five acres and a half, worth £17 a year. The church, a plain structure, erected about the year 1780, comprises two aisles of the former edifice; it is in tolerable repair, and seats 700 persons. This benefice was formerly annexed to the see of Dunkeld; several of the bishops resided here, and two of them were buried in the church: the greater part of the stipend of Dunkeld is still paid out of this parish. There is an episcopal chapel, and the members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial schoolmaster receives a salary of £36. 7. 2., including £2. 2. 9½. in lieu of a garden, and has a house; his fees amount to about £16. The ruin of the famous sepulchral monument of Vanora is distinguished by a variety of sculptured figures, consisting of a centaur, a huge serpent fastened to a bull's mouth, and wild beasts tearing human bodies to pieces. There is a tumulus in Belmont park called Belliduff, which tradition asserts to be the spot where Macduff slew Macbeth; and about a mile distant is a block of whinstone, twenty tons in weight, called Macbeth's Stone. The correct opinion, however, is that Macbeth was slain at Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire.

MEIKLEOUR, a village, in the parish of CAPUTH, county of PERTH, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from Cupar-Angus; containing 110 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern extremity of the parish, a short distance north of the river Isla, and about five miles eastward of the church. Meikleour is a small place, the property of Lady Keith. On an adjoining moor are vestiges of a Roman station.

MEIKLEWARTHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of RAYNE, district of GARIOCH, county of ABERDEEN, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Old Rain; containing 156 inhabitants. This village is situated in the eastern part of the parish, and though small, is the largest in Rayne, consisting of about forty dwellings. A cattle market is held annually. There is an unendowed school at Meiklewarthill.

MELDRUM, a burgh of barony and a parish, in the district of GARIOCH, county of ABERDEEN; containing 1873 inhabitants, of whom 1102 are in the burgh, 17

miles (S. S. E.) from Turriff, and 17¾ (N. N. W.) from Aberdeen. This place was anciently called Bethelnie, and is supposed to have derived that appellation, signifying in the Hebrew language "the House of God", from the early erection of a church, which at that time was the only religious edifice within a very extensive district. Its modern name, which is of Celtic origin, implying "the ridge of a hill", appears obviously to have been derived from the general acclivity of the surface, which towards its northern extremity attains a considerable degree of elevation. The town is situated on the turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Banff, and consists of several irregularly-formed streets; the houses are mostly well built, and many of them of handsome appearance. The cotton manufacture is pursued to some extent, there being two establishments belonging to the manufacturers of Aberdeen, in which a number of persons of both sexes are employed in hand-loom weaving, under the superintendence of agents residing in the town. The knitting of worsted stockings also affords occupation to many of the females, and there are a distillery and a brewery; the different handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood are carried on here, and there are shops for the sale of various wares. Meldrum was erected into a burgh of barony by charter of Charles II., in 1672, in favour of James Urquhart, Esq., and continued for some time to be governed by two baron-bailies nominated by the superior; but there is at present neither any public magistrate nor any regular police. The town-hall is a handsome building surmounted with a spire. A weekly market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, is held on Saturday: a market for cattle and grain is held every alternate week during the winter and spring; and there are fairs for hiring farm-servants in May and November. The post-office has four deliveries daily; and facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Aberdeen and Banff, which passes through the town, and for five miles and a quarter through the parish.

The PARISH is about seven miles and a half in extreme length, varying in breadth from two to five miles, and comprising an area of 7474 acres, of which 5774 are arable, 500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor and waste. Its surface is diversified with hills of no great elevation, of which a range extends across the parish from the north to the north-west. Several small rivulets flow in various directions, and give motion to some corn-mills. In the southern portion of the lands the soil is a strong rich loam, superincumbent on a bed of clay, and in the northern parts of a thinner and lighter quality. The crops are oats, bear, and a small proportion of wheat, with potatoes and turnips. The system of husbandry is improved; the lands have been drained, and inclosed partly with stone dykes and partly with fences of thorn. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and well adapted to the extent of the farms. Such has been the progress of improvement that the prize of the Aberdeenshire Agricultural Society, for the best cultivated farm in the county, was awarded to the tenant of Bethelnie, in this parish. The cattle reared in the pastures are of the Old Aberdeenshire breed, with a few of the Teeswater; the sheep are of the South-Down, the Leicester, and the native breeds. In this parish the plantations are chiefly ash, elm, oak, plane, beech, and the various kinds of fir, all of which are in a thriving state. The substrata are mostly whinstone, limestone, and hornblende-rock, of which last detached masses are occasionally found: the limestone was formerly wrought, but the workings have been discontinued. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4999. Meldrum House, the seat of B. C. Urquhart, Esq., superior of the burgh, is a spacious and elegant mansion, completed in 1840, and beautifully situated in a demesne enriched with ancient timber and with thriving plantations of modern growth.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is about £224, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £28 per annum; patron, Mr. Urquhart. Meldrum church, an ancient structure erected in 1684, and repaired and reseated in 1810, is centrically situated, and contains 700 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church, and an episcopal chapel. The parochial school is well attended: the master has a salary of £28, with an allowance of £6 in lieu of a dwelling-house, and the fees average about £14 per annum; he has also the interest of a bequest of £200 for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. The ground-floor of the town-hall has within the last few years been set apart as a schoolroom, for the instruction of females in the usual branches of a religious, moral, and industrial education. On the lands of Bethelnie were some vestiges of a Roman camp, which have been levelled by the plough; and on the site of the original church is a burying-ground, in which is the sepulchral vault of the Meldrum family. There are some remains of an ancient chapel on the farm thence called Chapel-house, with a well inclosed by masonry. Near it was found within the last few years a rudely-formed stone coffin containing an urn, with a human skull and some bones; and on the same farm were discovered two similar urns, placed under a kind of pavement.

MELLERSTAIN, a village, in the parish of EARLSTOUN, county of BERWICK, 4½ miles (E.) from Earlstoun; containing 173 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern part of the parish, on the west side of the river Eden; and in the vicinity is Mellerstain House, a large modern mansion beautifully situated, the seat of the Baillie family. A school is chiefly supported by George Baillie, Esq., who allows the master a schoolhouse and dwelling-house, and pays him the interest of a bequest.

MELROSE, a market-town and parish, and anciently a burgh of barony, in the district of MELROSE, county of ROXBURGH; including the villages of Darnick, Eildon, Gattonside, Newstead, Newtown, the Blainslies, and more than half the town of Galashiels; and containing 5331 inhabitants, of whom 893 are in the town of Melrose, 13 miles (N. W. by N.) from Jedburgh, and 37 (S. E. by S.) from Edinburgh. This place derived its ancient name, Mullross, of which its present is only a slight modification, from the Gaelic words *Mull* or *Moel*, bare, and *Ross*, a promontory, descriptive of its position on a peninsula formed by the river Tweed, and which at that remote period was literally a barren and rugged rock. In the beginning of the seventh century, a society of Culdees established themselves here from Iona, and a monastery was founded on a commodious site,

which is now, in contradistinction to the present town, called Old Melrose. A monastery of greater extent was built five centuries after in a more convenient part of the parish, to which were transferred the remains of the former establishment, and where are yet preserved the ruins of the venerable abbey, so remarkable for their beauty. During the seventh century, Oswald, the Saxon King of Northumbria, at that time an exile among the Picts, who occupied the district to the north of the river Forth, was converted to Christianity by the Culdees of this place, and on his restoration to his kingdom prevailed upon certain of the monks to visit his dominions for the conversion of his subjects; he appointed Aidan to the bishopric of Lindisfarn, and built churches and planted missionaries in this parish and various other parts of his territories. The church at Old Melrose, over which was placed one of Aidan's disciples, flourished in peace and security for more than two centuries, and produced many eminent characters, of whom St. Cuthbert, who was afterwards Bishop of Lindisfarn, and St. Boswell, who gave his name to a neighbouring parish, were the chief. In 839, the peninsula of Old Melrose was taken by Kenneth II., who laid waste the country as far south as the river Tweed; and the monastery, which was then destroyed, was never afterwards restored. It became the temporary residence of a few monks from Girwy, and ultimately was only a chapel dedicated to St. Cuthbert, having attached to it the privileges of a sanctuary, the road to which, called the Girthgate, may be traced over the moorlands. During the interval between the decay of the Old and the foundation of the New Melrose, a religious establishment was formed on a site nearly central to both: this, from the colour of the stone with which the church was built, was termed the Red Abbey, and the field where it stood is still called the Red Abbey stead.

In 1136, the magnificent ABBEY referred to above, and of which the ruins are so celebrated, was founded by David I. in honour of the Virgin, for monks of the Cistercian order brought from Rivaulx, and then first introduced into Scotland. It appears to have been progressively enriched, and the character of the buildings to have been improved to a height of elegance and magnificence to which, at the time of its foundation, it had no pretensions; but there are no records of its history to show by what means, or under whose auspices, it attained that perfection in its architectural character which has rendered it conspicuous as one of the most splendid ecclesiastical remains in the kingdom. Notwithstanding, however, that it made this progress during the whole period in which it flourished, it suffered very severely at different times. The English army, in its retreat under Edward II. in 1322, plundered and despoiled it to so great an extent that Robert Bruce felt compelled, four years afterwards, to grant the sum of £2000 sterling for restoring it and rebuilding those parts which had been destroyed. In 1384 it was burnt by the English under Richard II. Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Bryan Layton sacked it in 1545; and again, in the same year, the structure fell a prey to the Earl of Hertford, while Queen Mary was an infant. It was sadly defaced in 1560, at the period of the Reformation; and lastly, it was ruthlessly bombarded by Cromwell from the Gattonside hills. On its dissolution at the introduction of the Reformed religion, the abbey was annexed to the crown by a statute which provided that the sovereign should not have power to alienate it; but this was rendered nugatory by subsequent acts of parliament, and grants of different portions of the property were made to individuals favoured by the court. The whole is now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch. The revenue of the establishment was stated in 1561 at £1758 Scots, and nearly 200 chalders of wheat, barley, oats, and meal, besides payments in capons, poultry, butter, salt, peat, and other articles. The monks received annually for their own consumption sixty bolls of wheat and 300 casks of ale; while for the service of the mass eighteen casks of wine were allotted; for the entertainment of strangers, thirty bolls of wheat, forty casks of ale, and twenty casks of wine; and a considerable sum was set aside for the nourishment of the sick and infirm. The number of monks seems latterly to have varied from sixty to 100, with an equal number of lay brethren: in 1520 there were eighty monks; in 1540, seventy, and sixty lay brethren; and in 1542 the number of monks was 100.

The REMAINS of Melrose Abbey are situated about three miles westward of the peninsula on which the old church was built, and in the most picturesque part of the vale between the Eildon hills and the heights of Gattonside, a quarter of a mile to the south of the river Tweed. They consist chiefly of the ruins of the church, a stately cruciform structure 258 feet in length and 130 feet in breadth, with part of a central tower eighty-four feet high. The nave, choir, and transepts, with part of the cloisters, are still remaining, and exhibit a gradation of style from early to later (or perpendicular) English, but are principally decorated English; the conventual buildings have totally disappeared, and slight traces only of their extent and situation are to be perceived. The nave is separated from the aisles by elegant ranges of pillars, supporting deeply-moulded and richly-sculptured arches in the most finished style; and the transepts and choir are of the same character, elaborately embellished, and lighted by windows enriched with tracery, the principal of which are of lofty dimensions. The grand east window has been particularly admired for its surpassing elegance, and is in the later English style, measuring fifty-seven feet in extreme height, and twenty-eight in breadth; the south transept window is also remarkable, but is characterised rather by majesty than by the light elegance of the east window, than which it is rather loftier, though rather narrower. The principal buttresses terminate with pinnacles of the finest tabernacle work, and these, as well as the windows ranged along the sides of the edifice, are ornamented with figures admirably carved, and with niches highly sculptured; but the statues placed in the niches were demolished in the year 1649. In the interior are some good ancient monuments. Under the east window stood the high altar, beneath which Alexander II., who died at Kerrera, upon an expedition to the Western Isles, in 1249, was buried; and a large marble stone is pointed out as the monarch's tomb, though some suppose it to be that of St. Waldave, the second abbot of Melrose, whose death occurred in 1158. Here, also, according to the best historians, was deposited the heart of the great king Robert Bruce, after an unsuccessful attempt to carry it to the Holy Land; the body having been interred in the abbey of Dunfermline. Michael Scott, who flourished in the thirteenth century, and whose dis-

coveries in chemistry and other sciences led to the belief that he was a wizard, was buried in this monastery; as were, too, many of the renowned family of Douglas, after they became lords of Liddesdale. Among these may be named William Douglas, knight of Liddesdale, for his valour called the "Flower of Chivalry," who barbarously murdered the gallant Sir Alexander Ramsay, and was himself killed while hunting in Ettrick Forest, in 1353; William, first Earl of Douglas, who was wounded at the battle of Poitiers in 1356, and who died in 1384; and James, second Earl of Douglas, who fell at the battle of Otterburn. Their tombs, occupying two crypts near the high altar, were defaced by Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Bryan Layton, when they made their incursion into this part of the country, which has been already referred to; but the sixth Earl of Angus, descendant of the Douglases, amply revenged this insult at the battle of Ancrum-Moor, in which both the English leaders were slain, and their forces were totally routed. In conclusion, the remarkable fact may be mentioned, with regard to these far-famed remains, that they were but little known as an object of interest to the tourist until the publication of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, which caused numbers to resort to them; while the prominent figure they occupy in *The Monastery* and *The Abbot*, in which the abbey is designated "St. Mary's" and the town of Melrose "Kennaquhair", gave additional charms to the district, previously described by Scott only in poetry.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed, over which is a handsome suspension-bridge for foot-passengers and single horses; but the place is not remarkable for any peculiarity of character distinguishing it from a large rural village. It is in the form of a triangle, with small streets leading out at the corners, and contains several elegant modern houses; many of the houses are of early date, and evidently built in part of materials from the abbey. The bridge leads to the antique and rustic village of Gattonside, surrounded by gardens and orchards; and the scenery near the town is generally of the most beautiful description, attracting numberless visiters during summer. Melrose has a station of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. The inhabitants are principally employed in trades requisite for the supply of the district, and in agricultural pursuits: the manufacture of linen formerly occupied a considerable number of persons in connexion with the commercial establishments of Galashiels, but it has long since declined. In the centre of the town, near the south entrance to the abbey, is an ancient cross, for the maintenance of which half an acre of land is appropriated; but the chief object of attraction is, of course, the ruin of the monastery. A subscription library, containing a good selection, is supported, and there are smaller libraries in the adjacent villages; also two branch banks established in the town, some friendly or benefit societies, and two excellent inns. The market-day is Saturday. Three fairs are annually held, one in the beginning of June, called, from the old style, the May fair, one at Lammas, and one at Martinmas; they are all great cattle-markets, and are numerously attended, and the Lammas fair has attained such celebrity for its sheep as to rival the celebrated fair of St. Boswell's, in the adjoining parish. The regality of the burgh is vested in the ducal family of Buccleuch, whose bailie is the principal officer, and exercises jurisdiction in matters originating in the fairs of Melrose and St. Boswell's, over both which parishes his jurisdiction as bailie of the barony extends. No record of criminal cases has been preserved; the only delinquencies cognizable by the bailie or his deputy have been such as subject the offender to a fine of five shillings. Melrose is the head of the district, and has a fiscal, acting under the justices of the peace, who hold a court here on the first Saturday in the month.

The PARISH, which is one of the largest in the county, extends ten miles in length, from the summit of the central of the Eildon hills to Upper Blainslie, and four miles and a half in breadth, from the river Gala to the Leader; comprising an area of forty-five square miles. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Lauder, on the east by the parishes of Mertoun and Earlstoun, on the south by those of St. Boswell's and Bowden, and on the west by Galashiels and Stow. The Tweed, which enters the parish from the south-west, forms a boundary between it and the parish of Galashiels for some distance, and then flows through Melrose parish. In its course it receives the streams of the Gala, the Allan, and the Leader: the Allan, a beautiful stream, issues from an opening in the Langlee hills, and flows for five miles through the parish, in many parts concealed by overhanging woods. The surface is boldly diversified by the Eildon hills, which are partly within the parish, and by the heights of Gattonside, which, with the Langlee and Ladhope hills, form a ridge extending from the Leader to the Gala river. Of these elevations, the Eildon hills are seen from the north with peculiar effect; the two highest summits alone are then visible, and appear with majestic grandeur, towering above the level of the adjacent country. The view from the Eildon hills is magnificent, commanding the windings of the Tweed through the vale of Melrose, with its banks thickly studded with villas, and the south front of the venerable abbey embosomed in woods: to the south is seen the whole of Teviotdale, bounded by the range of the Cheviot mountains, at the eastern extremity of which are Flodden hill and two other eminences of conical form. The valley of Melrose is supposed at some remote period to have been a lake, and the substratum of water-sand is still found by digging a few feet below the surface. The climate of the vale, sheltered by surrounding heights, is extremely mild, but the upland parts of the parish are exposed to severe northern gales.

The SOIL is various. In the south, a strong clay adapted to the growth of wheat is prevalent. On the banks of the river the land is light and dry, favourable to all kinds of grain. In the northern parts it is generally mixed with sand, resting on a substratum of gravel, but in some places clayey and wet, and in others a moss, under which marl is found. Fogs are very prevalent, and frequently assume a variety of picturesque forms: from the south of the Eildon hills, the vale of Teviot sometimes appears a continuous sheet of mist, above which are seen only the summit of Ruberslaw and the shaft of the Waterloo pillar. Of the land, about 11,500 acres on the north side of the Tweed are in tillage, and 7600 in pasture; while on the south side of the river the lands, consisting of one-third of the parish, are wholly under cultivation. About 1200 acres are in plantations; the only natural wood is a few scattered trees, chiefly

birch, on the banks of the river Allan. The system of agriculture is improved, and the crops in general are favourable; the farm-buildings are substantial, commodious, and in good repair, and the inclosures and fences are kept in proper order. Considerable advances have been made in draining and planting, and a large portion of waste land has been reclaimed and brought under profitable cultivation. The principal breeds of sheep are the Leicestershire, the Cheviot, the half-bred, and the black-faced; the common breeds of cattle are the Teeswater, the Ayrshire, and the Highland breeds, with an occasional admixture of other kinds. The salmon-fisheries of the Tweed, formerly very lucrative, are much reduced; the fish appear to be intercepted by the fishermen of Berwick, and few are taken in this parish. The chief fuel is, coal, the thinnings of the plantations, and peat from the mossy districts. The annual value of real property in Melrose is £20,671.

The parish is divided amongst numerous proprietors, of whom fifty hold lands each to the annual value of £50 and above; and within its boundaries, and chiefly near the Tweed, are numerous villas and handsome mansion-houses, among which is Abbotsford, the seat of the gifted Sir Walter Scott, Bart., whose memory will ever be cherished by his country, and by the admirers of literary genius throughout the civilized world. These residences are principally built of sandstone, of coarse pudding-stone from the neighbouring quarry-hill, and of grey-wacke, which abounds in the parish. The far-famed mansion of ABBOTSFORD, "a romance in stone and lime," occupies a slip of level ground at the foot of an overhanging bank on the right side of the river, and looks out upon a beautiful haugh on the opposite bank, backed with the green hills of Ettrick Forest. It is in the south-western part of the parish, and about two miles distant from the town of Galashiels. The house, the garden, pleasure-grounds, and woods, were all the creation of the late proprietor; and thousands of the trees which adorn the demesne, and appear in beautiful clusters around the mansion, were planted by his own hands: the name, also, is recent, having been adopted by Sir Walter from an adjoining ford over the river. Resembling no other building in the kingdom, the house has a peculiar but picturesque and imposing appearance; and its walls have been enriched with many an antique carved stone, procured from old churches, castles, and seats in different parts of Scotland, in the course of their demolition or decay. The interior contains the innumerable curiosities in the collection of which Sir Walter Scott displayed so refined a taste; and even were Abbotsford destitute of attractions in respect of scenery, there would be sufficient in the relics here arranged, the armour, the paintings, the books, and the furniture, to ensure the prolonged visit of the tourist. But the rarities and the architecture of the mansion are not more worthy of the stranger's notice than are the beautiful features of nature which the spot presents to his view. The sweeping amphitheatre of wood in which the house is seated, the banks of the meandering Tweed graced for miles with ranges of forest-trees, the numberless serpentine walks through the woods, and the ravines, bowers, waterfalls, and mountain lakes, that enrich the vicinity, all unite to form a scene of surpassing loveliness. Nor does Abbotsford possess slight interest for those who can regard with feelings akin to veneration the abode of one of the master-spirits of our literature. In addition to the town of Melrose, there are several villages within the limits of the parish, of which Darnick, Gattonside, and Newstead are less than a mile from the town, Eildon about two miles east-south-east, Newtown about three miles to the south-east, the Blainslies seven miles to the north, and the newer and larger part of the very flourishing town of Galashiels four miles to the west.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend of the incumbent averages about £250: the manse was built in 1813, and is in good repair, and the glebe comprises four acres of land, worth about £11 per annum. Melrose church, erected in 1810, is situated on Wear hill, a little westward of the town. John Knox, nephew of the celebrated reformer, was the second incumbent after the Reformation. The episcopal chapel of the Holy Trinity, at Melrose, was built by the munificence of the Duke of Buccleuch, and consecrated on St. Bartholomew's day (August 24th), 1849, by the Bishop of Glasgow, assisted by the Bishop of Edinburgh. It is in the early English style, and combines simplicity and beauty; the seats are all open, and will contain about 200 worshippers. There are a Free church at Melrose, and two places of worship for the United Presbyterian Church, one of them in the town, and the other in a romantic dell through which the Bowden rivulet flows into the Tweed. In the district of Ladhope is a church belonging to the Establishment, and another belonging to the Free Church. The parochial school affords an excellent education to nearly eighty children; the salary of the master is £30 per annum, with a house and garden, and the fees amount to about £44. The school-house was built with money arising from funds bequeathed by Bishop Fletcher, to whose memory there is a tablet in the wall of the edifice. At Langshaw is a small school with an endowment of £3 per annum; and there are six schools in the villages, for each of which a comfortable school-house has been built by the villagers. On the side of the Eildon hills is a tumulus of artificial construction and of large dimensions, supposed to have been the site of a pagan altar; the road leading to it, through a ravine named the Haxalgate heugh, is called the Haxalgate. A stone appearing to be part of a Roman altar was dug up lately in the parish, and is now in the possession of the Drygrange family; it is inscribed to the god "Silvanus", by Curius Domitianus, of the XX. legion, "*pro salute sua et suorum*". In the walls of several houses in the town are inserted stones sculptured with religious devices, and the letters J. H. S., thought to have been removed from the ruins of the old abbey.

MELVICH, a village, in that part of the parish of REAY which is in the county of SUTHERLAND; containing 253 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Halladale, near its influx into the bay of Bighouse, and on the turnpike-road from Thurso to Tongue. It is principally inhabited by persons engaged in the fisheries, which are carried on here to a considerable extent. The place is neatly built, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and at many points boldly romantic; the hills command extensive prospects, embracing nearly the whole of the valley of Strath-Halladale, and the beautiful windings of the river from which it takes its name. The fish taken off

this part of the coast are herrings, cod, ling, turbot, haddock, skate, whiting, flounders, mackerel, sand-eels, and smelts; and in the river, salmon are caught in large numbers. Bighouse bay affords secure shelter to the boats employed in the fisheries. In the village is a commodious inn. A branch office under the post-office of Thurso has been established, at which the mail calls daily; and a school, to which a small library is attached, has been founded under the patronage of the General Assembly.

MENMUIR, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Brechin; containing, with the hamlet of Tigerton, 732 inhabitants, of whom 641 are in the rural districts. This place is of remote antiquity, and derives its name, signifying in the Celtic language "the great moss", from the marshy nature of the lands, which appear to have been originally one extensive tract of bog. The ancient Caledonians, previously to their battle with Agricola at the foot of the Grampians, are supposed to have been encamped at this place; and extensive remains are still to be seen in the parish of the rudely-formed but strong fortress which on this occasion they may have occupied. There are two nearly contiguous hills called Caterthun on the south side of the river Westwater, forming the eastern extremity of a range of heights parallel with, and nearly at the foot of, the Grampians; one is termed the White, and the other the Brown, Caterthun. The White Caterthun is crowned with the fortress thought to have been occupied by the Caledonians, consisting of an immense pile of loose stones, inclosing an elliptical and level area 150 yards in length, and seventy yards in transverse diameter. On the eastern side of the area are the remains of a quadrilateral building, surrounded with a stone dyke and a fosse that may be distinctly traced. Around the external base of this intrenchment is a deep ditch, below which, at the distance of 100 yards, are traces of another, encircling the hill. On the summit of the Brown Caterthun is a fortification of round form, consisting of concentric ramparts of earth, from the colour of which the hill takes its name; and on the declivity of the hill, which is inferior in elevation to the other, is a rampart extending to the White Caterthun, with which it appears to have been connected as a place of retreat. A church was founded at Menmuir in the early part of the seventh century, by St. Aidan, to whom Oswald, King of Northumbria, whose subjects he had been powerfully instrumental in converting to Christianity, granted the Holy island of Lindisfarn, of which he became bishop, and where he laid the foundation of a see that was subsequently removed to Durham. In the reign of James II., the proprietor of the lands of Balnamoon, in this parish, joined the Earl of Crawfurd at the battle of Brechin, to revenge the death of Douglas; but, a misunderstanding arising between him and the earl, he drew off a large portion of the forces, and, joining the loyalists under the Earl of Huntly, decided the contest in favour of the monarch.

The parish lies in the north-eastern portion of the county, and is about five miles in length and nearly three in average breadth, forming in the southern part of it a section of the fertile vale of Strathmore. Towards the south and east the surface is generally level, but in the north hilly and almost mountainous; to the north-east are the Caterthuns, from which the range of heights already mentioned, called the Menmuir hills, extends for nearly three miles towards the west. The principal streams are, the Cruick, which flows in gentle windings through the whole of the southern district into the Westwater in the parish of Strickathrow; the Westwater, part of the northern boundary of the parish; and the Pelphrie burn, which, having its source in the parish of Fearn, flows eastward along the remainder of the northern boundary of Menmuir, and falls into the Westwater. The soil along the banks of the Cruick is rich and fertile, and in the lower grounds generally it is productive; the prevailing quality is a sandy clay, alternated with gravel and loam. On the higher grounds and hills is much heathy moor. The crops are chiefly oats, barley, peas, potatoes, and turnips, of which the lands produce sufficient for the supply of the district. The system of husbandry is improved, and much of the waste land has been drained and brought into profitable cultivation. Great attention is paid to the management of the dairy-lands, and large quantities of butter and cheese are sent to Brechin and other markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5615.

The only seat is Balnamoon House, a handsome mansion, erected by James Carnegy Arbuthnott, Esq., the principal landed proprietor; and the hamlet or village of Tigerton, of recent origin, is the only village. The weaving of linen is carried on; the articles chiefly manufactured are sailcloth and duck, coarse plaidings, and some linen of finer quality for domestic use. There are several corn-mills on the Cruick, in one of which large quantities of pot-barley are prepared for the London market. Facility of communication is maintained by the great road to Brechin, and other roads, and by bridges over the river Cruick and the Westwater. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend averages about £180, of which a small part is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and glebe: patron, Alexander Erskine, Esq., of Balhall. The church built in 1767 was taken down, and a handsome and substantial structure erected in 1842, containing ample accommodation for the parishioners. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship on the borders of the parish. Menmuir parochial school affords instruction to about 100 children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £16 per annum. On the removal of the wall of the old churchyard, two sculptured stones were found, on one of which were two equestrian figures in coats of mail with spears and round shields, having behind them a man on foot bearing a crook; and in another part of the same stone were figures of a deer and an eagle. Upon the other stone was an equestrian figure only. About a mile northward of the church is a cluster of barrows, supposed to have been raised over the remains of those who were slain in a battle between the Picts and the Danes.

MENSTRIE, a village, in the parish of LOGIE, county of CLACKMANNAN, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Stirling; containing 518 inhabitants. This place lies on the road from Logie to Alva, and at the foot of the Ochils; it is the largest village in the parish, and in a flourishing condition. Menstrie has a woollen-manufactory employing about fifty hands, in which, among other articles, serges and blankets are made; and at Dolls, in the

vicinity, is a distillery. There is an excellent supply of water, affording an inducement for the establishment of works; and a good trade is already carried on. Menstrie House was formerly the patrimonial property of the family of Alexander, Earls of Stirling. The church is situated about two miles from the village. A school is partly supported by an allowance from Lord Abercromby.

MERRYSTON, a village, in the parish of Old Monkland, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from Airdie; containing 676 inhabitants. It is situated a short distance north of the high road from Airdrie to Glasgow, and on the banks of the Monkland canal; and is one of the numerous villages whose increasing population is engaged in the mines and manufactures of this rich mineral district. The place is also called Marystown.

MERRYSTON, WEST, a village, in the parish of Old Monkland, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 1¼ mile (N. E.) from Baillieston; containing 493 inhabitants. This village, like the preceding, is situated on the banks of the Monkland canal, and owes its late increase in extent, and in the number of its inhabitants, to the flourishing condition of the mines and manufactures in its vicinity.

MERTOUN, a parish, in the county of Berwick, 4½ miles (E. S. E.) from Melrose; containing 722 inhabitants. This parish is about six miles long and between two and three broad, and comprises 7000 acres. It is situated in the south-western extremity of the county, and bounded on the south and west by the river Tweed, on the north by Earlstoun parish, and on the east by Smailholm and Makerstoun. The surface embraces several fine slopes and undulations, especially in the western quarter, where the scenery is very beautiful: the prospect from Bemersyde hill, over which one of the public roads passes, is striking and magnificent, comprising wood and water, hills, and fertile fields. In the south, also, the lands are diversified by good inclosures, verdant hedge-rows, and flourishing plantations: the venerable ruin of the abbey of Dryburgh, viewed from the opposite side of the Tweed, whose banks are of red earth and unusually steep, is a fine object in the scenery; and a suspension-bridge here, a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace on a neighbouring hill, and the Temple of the Muses, a circular building erected by the Earl of Buchan on an eminence near the end of the bridge, enliven and beautify the district in a very interesting manner. The windings of the Tweed add peculiar force to the general impression of the scenery. There are scarcely any springs in the parish, and the farmers are occasionally much inconvenienced from a want of water for their cattle.

The soil bordering on the Tweed is a sharp loam, resting upon gravel; in the other parts of the parish, with few exceptions, it is a stiff clay, having a cold tilly subsoil. About 500 acres are occupied by wood, and 3460 are sown with wheat, oats, barley, and peas, of which the barley is the most considerable in quantity; turnips are also produced, and, since the introduction of bone-dust manure, have been of very fine growth. There is no common land; and it is supposed that of what is in pasture 300 acres might be cultivated with a profitable application of capital. Improvements to some extent have been made within the last few years, consisting principally in draining and liming; but the surface-water is not so regularly and completely removed as good husbandry requires, some of the farmers neglecting to cleanse the ditches and to keep them in a fit state to receive the drainage. The farm houses and offices are generally convenient buildings; and a corn-mill upon an extensive scale has been erected, the machinery of which is of a superior kind, and suited to every description of grain. In this parish the sheep are the best Leicesters; the cattle are the short-horned breed, and great attention is paid to their improvement by annual purchases from the breeders in the south. The rocks on the banks of the Tweed consist of freestone of a reddish colour, very durable, and taking a fine polish; but although the quality is so choice and the supply inexhaustible, no quarry has been wrought for many years, owing to the great expense necessary for this purpose. The annual value of real property in Mertoun is £6429.

The chief mansions of this delightful parish are, Mertoun House, an elegant residence near the church, the seat of Lord Polwarth; Dryburgh House, the seat of Sir David Erskine, a plain old mansion in the immediate vicinity of the abbey, and having excellent orchards and woods; and Bemersyde, an ancient but pleasant house belonging to the Haig family, three-quarters of a mile to the south of Old Melrose in the adjoining parish. There are two small villages, Bemersyde and Dryburgh; but the parish is not intersected by any turnpike-road. The parish roads are for the most part good, and adapted for local convenience. Over the Tweed is the suspension-bridge already referred to, from which there is a direct road to the village of Lessudden, south of the river, where a post-office has been established; but this bridge is only constructed for foot passengers and single horses, and there is still a great want of a bridge for carriages in the southern part of the parish. For ecclesiastical purposes Mertoun is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lauder and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, Hugh Scott, Esq., of Harden. The stipend of the minister is £252, with a manse, built in 1767, and a glebe of fourteen acres, valued at £14 per annum. The church belonged to the canons of Dryburgh till the Reformation. The present building was erected in 1658, and repaired in 1820. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of a grove, but stands inconveniently both for the minister and the parishioners, being a mile distant from the manse and about the same distance from the centre of the parish. The edifice is in good repair and well fitted up, with a pew assigned to every tenant. There is a parochial school, in which the classics, the mathematics, and the usual branches of education are taught; the master has a salary of £30, with about £9 fees, and the allowance of house and garden. The chief relic of antiquity is the abbey; but the remains, though deeply interesting, are not extensive. The nave of its church is nearly demolished, nothing being left but the foundations of the pillars; the most considerable part is the north transept, attached to one of the pillars that supported the tower. The refectory has fallen down, and the gable ends alone are now to be seen: in one of these is a curious radiated window, almost enveloped and obscured by ivy. The statue of Wallace, though not an antiquity, is yet worthy of notice on account of its being the workmanship of a common stone-mason who had never learned sculpture.—See Dryburgh.

METHELNIE, in the county of ABERDEEN.—See MELDRUM.

METHILL, for a time a quoad sacra parish, comprising the villages of Methill and Kirkland, in the parish of WEMYSS, and Dubbieside, or Innerleven, in the parish of MARKINCH, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE; the whole containing 1513 inhabitants, of whom about 500 are in the village of Methill, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Leven. This village, situated on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, was formerly noted for the manufacture of salt, which was carried on here to a very great extent, but since the removal of the duty has been altogether discontinued. The harbour is safe and commodious, and was much frequented; but the pier was greatly damaged by a violent storm, and upon the abolition of the duty on salt, lay for some time neglected. It has, however, been restored of late at an expense of nearly £2000; the village has much improved, and from its pleasant situation, and the facility of intercourse which it possesses with the neighbouring markets, it is likely to recover its former prosperity. The church, erected at an expense of £1030, and adapted for a congregation of more than 800 persons, was closed on the Disruption of the Church of Scotland.

METHLICK, a parish, in the county of ABERDEEN, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Tarves; containing 1737 inhabitants. This parish is said to derive its name from two Gaelic words signifying "the vale of honey". The church was anciently dedicated to St. Devenick, who flourished about the latter end of the ninth century, and in honour of whom an altar was founded in the cathedral of Aberdeen, of which see the church of Methlick was made a prebend in the year 1362, the rector residing at Aberdeen and officiating in the cathedral, and his place here being supplied by a vicar. The parish is intersected by the river Ythan; two-thirds of it are situated on the northern side, in the district of Buchan, and the remaining portion on the south side of the river, in the district of Formartine. A detached part on the east, of small extent, is separated by a tongue of land belonging to Tarves parish, and is called Little Drumquhindle, or Inverebrie, the latter term from its situation at the junction of the brook Ebrie with the Ythan. It is also sometimes named the Six Ploughs, on account of its measurement in ancient times by so many ploughs. The length of the parish is about eight miles, from north to south, and its breadth, exclusive of the detached portion, five miles; comprising between 14,000 and 15,000 acres, of which more than 2500 are in plantations, and the remainder arable and pasture, with a large proportion of moss and moor. The lands north of the river Ythan, which flows from west to east between well-wooded banks, are mostly cultivated, with the exception of the hills of Balquhindachy, Belnagoak, and Skilmoney; the southern portion is particularly picturesque and beautiful, the lands in this quarter, which are finely undulated, comprehending the ornamental grounds of Haddo House. The river is not navigable; but it constitutes an important feature in the scenery, and affords not only good salmon and trout fishing, but much amusement to the young in seeking for pearls, for the abundance and value of which the Ythan was once so celebrated. The brook of Ebrie divides Methlick on the east from the parish of Ellon; besides which the lands are enlivened by the burn of Kelly, and by that of Gight, called also the Black water and the Little water, running along the western boundary. Upon a point of the latter stream the parishes of Methlick, Fyvie, and Monquhitter all meet; and at the distance of not more than a mile and a half, on the same water, the parishes of New Deer, Monquhitter, and Methlick also form a union.

The soil of the land stretching for about a mile and a half from each side of the river is the best in the parish, being a yellow loamy earth on a gravelly or rocky bottom. In the other parts it is poorer, light, and moorish, of dark hue, and not so capable, from the peculiar character of its subsoil, of profitable cultivation. There is a great extent of peat-moss, which, though gradually yielding to the plough, still affords an ample supply of fuel. The grain raised comprises chiefly various kinds of oats; and some small quantities of bear are grown: sown grasses, turnips, and a few potatoes, form the remainder of the produce. The five, six, and seven shift courses are all in operation, but the first of these principally on the small farms and crofts, which are numerous; the land is in general under good cultivation, and partly inclosed with stone dykes. The farm-houses are mostly slated buildings of one floor; the tenements of the crofters are roofed with thatch. There are upwards of 200 tenants, all of them under the Earl of Aberdeen, who is the sole proprietor of the parish; the best land averages in value from 16*s.* to £1. 5. per acre, and the total annual value of real property in Methlick is returned at £4233. The sheep reared by the farmers are very few in number, but in the grounds of the earl upwards of 1000 are generally kept, chiefly the black-faced and Cheviots: the cattle are numerous, and consist, in about equal numbers, of the Aberdeenshire breed and of a cross between that and the Teeswater. The prevailing rocks are gneiss and sienite, and a quarry of limestone was formerly in operation at Inverebrie, but the working of it has been discontinued.

Besides the extent of land brought under the plough within the present century, amounting to more than 2000 acres, great additions have been made to the plantations, nearly an equal number of acres having been covered, within the same period, chiefly with larch and Scotch fir. A very large portion of the wood is in the grounds of Haddo House, which comprise an extensive area. This mansion, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, is comparatively a modern structure; the old edifice was besieged for three days in 1644 by the Marquess of Argyle, at the head of the Covenanters, and was taken on the 8th of May, and reduced to ruins. The park is ornamented with two lakes, a portion of one, however, being in the parish of Tarves; they are beautifully embosomed in wood, and enlivened by swans and a variety of choice water-fowl. Near the mansion runs the water of Kelly, which, at its junction with the Ythan in this parish, is said to have produced some pearls of great value; one of the crown jewels is reported to have been found here, and presented to King James VI. in 1620, by Sir Thomas Menzies, of Cults. In the grounds is an obelisk erected by the present earl to the memory of his brother, Sir Alexander Gordon, who fell at Waterloo acting as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington. The noble proprietor derives the title of Baron Haddo, Methlick, Tarves, and Kellie, chiefly from this parish; the first property of the family was the barony of Methlick, of which Haddo was a part.

The facilities of communication are pretty good: there are commutation roads leading to New Deer, Fyvie, Ellon, Meldrum, and Tarves; and a mail-gig runs daily between Methlick and Aberdeen. To the latter place the dairy-produce is sent for sale; grain is also forwarded thither, and to Inverury and Newburgh. From the two last-mentioned towns, bones and English lime are brought for manure; and Scotch lime from the kilns of Udny, Aquhorthies, and Barrack. Two annual fairs are held, for cattle, and as feeing-markets for servants; one early in May, and the other, called Dennick's fair, which is of great antiquity, at the end of November. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Ellon, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Aberdeen; the minister's stipend is £160, with a manse, and a glebe of six acres of arable and grass land. Methlick church, situated on the southern bank of the Ythan, was rebuilt in 1780, and repaired in 1840; it contains 600 sittings, and adjoining the edifice is the burial-place of the Gordon family. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, in addition to the usual branches: the master has a salary of £28, with a house, and £23 fees; he also shares in the Dick bequest, and receives a few pounds a year from Moir's bequest for teaching ten poor children, and an annual gift of £5 from the earl. The poor are entitled to the interest of £653. 6. 8. bequeathed for their benefit. Dr. George Cheyne, an eminent physician, was born in this parish in 1671; and Dr. Charles Maitland, who largely promoted the practice of inoculation in Great Britain, and who was sent to Hanover by George II. to inoculate Frederick, Prince of Wales, was also a native, and was buried here in 1748.

METHVEN, a parish, in the county of PERTH; containing, with the village of Almond-Bank, and the hamlets of Balwherne, Bellstown, Bragrum, Gibbiestown, Glack, Meckphin, Scrogiehill, and Wood-end, 2446 inhabitants, of whom 935 are in the village of Methven, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Perth. The name of this parish is derived from the Gaelic word *Meodhan*, signifying "middle", and has reference to the situation of Methven in the middle of Strathmore, which extends from Stonehaven on the east to Dumbarton on the west, and is here bounded on the north by the Grampians, and on the south by the ridge of the Ochil hills. The historical notices of the parish reach back to the year 970, when Colenus, reputed the seventy-ninth king of Scotland, is said to have been killed in this neighbourhood by Rohard, Thane of Methven, for violating his daughter. The lands, before 1323, belonged to the Mowbrays, whose ancestor, Roger Mowbray, a Norman, came over to England with William the Conqueror. To one of this family, Sir Roger Mowbray, belonged the baronies of Kelly, Eckford, Dalmeny, and Methven, lying severally in the shires of Forfar, Roxburgh, Linlithgow, and Perth. These lands, however, were confiscated by Robert I., for the adherence of Mowbray to Baliol and the English interest; and Eckford, Kelly, and Methven were given to the king's son-in-law, Walter, eighth hereditary lord high steward of Scotland, whose son, Robert, was afterwards king (the second of the name) in right of his mother, Margery Bruce, daughter of Robert I.

The lordship of Methven was granted by Robert II. to Walter Stuart, Earl of Atholl, his second son, after whose forfeiture it remained in the crown for a considerable time. It was part of the dowry lands usually assigned for the maintenance of the queen dowager of Scotland, and, together with the lordship and castle of Stirling, and the lands of Balquhidder, was settled on Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, and queen dowager of James IV. In the year 1524 she married Henry Stewart, for whom she procured a peerage from her son, James V., in 1528. On this occasion the barony of Methven was separated from the crown, and erected into a lordship in favour of Henry Stuart and his heirs male, the queen resigning her jointure of the lordship of Stirling. The Stewarts, Lords Methven, however, very shortly became extinct. It was in the right of Margaret, as eldest daughter of Henry VII., that James VI. of Scotland, her great-grandson, succeeded to the English crown on the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603; she died at the castle of Methven in 1540, and was buried at Perth, beside the body of King James I. In 1584, the lordship of Methven and Balquhidder was conferred on Lodowick, Duke of Lennox; but it was purchased from Charles, the last duke, in 1664, by Patrick Smythe of Braco, great-grandfather of the late Lord Methven: the duke dying without issue in 1672, his honours fell to Charles II., as nearest male heir, the king's great-grandfather and the duke's being brothers. While the estate was in the crown, various lands were granted in feu to different persons; and the feu-duties are now paid to Robert Smythe, Esq., successor to the late Lord Methven, as proprietor of the lordship. Among the other events connected with the parish is the defeat in this part of Robert Bruce, soon after his coronation in 1306, by the English army under the command of Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. The first religious establishment here was a collegiate church founded in 1433, by Walter Stewart, Earl of Atholl, who largely endowed it with lands and tithes; it consisted of a provost and five prebendaries. An aisle that was connected with it is now the burial-place of the ancient family of Smythe.

The mean length of the PARISH is five miles, and its breadth between three and four; containing 10,700 acres. It is bounded on the north and east chiefly by the river Almond; on the south by a small stream called the Pow, which separates it from the parishes of Madderty, Findogask, and Tibbermore; and on the west by the parish of Fowlis Wester. The surface consists of hollows and rising grounds, and from the good cultivation it receives, and the several flourishing plantations, presents a pleasing, and in some parts a picturesque appearance. The Almond, the only river, crosses a small portion merely of the parish, but runs for a considerable distance along the boundary; it receives numerous streams from the steep and rugged mountains near which it passes, and after a bold and rapid course joins the Tay two miles and a half above Perth. About 260 acres of natural wood ornament the vicinity of this river; it consists chiefly of oak, and is regularly cut and thinned as a coppice. The prevailing SOIL is clay; there are also considerable tracts of loamy and gravelly earth, with moorish soil resting upon till. About 8600 acres are cultivated or occasionally in tillage: the natural wood and the plantations cover 1750 acres; 250 acres are moorland, and 100 moss. All kinds of grain and of green crops are produced; the land is in general of tolerable quality, and subjected to the most improved system of husbandry. Bone-dust and guano are employed as manure for turnips; but lime is

the manure principally in use, and, as it is liberally applied, great advantages are derived from it. Potatoes, especially the Perthshire-red sort, are extensively cultivated for the London market; and mangel-wurzel is raised in considerable quantities. Improvements have been for some time gradually advancing. Towards the north, a tract of 1000 acres, which fifty or sixty years ago was a common, is now divided and fenced, and in a high state of cultivation; and the extensive drainage that has been carried on, and the plantations that have been formed, within the present century, have much improved the appearance of the parish, increased its productive powers, and ameliorated the severity or insalubrity of the climate. The annual value of real property in Methven now amounts to £10,600.

The rocks belong to the old red sandstone or trap groups. In the line of the river Almond they are generally of a bright red colour, spotted with grey, but too soft and friable for building purposes, containing large proportions of clay and lime. At the bridge of Lynedoch, however, they are of a pale grey colour, thick-bedded and fine-grained, remarkably hard, and well suited for architectural use. Several trap-dykes, of the greenstone class, cross the country, and the stone is quarried for roads and causeways. Among the seats in the parish is *Balgowan*, a residence of the late venerable Lord Lynedoch's; and near the river is *Lynedoch House*, another mansion of his lordship's, romantically situated, and celebrated for the beautiful scenery by which it is surrounded. The chief seat, however, is *Methven Castle*, standing upon an eminence in the midst of a park, where it is said that Bruce was defeated by the Earl of Pembroke. It is an ancient baronial building, finished in 1680, and subsequently improved and enlarged by several proprietors. In the adjacent grounds is an oak of gigantic stature and great beauty, called the Pepperwell Oak; the trunk measures seventeen feet and a half in girth at three feet above the ground, and the solid contents of the tree amount to 700 cubic feet. The chief villages are *Methven* and *Almond-Bank*, near the latter of which, at Wood-end, is a weaving establishment fitted up with power-looms, and employing a considerable number of persons. The population of the village of Methven are chiefly occupied in hand-loom weaving, the work being supplied by resident agents employed by Perth and Glasgow houses. The north road from Perth to Glasgow, *via* Crieff, passes through Methven. There is a sub-post, connected with the post-office at Perth; and markets are held on the first Thursday in May, and fourth Thursday in October, chiefly for the sale of cattle.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, Robert Smythe, Esq., of Methven Castle. The stipend of the minister is £274, with a manse, an elegant edifice built in 1830, and a glebe of fifteen acres of good land, valued at £30 per annum, besides ten acres of moor. Methven church, built in 1782, is a large, substantial, and convenient edifice, containing 1100 sittings: an aisle was built at the expense of the patron in 1825, when there was also added a beautiful spire, nearly 100 feet high, with a public clock. Here are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and the Free Church. A parochial school is maintained, in which Latin and practical mathematics, with all the ordinary branches of education, are taught; the master has the maximum salary, with a house, and fees amounting to about £25 or £30 a year. There is a school at Almond-Bank, supported by Mr. Smythe; also a school in the village of Methven supported by the United Presbyterian congregation. A public subscription library here is in a flourishing condition. As a curiosity, may be mentioned a noble and venerable ash known by the name of the Bell-tree, which stands in the church-yard, and is supposed to be coeval with the first religious establishment in the parish. It measures twenty feet in circumference at three feet and a half from the ground, and a few years ago exhibited much magnificent foliage, which, however, has latterly manifested symptoms of the withering hand of time. From the estate of Lynedoch, General Sir Thomas Graham took his title of Baron Lynedoch in the peerage of the United Kingdom, to which dignity he was raised on the 3rd of May, 1814, in reward of his eminent services in the peninsular war, and particularly his brilliant victory at Barrosa, March 6, 1811. His lordship died on the 18th of December, 1843, in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

MEY, EAST and WEST, townships, in the parish of CANISBAY, county of CAITHNESS; one containing 262, and the other 149, inhabitants. These places lie in the northern part of the parish, partly on the shore of the Pentland Firth, and derive their name from the early and luxuriant verdure on what is called the Bank-Head, in the spring months. The bay here abounds with lobsters, and a few boats are engaged in that species of fishery. On the coast are some curious rocks known as the Men of Mey, near which is one of two ferries in the parish to the Orkney Islands, the other being at Huna Inn. The loch of Mey, situated a little eastward of the Ratter burn, is a fine sheet of water, about three miles in circumference. The village lies on the main road from Huna to Castletown; it is about eighteen miles north-north-west of Wick, and has a post-office. The population of both townships are chiefly fishermen.

MID or MIDDLE CALDER.—See CALDER, MID.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix, will be found under the proper name.*

MIDDLEBIE, a parish, in the district of ANNANDALE, county of DUMFRIES, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Ecclesfechan; containing, with the villages of Eaglesfield, Kirtlebridge, and Waterbeck, 2150 inhabitants, of whom 1482 are in the rural districts. This place, which consists of the united parishes of Middlebie, Pennersaughs, and Carruthers, derives its name from a Roman station in the old parish of Middlebie, which formed the central post between the stations of Overbie or Upperbie in the parish of Eskdalemuir, and Netherbie in the county of Cumberland. The station, situated at Birrens, is considered one of the most perfect and interesting remnants of Roman antiquity in Britain, and is identified with the *Blatum Bulgium* of Antonine. It occupies an eminence on the north bank of the Mein near its confluence with a smaller stream, and is of quadrilateral form, surrounded by five ramparts of earth and four fosses. Parts of it have been damaged by the inundations of the river, but the prætorium is still in good preservation. Within the area have been found a statue of the goddess of the Brigantes, and also of Mercury, with a votive altar dedicated to the latter, numerous inscribed stones, and various other relics of Roman antiquity. Nearly adjoining was a less important camp,

which, being situated on the lands of a small proprietor, has been completely destroyed.

The PARISH is partly bounded on the south-east by the Kirtle Water, and is about nine miles in length and four and a half in breadth; comprising an area of 30,000 acres, whereof nearly 7000 are arable, 350 woodland and plantations, and the remainder (of which 2000 might be made arable) pasture, moor, and waste. Its surface, though generally level, is diversified with gently-rising hills of moderate height, which, towards the eastern and north-eastern boundaries, attain almost mountainous elevation, and are finely contrasted with intervening valleys of great fertility and in a high state of cultivation. The Kirtle has its source among the hills near the north-eastern boundary of Middlebie, and, flowing southward, intersects it in part of its course for some distance, and then forms its boundary for the remainder of its progress in connexion with the parish, running through much romantic scenery. After passing through the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, it falls into the Solway Firth at Kirtle-foot, in the parish of Graitney. The river Mein has its source within the parish, and after constituting a portion of its western boundary, joins the Annan at Mein-foot, in the adjoining parish of Hoddam. There are also several small rivulets, which, as well as the larger streams, abound with trout; and the parish contains numerous springs of excellent water.

The SOIL is various, but generally fertile; in most places, clay alternated with loam and gravel; and in the higher districts, of inferior quality, but well adapted for pasture. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual variety of grasses. The system of husbandry is in a very advanced state, having been greatly accelerated in its progress by the encouragement of the landed proprietors. Much waste land has been improved by draining, and brought into profitable cultivation by a liberal use of lime, of which abundance is burnt in the parish. The lands have been inclosed; and the farm-buildings, formerly of inferior order, have been generally bettered: they are now substantial and well arranged, more especially on the lands of the Duke of Buccleuch, the principal landed proprietor. On the hills there is excellent pasture for cattle and sheep, of which considerable numbers are reared. The cattle are mostly of the Galloway breed, but the cows on the dairy-lands of the Ayrshire; the sheep are usually the white-faced. Large numbers of sheep are bought in the autumn, and, when fattened in the pastures, sold in the following spring to dealers for the English markets; whither, also, many young oxen are sent. Swine are fed by the cottagers, and great quantities of bacon are forwarded to Newcastle; it finds a ready sale, and returns a considerable profit. The plantations consist chiefly of the various kinds of fir, interspersed with the other usual trees; they are mostly well managed and in a thriving state, and though not extensive, add much to the beauty of the scenery. The principal substrata are sandstone and limestone. It is supposed that coal, also, may be found at a considerable depth below the surface; and though some attempts have been made without success, they have tended rather to increase the probability of its being eventually wrought. The limestone is of excellent quality, and is extensively quarried for use in farming, and also for building purposes; it has contributed greatly to promote the improvement of the lands not only in this parish, but in the surrounding districts, to which much of it is sent. The annual value of real property in Middlebie is £8192.

There are some seats here, the residence of the smaller landholders, the principal of which are Kirtleton, Blackwoodhouse, and Burnfoot, the first an ancient, and the two last modern mansions, delightfully situated on the banks of the Kirtle and the Mein. The several villages of Eaglesfield, Kirtlebridge, and Waterbeck are described under their respective heads. The cotton and linen manufactures are carried on, affording employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants; a circulating library has been established, and there are several friendly societies. Facility of communication is maintained by good roads, of which the turnpike-road from Glasgow to Carlisle passes for two miles through the parish; the statute roads here have been much improved within the last few years, and are kept in excellent repair. Great facility of intercourse is also afforded by the Caledonian railway, which has a station near Kirtlebridge; it crosses the Mein Water by a viaduct of five arches of thirty feet span each, and is carried over the beautiful river Kirtle by a noble viaduct of nine arches, each thirty-six feet in span. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is about £220, with a manse, and a glebe valued at about £40 per annum; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The church, erected in the year 1821, is a plain structure, containing 700 sittings. There is a place of worship in the village of Waterbeck for members of the United Presbyterian Church. Two parochial schools are maintained, together affording instruction to about 150 children; the master of each has a salary of £25. 13., without either dwelling-house or garden, and the fees average £25 per annum to each. There are still some remains of a stronghold called Blacket House, one of the ancient fortresses occupied during the border warfare; the ruins consist chiefly of the tower and portions of the walls, and are rapidly going to decay. Numerous fossils and organic remains are found in the limestone quarries; and there are several mineral springs, some of which are strongly impregnated, but they have long been disused for medicinal purposes. Among the most distinguished persons connected with this parish was the late Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, author of the *Life of Burns* and other works, whose father was minister. The Duke of Buccleuch takes the inferior title of Baron Middlebie from this place.

MIDDLETON, and NORTH MIDDLETON, villages, in the parish of BORTHWICK, county of EDINBURGH, one distant 12½, the other 12, miles (S. E. by S.) from Edinburgh; containing respectively 148 and 68 inhabitants. The first of these places was of some importance; it was once the chief village in the parish, and one of the prebends which belonged to the collegiate church of Crichton. The great road to the south formerly passed through it; and it had a stirring population, many of whom were of the gipsy tribe, who made it one of their principal places of abode. It has, however, become remarkably quiet and retired, the inhabitants being occupied in agriculture and such handicraft trades as are necessary to small communities; there are two farmhouses in the vicinity. North Middleton is on the road side, and consists of a line of cottages, most of which

have been built within the last twenty or thirty years. Two streams, called the North and South Middleton burns, unite at the termination of a neck of land on which the castle of Borthwick stands, when they assume the name of the Gore. Middleton House, built in 1710, is surrounded by an extensive wood of tall beech-trees, and has an air of genteel seclusion: the gardens attached to it are exceedingly admired.

MIDDLETON, a hamlet, in the parish of Orwell, county of Kinross, 3 miles (N. E.) from Kinross; containing 66 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern part of the parish, and is a small place, distant a little more than a mile from Milnathort, the chief village. The cottages of which it consists are built on the high road leading to Kinross.

MIDLEM, a village, in the parish of Bowden, district of Melrose, county of Roxburgh, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Melrose; containing 185 inhabitants. It is situated in the south-western part of the parish, and consists of about fifty families, some of them engaged in manufactures and handicraft trades, but the greater number employed in agriculture. The town of Selkirk is distant westward from the village about three miles and a half. The United Original Seceders have here a place of worship; and a school on the parochial establishment is attended by about forty-five children, of whom those of paupers are taught gratuitously: the master, who instructs in the usual branches, receives a salary of £21, and the fees.

MIDMAR, a parish, in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, county of Aberdeen, 15 miles (W.) from the city of Aberdeen; containing 1093 inhabitants. Midmar, a term supposed to be compounded of the Saxon word *mid*, and the Gaelic word *marr* denoting "a black forest", is the name of one of the three great divisions of the extensive region originally styled Marr, which lies between the rivers Dee and Don. This district of Marr comprised Brae-Marr, an appellation expressive of the highest part of the country; Cro-Marr, a lower and more cultivated tract; and Mid-Marr, so called, as is thought, from its central situation in respect to the two rivers, each being distant about six miles from the church. The parish is nearly seven miles in length from east to west, and about five miles in average breadth, containing between 12,000 and 13,000 acres, of which 5000 or 6000 are under cultivation, 1600 in plantations, 1000 pasture, and the remainder hill, moss, and moor. Its surface is rugged and uneven, and marked principally by two hilly ridges with their vales. The lower grounds are enlivened by pleasing rivulets and burns, and those parts of the eminences where the soil is too thin for the operations of the plough are planted with Scotch firs, which flourish tolerably well, and are not only a great improvement to the scenery, but form a protection to the lands and the cattle from the severity of the weather. The hill of Fare, at the southern limit, is the most considerable elevation, measuring at its base seventeen miles in circumference, and rising nearly 1800 feet above the level of the sea. It affords excellent pasturage for numerous flocks of sheep, and the mutton is reputed to be of very superior flavour. In the northern and eastern parts of the parish the soil is a good dry mould, resting on a deep subsoil of clay; in the western quarter, where the hills sink into the lower grounds, it is principally a thin sandy or clayey earth, with a little loam, on a gravelly subsoil. The grain raised consists chiefly of oats and bear, and the green crops consist of turnips and potatoes. Black-cattle and sheep are reared in considerable numbers, and many swine are also fattened for the market. The land varies greatly in quality, and much of it is wet and mossy, and rented at a very low rate: but large tracts have been reclaimed and improved during the present century, and in some parts the fields have been inclosed with good stone dykes. Many of the farm houses and offices have been enlarged, or rebuilt on a better plan; and agricultural advancement is steadily kept in view by the farmers throughout the parish. The rocks are mostly granite and whinstone, both of which are quarried; the former is sometimes obtained of superior quality, and in large blocks, and on account of its taking a fine polish is used for the ornamental parts of buildings. The annual value of real property in Midmar is £4475.

The mansions of Kebbaty and Corsindae are both modern structures, the houses of resident proprietors. Midmar Castle, an ancient turreted edifice, is situated in a kind of glen on the north side of the hill of Fare, and is surrounded by wood: it commands fine views of the nearer scenery, consisting of hills and valleys beautifully grouped, and enriched with shrubs and trees; and is itself an interesting and conspicuous object at a distance, being seen to great advantage from many parts of the adjacent country. The population is entirely rural and agricultural: the fuel in common use is wood and peat; the former is very cheap, and the latter is procured in great plenty from the mosses in the parish. A road runs on the north from the vale of Alford, and another on the south from the Cromar district, both to Aberdeen, to which place the marketable produce is generally sent. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Crown and Sir John Forbes, of Craigievar, Bart., the latter presenting twice in succession. The minister's stipend is £224, with a manse, built in 1840, and a glebe valued at £14 per annum. Midmar church, which accommodates 600 persons, is a very plain structure, built in 1787. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Church. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin and in practical mathematics, in addition to the usual elementary branches; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, a share in the Dick bequest, and £19 fees. A parochial library of considerable size is supported by subscription. Near the church are some Druidical remains, with an altar in good preservation. An excavation in a rock near the southern boundary of the parish is still called the "Queen's Chair", Queen Mary, as is said, having sat in it when, returning from Aberdeen, she surveyed the neighbouring valley of Corrichie, where a battle had been fought between the forces of the Marquess of Huntly and the Earl of Murray, Mary's general.

MIGVIE, county of Aberdeen.—See Tarland.

MILE-END, a village, in the parish of Barony, suburbs of the city of Glasgow, county of Lanark; containing 2716 inhabitants.

MILL of HALDEN, a village, in the parish of Bonhill, county of Dumbarton, 1½ mile (N.) from the village of Bonhill; containing 147 inhabitants. This place lies on the high road from Drymen to Dumbarton,

a little eastward of the river Leven, and near the southern extremity of Loch Lomond. The inhabitants are engaged for the most part in the bleaching and printing works, and other branches of industry, which have increased considerably of late years within the parish.

MILL, WEST, a village, in the parish of COCKPEN, county of EDINBURGH; containing 124 inhabitants.

MILLARSTON, a village, in the ABBEY parish of the town of PAISLEY, and Upper ward of the county of RENFREW; containing 364 inhabitants. This place, with Maxwelton and Ferguslie, forms the western suburb of the town of Paisley, and is comprehended within the parliamentary burgh.—See PAISLEY.

MILBAY, a village, in the parish of KILBRANDON and KILCHATTAN, district of LORN, county of ARGYLL, This is one of several villages or hamlets in the parish built in the neighbourhood of slate-quarries; but some of the quarries are not now wrought to any extent.

MILLBREX, a district, in the parishes of FYVIE and MONQUHITTER, district of TURRIFF, county of ABERDEEN, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from New Deer; containing 939 inhabitants. It is a mission station of the Committee for managing the Royal Bounty in Scotland; and has a church built in 1833, and enlarged in 1836, containing about 500 sittings. The edifice is so placed as to accommodate the inhabitants of the northern part of Fyvie parish and those of the southern part of Monquhitter; three-fourths of the district are in the former parish, and one-fourth in the latter. The Earl of Aberdeen, who is chief proprietor of Millbrex, contributed handsomely towards the erection of the church, for which he gave the site; and allocated land as glebe for its minister. A manse and offices were built in 1835; and it is proposed to found a school on the parochial footing, in connexion with the Establishment: there is at present a Sunday school.

MILLBRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of CATHCART, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW; containing 22 inhabitants.

MILLERHILL, EASTER and WESTER, villages, in the parish of NEWTON, county of EDINBURGH, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from Dalkeith; one containing 220, and the other 70, inhabitants. They lie in the south-eastern part of the parish, a short distance east of the village of Newton, and are chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the coal-mines of the district.

MILLERSTON, a village, in the parish of BARONY, suburbs of the city of GLASGOW, Lower ward of the county of LANARK; containing 466 inhabitants.

MILLFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish of INVERKEILLOR, county of FORFAR; containing 65 inhabitants. It is one of several small hamlets in the parish, all inconsiderable, the village of Inverkeillor, the principal place within its limits, containing little more than double the population of Millfield.

MILLGUY, county STIRLING.—See MILNGAVIE.

MILLHEUGH, a village, in that portion of the parish of DALSERF which formed part of the quoad sacra district of LARKHALL, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 1 mile (W. by S.) from Larkhall; containing 384 inhabitants. This village is situated in the north-western part of the parish, and in a narrow valley on the banks of the river Avon, through which passes the road from Glasgow to Carlisle. It is a place of some antiquity, and formerly had a distillery, a brewery, and some factories, all of which have disappeared; its population, however, is engaged in various other branches of industry, and a bleachfield has been established, affording employment to a considerable number of hands. The village of Rosebank nearly adjoins Millheugh.

MILLIGS, a village, in the parish of Row, county of DUMBARTON; containing 241 inhabitants. It is situated close to Helensburgh, a little northward of that town, and on the east side of the Gareloch, near its mouth. The village is distant about two miles from that of Row, where is a ferry across the loch to Roseneath. Here were anciently two chapels, one on the farm of Kirkmichael, which received its name from the saint to whom the chapel was dedicated, and the other on the farm of Millig, called after the same saint, and until lately presenting some ruins.

MILLPORT, a village, in the island and parish of GREAT CUMBRAY, county of BUTE; containing 817 inhabitants. This is a modern village, pleasantly situated in the south-east corner of the island, and having a commodious harbour capable of admitting vessels of considerable burthen, the depth at low water being six feet, and at high water fourteen. The anchorage ground is of large extent, and finely sheltered by two small rocky islands, called the Allans, to which vessels resorting hither in stormy weather are moored, by means of iron rings fastened in the rocks, so as to ride in perfect safety. A fine pier was erected, chiefly by the late Marquess of Bute. Several vessels belong to the port, some of the burthen of forty tons; and it is regularly visited by the Clyde steamers from Glasgow. The village is thriving, and is a great summer resort for sea-bathing, having excellent accommodation for that purpose; it contains some good lodging-houses, and the dwellings in general are neat, and of cleanly appearance. The inhabitants are engaged in fishing, weaving, and other pursuits: there are about sixty looms, and plain and fancy work is executed in great variety for the Glasgow manufacturers. The parish church, which is situated here, was built in 1837, and is a handsome edifice, ornamented with a tower, and containing 750 sittings. Here are also the parochial school, another day school, and two Sunday schools; a small library, a friendly society, and one or two other useful institutions.

MILLTOWN, a village, in the parish of ROTHIEMAY, county of BANFF, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Inverkeithny; containing 79 inhabitants. This is a small village, situated on the northern bank of the Doveron, at the point where that river begins to divide the parish. It is surrounded by well-inclosed fields and woods, which, with fields and woods on the opposite side of the river, rising by a gradual ascent to a great height, form much rich and beautiful scenery, seldom equalled, for the same extent, in any part of the kingdom. Here is an excellent meal-mill. The church and manse are in the vicinity of the village, as is Rothiemay House, a fine seat of the Earl of Fife's.

MILNATHORT, or MILLS of FORTH, a village, in the parish of ORWELL, county of KINROSS, 1 mile (N.) from Kinross; containing 1605 inhabitants. This is a considerable village, pleasantly seated in the south-eastern part of the parish, about three-quarters of a mile north-west of Loch Leven, and on the high road between Kinross and Perth; it is of very neat appearance, and is lighted with gas. Its inhabitants are partly engaged in

weaving cotton goods for the Glasgow manufacturers. The chief manufacture, however, is that of tartan shawls and plaids, which has in a measure superseded that of cotton goods; and spacious workshops have been erected, adapted to the use of larger looms, and the more constant employment of a greater number of persons. Some of the tartan weavers obtain work from Tillicoultry, but the majority are employed by resident manufacturers. A market is held weekly, and is well attended by the agents of distilleries in distant places for the purchase of grain, this being the only grain-market in the county: an attempt was made to establish also a market for cheese, butter, and poultry, but without success. Fairs for cattle are held on the Thursday before Christmas, and the second Thursday in February; and for cattle, sheep, and horses in the beginning of May, July, and November, and the end of August. This place has latterly much increased in population, and has now, among other institutions, a post-office; a public library of 1500 volumes, supported by subscription, under the management of a proprietary of forty members; a parochial library of about 500 volumes, in connexion with the Established Church; and two other libraries, in connexion with dissenting congregations. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship in the village of Milnathort.

MILNGAVIE, a village, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in that part of the parish of New Kilpatrick which is in the county of Stirling, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Glasgow; containing 1622 inhabitants, of whom 1432 are in the village. This district, which was separated for ecclesiastical purposes from the parish under act of the General Assembly, comprised but a small territory surrounding the village. The village, situated on the river Allander, has increased greatly in extent and population since the establishment of cotton-works and other branches of manufacture, and has become a place of considerable importance. Its houses are neatly built; a library is supported by subscription; and there are numerous good shops amply stored with various kinds of merchandise for the supply of the neighbourhood. The printing of calico, for which there is a very extensive establishment, affords occupation to between 300 and 400 persons; the cotton-factory, lately enlarged, employs 200, and more than eighty persons are employed in the bleaching of cotton and linen, of which about 4,000,000 of yards are annually bleached. There are several corn-mills. A post-office has been opened under that of Glasgow, and every facility of communication is afforded by the various roads that pass through the parish. A school, built by subscription, is under the superintendence of a committee.

MILNTOWN, a village, in the parish of Kilmuir Easter, county of Ross and Cromarty, 9 miles (S.) from Tain; containing 200 inhabitants. This village is situated on the high road from Tain to Inverness, and near the northern shore of Cromarty Firth. It consists of some neatly-built houses and numerous cottages to which are attached small portions of ground. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the various handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the immediate vicinity, and there are several shops for the sale of different kinds of goods. A post-office, which has a daily delivery, is established at Parkhill, in the village; and fairs for sheep, cattle, and agricultural produce are held on the first Tuesday in January, the third Tuesdays in March and May, and the last Tuesday in October.

MILTON, a village, in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, county of Dumbarton, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Dumbarton; containing 341 inhabitants. This is one of a cluster of villages in a large manufacturing district in the eastern part of the parish, and derives its prosperity from extensive cotton-works established by William Dunn, Esq., a wealthy and enterprising landowner here, about the year 1821. The factory was built on the site of the old Dalnotter iron-works; a bleachfield and some printing-works were subsequently added, and they are all now in full operation, employing the whole population of the village and its immediate neighbourhood: a powerful steam-engine was erected in 1835. The quantity of cotton goods annually produced at this place, and at the mills of Duntocher, Faifley, and Hardgate, within less than a mile of the village, may be stated at 2,000,000 of yards. The road from Dumbarton to Kirkintilloch passes through the district. A school has been established for the children of the work-people.

MILTON, a village, in the parish of Glammis, county of Forfar, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from Glammis; containing 83 inhabitants. This place lies in the glen of Ogilvie, and on the great road from Kirriemuir to Dundee. The glen, anciently the property of the Ogilvies of Powrie, afterwards of Graham of Claverhouse (Viscount Dundee), and now of Lord Douglas, is very beautiful; and the village is usually called after it, "Milton of Glen of Ogilvie." The Glammis burn passes through the vale.

MILTON, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Cyrus, county of Kincardine, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Montrose; containing 34 inhabitants. It is situated on the coast, and is a small fishing-place, consisting of a group of cottages. The former village of Milton of Mathers was built on an ancient shingle beach protected by a projecting ledge of limestone rock; this rock was quarried for lime to such an extent that the sea broke through in 1795, carried away the village in one night, and penetrated 150 yards inward, where it has maintained itself ever since. The present hamlet was built further inward, on the new shore. The lime-works in this neighbourhood were discontinued about 1836.

MILTON, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Barony, suburbs of the city of Glasgow, Lower ward of the county of Lanark, 2 miles (N. E.) from Glasgow; containing 5364 inhabitants. The village of Milton is in the northern part of Barony parish, and on the Perth road. The church was erected by the Church-Building Society of Glasgow; it is a neat structure with 1060 sittings.

MILTON, a village, in the parish of Campsie, county of Stirling; containing 564 inhabitants. Facility of intercourse is afforded by a station on the Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

MILTON, in the parish of Dunipace, county of Stirling.—See Herbertshire.

MILTON of BALGONIE, a considerable village, and also a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Markinch, district of Kirkcaldy, county of Fife; containing, with the villages of Balcurvie, Haugh-Mill, Burns, and Windygates, 1408 inhabitants, of whom 592 are in the village of Milton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Markinch. The village takes its name from the extensive mills around which it has arisen; it is situated on the river Leven, and consists

of neat substantial cottages inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the mills. Since 1836 it has greatly increased in extent and population. The mills for the spinning of flax and tow are the property of Messrs. Baxter and Stewart, and form a spacious structure, occupying three sides of a quadrangle 160 feet in length and 140 feet in width. Two sides of the quadrangle comprise the buildings for the machinery, which is propelled by the water of the Leven; and the third side contains three spacious warehouses, above which are heckling rooms. In detached situations are a warehouse capable of holding 200 tons of flax, a smithy, gas-works from which the factory is lighted, and stabling. The total cost of raw materials consumed in a late year was £25,000; the quantity manufactured was 475 tons of flax, imported from the Baltic, Archangel, Holland, France, and Ireland. The number of persons generally employed is about 270, of whom 120 are women and fifty children. The finer yarns spun here are sold in the adjoining districts, or exported to France; the heavier are manufactured into canvass, sacking, and other articles, chiefly for the London market. This latter branch of the establishment is at present carried on at Dundee, but will be soon removed to this place, when the number of persons employed in the concern will be augmented by an addition of 100 men and fifty women. In the east end of the district is the Haugh spinning-mill, a very extensive factory; also the Cameron distillery, one of the largest works of this description in Scotland. The Balgonie bleachfield, the property of Messrs. William Russell and Company, was established for the bleaching of linen yarns: the works, which are situated on the banks of the Leven, afford employment to about seventy persons, and the quantity of yarn annually averages 480 tons. Milton quoad sacra parish is about three miles and a half in length, and nearly three miles in breadth, comprising an area of eight square miles. The church was erected in 1836, at an expense of £850, of which £140 were a grant from the funds of the General Assembly, and the remainder raised by subscription; it is a neat building containing 625 sittings. There are week-day and Sabbath schools in the village and in Balcurvie. Balgonie Castle, in the neighbourhood of Milton village, an ancient seat of the Earls of Leven, is of considerable strength, and supposed to be an erection of the twelfth century: its architecture is still very entire; the court-yard is 108 feet by sixty-five feet, and the tower on the north side is eighty feet in height.

MILTON, WHINS OF, county of STIRLING.—See WHINS of MILTON.

MINGALA, an island, in the parish of BARRA, county of INVERNESS; containing 113 inhabitants. This is one of the most southern of the Barra isles, and is about two miles in length, and one mile and three-quarters in breadth. It is separated, on the north, from Pabba by the sound of Mingala; and from Bernera, on the south-west, by the sound of that name. The coast around is bold and rocky, and in some parts the ground rises to a great height; the island is chiefly pastoral, and near it is a rock whose summit is covered with luxuriant verdure, to which the sheep are elevated by ropes, and left to pasture for the season. Innumerable sea-fowl visit the cliffs at the period of incubation, and disappear with their young in autumn.

MINNIGAFF, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT; containing, with the village of Creebridge, 1826 inhabitants, of whom 170 are in the village of Minnigaff, ½ a mile (N.) from Newton-Stewart. This place, the name of which is in the Gaelic language minutely descriptive of its dark mountainous aspect, formed part of the territories of the ancient Earls of Galloway, who resided in the baronial castle of Garlies, of which there are still some remains within a mile and a half of the village of Minnigaff. During the contest for the throne between Baliol and Bruce, the latter, after his defeat by the English at Carrick, retired to this district with his followers, and encamped in the secluded wilds at the head of Loch Dee. Bruce lodged at night in the cottage of a poor widow at Craigencallie; and being discovered by his hostess, who had three sons by three different husbands, they all entered into his service, and remained zealous adherents to his cause. At their suggestion the followers of Bruce, not more than 300 in number, and greatly inferior to the English, who had encamped on the opposite side of the river Dee, collected all the wild horses and goats they could find in the neighbourhood; and from the noise thus occasioned, the English, thinking that Bruce had procured a large reinforcement, did not venture beyond the precincts of their camp. In the night Bruce attacked the English, and obtained an easy victory over his enemies, who, fancying themselves assailed by a superiority of numbers, fled with precipitation, many of them being killed in their retreat. The three sons of the widow, whose names were Mc Kie, Murdoch, and Mc Lurg, received from Bruce, after his establishment on the throne, the lands of Hassock and Cumloden in recompense for their services. On the death of the descendant of Mc Kie without male issue, a portion of the lands passed to the family of Heron, of Heron, by marriage with Margaret, his only daughter and heiress; this portion is now the property of Lady Heron Maxwell. Cumloden, which was the portion of Murdoch, the second son, was sold by his descendant to the Stewart family in the last century, and now belongs to the Earl of Galloway.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by the Dee, which divides it from the parishes of Kells and Carsphairn; and on the west by the river Cree. It is nearly twenty-four miles in length and from eight to twelve miles in breadth, comprising an area of 86,787 acres, of which 6000 are arable and in cultivation, about 1600 acres woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. The surface is mountainous, including a considerable portion of the hilly range extending from St. Abb's Head on the eastern coast. The highest of the hills is the Meyrick, which has an elevation of 2500 from the level of the sea; and that of Cairnsmuir, though of inferior height, yet, rising from a less elevated base, appears almost equally lofty. The summit of the latter hill commands a most extensive and richly-varied prospect, embracing the valley of the Palnure, the wooded demesnes of the Cairnsmuir and Bargally mansions, the river Cree, the town of Newton-Stewart, parts of Wigtownshire diversified with hill and dale, the burgh of Kirkcudbright, and other interesting features, with the Isle of Man and the mountains of Ireland and of Cumberland in the distance. For several miles along the banks of the Cree, the ground is level, forming a fine tract of carse land, but not of any consi-

derable breadth, in a high state of cultivation. There are numerous springs; and of several picturesque lakes the largest are Loch Trool, environed with hills, and Loch Dee, neither of which, however, exceeds two miles in length. The streams and lakes abound with trout; salmon are found in the Cree, and sea-trout in the months of June and July.

In this parish the SOIL is various, generally of a dry gravelly kind, but in some parts a tenacious clay interspersed with moss, which, however, at a moderate expense, might be reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation. The crops are, grain of all sorts, with potatoes and turnips, and the different grasses. The system of agriculture is advanced, and the lands have in several parts been well drained. Some of the farm-buildings within the last few years have been rebuilt in a more substantial and commodious manner, and most of the recent improvements in implements of husbandry have been adopted. Many cattle are reared and pastured in the parish; they are chiefly of the pure native Galloway breed, and great attention is paid to the bettering of the stock: there are also about 35,000 sheep, which are of the black-faced breed with the exception of a few of the Leicestershire on the lower lands. The substrata are mainly greywacke and clay-slate; granite occurs in boulders at various places, and at Craigdhews in large masses, from which blocks have been cut for building purposes. Lead-ore is found in the south-western portion of the parish, and was formerly wrought to a considerable extent; but having lately become unproductive, the mines have been discontinued. The annual value of real property in Minnigaff is £10,976.

The most extensive and important portion remaining of the ancient forest of the district is the Cree wood, on the estate of Garlies, the property of the Earl of Galloway; it extends for nearly three miles along the banks of the Cree, and consists chiefly of oak, intermixed with ash, hazel, and birch. Around the castle of Garlies are also about 500 acres of plantations, the greater portion of recent date. Kirouchtree, the seat of Lady Heron Maxwell, is beautifully situated in a well-planted demesne; and near the house are many trees of venerable growth. Cumloden Cottage, the summer residence of the Earl of Galloway, was built by Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, K. C. B., who commanded the troops embarked with Lord Nelson in the expedition to Copenhagen, and who served under the Duke of Wellington in Spain and Portugal: he died at Cumloden Cottage in 1827. Cairnsmuir and Bargally are both houses well situated. The village of Minnigaff, near the confluence of the rivers Cree and Penkill, though formerly a place of some extent and importance, has since the erection of Newton-Stewart in Wigtownshire dwindled into a hamlet. About a quarter of a mile below it, a street of good houses called Creebridge has been built near a bridge over the river, a handsome structure of granite of five arches, from which the street takes its name, and which leads into the town of Newton-Stewart. The chief manufacture is that of cotton, in which sixteen persons are employed, and at Cumloden the weaving of blankets and coarse plaids occupies about twelve persons. Facility of communication is afforded by the road from Portpatrick to Dumfries, by a turnpike-road to New Galloway, and by the Ayrshire road *viâ* Straiton, which last passes for many miles through the upper part of the parish. The Cree is navigable for vessels of forty tons to Port-Carty, about a mile south of Newton-Stewart; and at Palnure is a small wharf, where grain and other agricultural produce are shipped for Liverpool, and coal and lime imported for the supply of the district.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £245. 4. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patron, the Crown. The church, erected in 1836 after a design by Mr. Burn of Edinburgh, at a cost of £1800, is an elegant structure in the later English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower, and contains 850 sittings; the interior is well arranged, and the east window embellished with stained glass. In the churchyard is a monument to Sir William Stewart, above mentioned. A church has since been erected at Bargrennan, in the upper part of the parish, to which a district has been assigned; there are 207 sittings, and the duty is performed by a licentiate, who has a stipend of £50 per annum, towards which the Earl of Galloway contributes £20, and Colonel Stopford Blair of Penninghame, and the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, £10 each. In the parish is also a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school is attended by about seventy children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees, about £30. There is also a school at Bargrennan, of which the master receives a salary of £23 per annum from Lord Galloway, Col. Blair, and others, in addition to the fees. A school in which twenty-five girls are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and needle-work, is supported by the Countess of Galloway; and there is a Sabbath school, to which is attached a library of about 400 volumes. A clothing club was instituted a few years since by Lady Galloway, who adds to the weekly deposits one-half of the amount at the end of the year: a similar institution is under the patronage of Lady Heron Maxwell.

On the summit of a bank at the junction of the Cree and the Penkill, is a mound which appears to have been anciently a seat for administering justice; and there are various others in the parish. Several tumuli have been opened, in which were found human bones and military weapons. On the lands of Kirouchtree, in forming the plantations, a large mound was opened, covered on the top with clay, under which were ashes, and, beneath, a vitrified substance about an inch in thickness, on removing which a circular wall was discovered, inclosing an area filled with red ashes to the depth of three feet. Below these was a flagstone six feet long and three feet wide, covering a pit, where a human body was found, which on exposure to the air crumbled into dust. About a mile from Creebridge, on the Dumfries road, is a tumulus supposed to cover the remains of the slain in some battle of the Scots with the Romans or the Picts.

MINNYHIVE, a village, in the parish of GLENCAIRN, county of DUMFRIES, 17 miles (N. W. by W.) from Dumfries; containing 667 inhabitants. It is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, on the south bank of the small river Dalwhat, one of three streams that unite a little below the village, and form the Cairn. This place has latterly much increased in extent and population, and the houses which have recently been built are of a superior description; the inhabitants are partly engaged in agriculture, and partly in handicraft

trades and manufactures. A post-office has been established; and fairs are held in March, July, and October, chiefly for hiring servants. The Dalwhat is crossed here by a bridge leading to the pleasant village of Dunreggan; and the turnpike-road from Dumfries passes in the vicinity. In Minnyhive is a cross, erected about the year 1638, when a charter was granted constituting the place a burgh of barony, with power to hold a weekly market. Within a quarter of a mile, on rising ground, a monument was erected in 1828 to the memory of the Rev. James Renwick, executed at Edinburgh in 1688, and popularly known as "the last of the martyrs".

MINTLAW, a village, in the parish of LONGSIDE, district of BUCHAN, county of ABERDEEN, 8½ miles (W. by N.) from Peterhead; containing about 240 inhabitants. It is situated at the junction of the high roads from Fraserburgh to Aberdeen and Peterhead to Banff, and two miles and a half from the village of Longside. It is of modern date, having been built in the present century, and contains a post-office for the surrounding district. The mail from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh passes through the village. Fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses are held here on the Tuesdays after the 25th February, 14th April, 14th June, 25th August, 7th October, and 14th December.

MINTO, a parish, in the district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH; containing, with part of the suppressed parish of Hassendean, 455 inhabitants, of whom 90 are in the village of Minto, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hawick, and the remainder in the rural districts of the parish. This place, the name of which is of very questionable origin, is of considerable antiquity. It anciently formed part of the possessions of the powerful families of the Stewarts and the Turnbulls: the estate afterwards belonged to the Riddells, and was purchased before the Union by Sir Gilbert Elliot, a lord of session; ancestor of the Earl of Minto, lord privy seal, the present proprietor of the estate, and one of the four heritors in the parish. Minto comprises a considerable portion of the parish of Hassendean, of which the church, with the larger part of the lands, was granted by David I. to the Bishop of Glasgow. The parish is nearly four miles in length, and about two miles and a half in breadth, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Lilliesleaf, on the east by the parish of Ancrum, on the south partly by the parish of Cavers and the river Teviot, and on the west by the parish of Wilton. Its surface is broken by frequent undulations more or less bold, leaving but a very small proportion of level ground. The highest of the hills is about 900 feet above the level of the sea. They are richly covered with verdure; and a congeries of rocks forms an elevated ridge called the Minto Craigs, overhanging the vale of Teviot, to which, with their wooded summits, they give a character of peculiar beauty. The Craigs rise to a mean elevation of 700 feet, and the country adjoining is indented with several small glens watered by rivulets descending from the higher grounds, and which in the winter months assume the velocity of torrents. One of the glens, near the western extremity of the parish, is strikingly beautiful, and has been tastefully laid out in walks, leading to the different points from which its richest scenery may be observed. Another, of narrower dimensions, is planted with evergreens of every variety; and the stream that flows through it, being intercepted in its progress by an artificial barrier, spreads into a beautiful sheet of water, forming beneath a pleasing cascade. A pathway from this glen leads to the Minto Craigs, the base of which is concealed by large masses of rock that have fallen from the heights at various times, and accumulated on the spot; and large projections from the craggy precipice threaten every moment to add to their number. Among these rugged heights are some intervals of level rock, said to have been the retreats of border chieftains; and on one of them are the ruins of an ancient tower, from which a romantic and boldly varied prospect is obtained.

The SOIL is very various, in some parts tolerably fertile, and the hills afford good pasturage for sheep and young cattle. The whole number of acres in the parish is estimated at 4500, of which nearly 2000 are arable, 1400 in permanent pasture, and about 800 in wood. The crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips; the system of agriculture is in an improved state, and the rotation plan of husbandry in use. Bone-dust has been introduced as manure; the lands have been well drained and inclosed, and the farm-buildings are generally substantial and well arranged. The sheep are of the Cheviot and Leicestershire breeds, and the cattle of the short-horned breed. The woods principally consist of oak, elm, ash, and Scotch, spruce, larch, and silver firs; some of the larch-trees have attained to a remarkably fine growth, and of all the older timber there are numerous stately specimens. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4211. Minto House, the property of the Earl of Minto, is a spacious and elegant mansion, finely situated in an extensive demesne richly wooded, and abounding with picturesque and strikingly romantic scenery. Teviot-bank House, recently erected, is a handsome mansion in the early English style of architecture, commanding many highly interesting views. The village is neatly built, and inhabited by persons chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits; it has a facility of communication with the neighbouring towns by good roads, and on the west of it runs the Edinburgh and Hawick railway.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend of the incumbent is £206: the manse, lately erected, is a very handsome and comfortable residence pleasantly situated, and the glebe has been valued at £40 per annum. Minto church is an elegant and substantial edifice built in 1832, in the later English style of architecture, and is adapted for a congregation of 350 persons. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees average £25 per annum, to which may be added the interest of £100 bequeathed for the education of the poor. There are no remains of the church of Hassendean, the very site of which has been covered by encroachments of the river Teviot: of the ancient tower or stronghold of Hassendean only a slight vestige is left; and of the fortress of Minto nothing is left but the site, on which the present house has been erected. On the summit of the Craigs are the remains of an ancient peel called Fatlips Castle, supposed to have been a stronghold of the Turnbull family. When taking down the old church of Minto in 1831, under the foundation of one of the walls were discovered 400 silver coins of the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., of England, and some of the reigns of Alexander and Robert, Kings of Scotland.

MOCHRUM, a parish, in the county of WIGTOWN; containing, with the villages of Eldrig, Kirk of Mochrum, and Port-William, 2539 inhabitants, of whom 187 are in the village of Kirk of Mochrum, 7½ miles (S. W.) from Wigtown. This place, the name of which is altogether of unknown derivation, appears to have formed part of the possessions of the Dunbar family, having been conferred about the year 1368 upon the second son of Patrick, Earl of Mar, their ancestor. Among his descendants, who were subsequently raised to the dignity of baronets, the most distinguished was Gavin, son of Sir John Dunbar, who, having devoted himself to study, was in 1504 made prior of Whithorn, and in 1522 succeeded James Beaton as archbishop of Glasgow. In 1526 he was made lord chancellor of Scotland, and in 1536 was chosen one of the lords of the regency during the absence of James V. at the court of France while celebrating his marriage with Magdalene, daughter of Francis I. The original residence of the Dunbars, knights of Mochrum, was an ancient castle called the Old Place of Mochrum; the walls, of great strength, are still nearly entire, and it has an interesting and highly picturesque appearance. The castle, and the lands attached to it, remained in the possession of the Dunbars till towards the close of the last century, when they passed to the Earls of Dumfries, and subsequently to the family of the present Marquess of Bute; the title of baronets of Mochrum is still retained by their descendants, represented by Sir William Rowe Dunbar, Bart. The Maxwells settled in the parish in the early part of the 17th century, and the great body of its rental is received by their representative, Sir William Maxwell, Bart.

The PARISH is bounded on the south-west by the bay of Luce, and is nearly ten miles in length and from four to five miles in breadth, comprising from 20,000 to 22,000 acres, of which 200 are woodland and plantations, about 1000 waste, a number of acres under water, and the remainder, almost in equal portions, meadow, pasture, and arable land in good cultivation. Its surface, though not rising into hills of any considerable elevation, is boldly undulated, and diversified with tracts of level land and gentle acclivities in pleasing variety. The higher grounds command a fine view, extending over the bay of Luce and the Irish Channel, and embracing the Mull of Galloway, the Isle of Man, the mountains of Morne on the Irish coast, and the heights of Skiddaw in Cumberland. Towards the north-west are numerous lakes, of which the most important are Mochrum and Castle lochs, each about a mile and a quarter in length and a quarter of a mile in width, and containing islets of picturesque appearance. From these, and also from the smaller lakes, issue rivulets that intersect the lands in various directions; and some, uniting their streams, form the Malzie water, which flows eastward through the parish into the Bladenoch, and is the only water approaching in character to a river. The coast extends nearly ten miles, and for the greater part is a flat smooth gravelly beach about fifty yards in width, but is bounded by a precipitous bank rendering communication with the interior difficult, and at about a mile from the western extremity terminates in a steep rock projecting into the bay, and forming a bold and almost inaccessible shore. There are several indentations or creeks affording shelter to boats; but the only harbour accessible to trading vessels of any considerable burthen is Port-William, near the eastern extremity of the bay: it has safe anchorage for vessels of 200 tons, and was constructed during the last century by Sir William Maxwell. The bay abounds with fish of almost every variety, and of excellent quality; salmon and herrings are taken in moderate quantities, and cod, mackerel, whiting, and other white-fish are found in considerable numbers.

Along the coast the SOIL is mostly a rich deep loam, alternated with patches of lighter quality: towards the central part it gradually becomes thin and stony; and in the west and east are some tracts of moor and moss, with intervening portions of dry and fertile arable land. The system of husbandry has been greatly improved under the auspices of Sir William Maxwell, who gives liberal encouragement to his tenants; favourable crops are raised, and considerable numbers of cattle and sheep are reared here. The farms are well inclosed, chiefly with hedges of thorn; the farm houses and offices are generally substantial and commodiously arranged, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. Though not extensive, the plantations add much to the beauty of the scenery, and such of them as are sheltered from the sea breezes are in a thriving state: the soil does not appear to be adapted to their extension. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8980. Monreith House, the seat of Sir William Maxwell, is a modern mansion, situated on an eminence near the eastern boundary of the parish, about a mile from the sea, and at the head of a small but beautiful lake surrounded with plantations. Myrton Cottage, a handsome residence, was built by the same gentleman within the last few years. The village of Mochrum, in which the church stands, is neatly built; and its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits. The villages of Eldrig and Port-William are described under their respective heads; at Port-William is a post-office which has six deliveries in the week. Facility of intercourse is maintained by good roads, of which the turnpike-road to Glenluce passes along the coast for several miles, opening a communication with the Rhinns of Galloway. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £153. 3. 5., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patron, the Crown. Mochrum church, built in 1794, and successively enlarged by the addition of galleries in 1822 and 1832, is a substantial structure containing 700 sittings. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is well attended; the master has the minimum salary, with a garden, and an allowance in lieu of a house, and the fees average upwards of £20 annually. The schoolroom is a handsome building, adapted for the reception of 150 children. Near the church is a large earthen mound surrounded by a deep fosse. On the summit of an eminence not far from the eastern extremity of the coast, are some very distinct traces of an Anglo-Saxon camp; and near the shore, about two miles from the western extremity, are the ruins of the ancient chapel of St. Finian.

MOFFAT, a parish, partly in the county of LANARK, but chiefly in that of DUMFRIES; containing 2199 inhabitants, of whom 1413 are in the town of Moffat, 21 miles

(N. N. E.) from Dumfries, and 52 (S. by W.) from Edinburgh. This place, the name of which is of doubtful etymology, but supposed to be derived from *Muir-foot*, is not distinguished by many events of historical importance; the principal on record are, the defeat of Edward Baliol in 1333, by Sir Archibald Douglas, at the head of 1000 horse, and the passage of a division of the Highland army in the service of the Pretender in 1715, on its route to England. With the exception of two farms only in the county of Lanark, the parish is contained within the county of Dumfries. It is about fifteen miles in extreme length and nine miles at its greatest breadth, comprising 38,400 acres, of which 3750 are arable, 800 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill-pasture, moor, and waste. Nearly one-half of the lands are the property of Mr. Hope Johnstone of Annandale, a descendant of the Johnstones of Lochwood, lords of Annandale, of whom William, the second earl, was created a marquess in the reign of William III.; the remainder is divided among numerous proprietors. The surface is generally hilly, and towards the borders mountainous. On the northern boundary are the mountains of Hartfell and Lochcraig, nearly equal in height, and of which the former has an elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea, terminating in a flat summit of very considerable extent: in the north-east are the heights of Saddleyoke, Bodisbeck, and Lochfell. The vales of Evan, Annan, and Moffat, through which flow the rivers of those names, are nearly parallel, and inclosed by ranges of hills of moderate elevation. The river Evan, which runs for four miles through the parish in a south-eastern direction, and the Moffat, which takes a south-western course of about seven miles, both fall into the Annan, a few miles below the town; and the Annan, after a southern course of ten miles here, and receiving the waters just referred to, passes through the rest of Annandale into the Solway Firth. Moffatdale is considered one of the finest vales in the south of Scotland, and abounds with interesting associations: the Covenanters took refuge in the wild and rugged mountains that encircle it, when they were pursued by Claverhouse and his followers; and in recent times, the vale was one of the favourite haunts of the poet Burns. The only lake of importance is Loch Skeen, situated to the north-east, at an elevation of 1400 feet above the level of the sea; it is about three-fourths of a mile in length and one-fourth in breadth, and surrounded by mountains of dreary aspect. In the centre is a rocky islet, the undisturbed resort of the eagle. The lake abounds with three kinds of trout, and is frequented by anglers: a stream issues from it with great force, and, falling from precipitous rocks nearly 400 feet in height, forms a stupendous cataract called the Grey Mare's Tail.

In the vales, especially those of Annan and Moffat, the SOIL is rich, dry, and fertile; and in the higher lands, light and heathy, chiefly affording pasture for sheep, for which purpose above 30,000 acres are appropriated. The crops are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the various grasses. The system of agriculture is good, and the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious; great attention is paid to the management of live stock, and a farming association has been established. About 400 milch-cows of the Ayrshire breed are kept, and there are 550 head of young cattle; the number of sheep is about 25,000, and of swine 400. There are remains of ancient woods at Craigieburn and in a few other places; the plantations consist of larch, oak, ash, birch, hazel, and mountain-ash, and are well managed and in a thriving state. The chief substrata are sandstone and blue whinstone, with slate of good quality for roofing; an attempt to find coal was made in 1844, but without success, and a previous search for copper-ore in Hartfell was equally unavailing. The principal seats are, Craigieburn House, the seat of Mr. Proudfoot, which, with the adjacent wood, is celebrated by the poet Burns; Dumcrief, the property of Mr. Rollo, once the residence of McAdam, the celebrated improver of roads, whose remains lie interred in the churchyard of Moffat; Granton, the seat of Mr. Jardine, a new and elegant structure; and Heathryhaugh, the seat of the late Mr. Tod, a beautiful spot, situated on the road to Moffat well.

The TOWN stands near the opening of the vale of Annan, on an elevated site 300 feet above the level of the sea. It is neatly built, consisting of one spacious street, in the centre of which is the market-place, a square area where is a public cistern for supplying the town with water. This place is much frequented by visiters, who resort in numbers during the season to drink the waters of the mineral springs in its immediate neighbourhood, and for whose accommodation there are several good inns and respectable lodging-houses. Moffat is also celebrated as a fishing station. The vicinity abounds with beautifully picturesque scenery and with objects of interest; many new houses have been erected, and some pleasing villas have been built, which are inhabited by opulent families. *The Well of Moffat* is about a mile and a half from the town, and is approached by an excellent carriage road. The water is strongly sulphureous, and on analysis by Dr. Garnet a wine gallon was found to contain, of muriate of soda thirty-six grains, sulphuretted hydrogen gas ten cubic inches, of azotic four, and carbonic acid gas five. It evaporates quickly, and can be drunk with due effect only at the well, for which purpose elegant baths have been erected, with reading and billiard rooms and a bowling-green attached; a quadrille band plays in the pump-room twice a week, and there is good stabling at the inn. *The Hartfell Spa*, about four miles from the town, is a powerful chalybeate issuing from a deep ravine on the west side of the Hartfell mountain. A wine gallon contains, of sulphate of iron eighty-four grains, sulphate of alumina twelve grains, and of azotic gas five cubic inches: the water is a powerful tonic, and may be kept for a considerable time without losing its efficacy. *The Evan-Bridge Spa*, a little to the south of the town, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, is a chalybeate less powerful than the Hartfell, containing in a wine gallon, of oxide of iron two grains, of carbonic acid gas thirteen cubic inches, and of azotic gas two.

The weaving of stockings is carried on to a moderate extent, and there are a mill for fulling cloth, a saw-mill, and a corn-mill; many of the inhabitants are employed in the various handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood, and there are numerous shops well stored with merchandise. A market is held weekly, and two branch banks have been established; the post-office has two deliveries daily. The police is under the management of two special constables; two magistrates reside in the town, and a court of petty-sessions is held monthly. Facility of communication with Edinburgh,

Glasgow, Carlisle, and other places, is afforded by good roads, and by the Caledonian railway. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8654. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £260. 5., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patron, Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale. Moffat church, a handsome structure, built by James, Earl of Hopetoun, and beautifully situated, contains about 1000 sittings. There are places of worship for Burghers and members of the Free Church. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 6., with a house and garden, and the fees average £10 per annum. A distinct grammar school was formerly supported from the proceeds of a bequest of £1000 by Robert Johnstone, Esq., of London, for its erection and endowment; but this is now combined with the parochial school under the superintendence of a head-master and an assistant. There are, also, a free school endowed by the late Mr. Morrison; a school supported by subscription; and others, depending solely on the fees. Part of the Roman road through the vale of Annan to Crawford may still be traced in the parish; and there are some tolerably perfect remains of Frenchland Tower, of which little of the origin is recorded; also of a more ancient fortification called the Cornal Tower.

MOLLENSBURN, a village, in that part of the parish of CADDER which formed the quoad sacra parish of CHRYSTON, Lower ward of the county of LANARK, 1½ mile (N. E. by E.) from the village of Chryston; containing 202 inhabitants. This place is in the extreme east of the parish of Cadder, and on the high road from Perth to Glasgow; it is neatly built, and from its pleasant situation and many advantages is likely to increase in population and importance. The district abounds with wood and water; excellent whinstone is prevalent in the neighbourhood, and is quarried for building and other purposes. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in the quarries.

Burgh Seal.

MONAN'S, ST., a fishing-town, in the parish of ABERCROMBIE, county of FIFE, 1 mile (W. S. W.) from the town of Pittenweem; containing 1029 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the Firth of Forth, is now generally pronounced St. Monance. It seems to have owed its origin to a chapel, raised by David II. in gratitude for the escape of himself and his queen from shipwreck on this part of the coast, and which, upon the annexation of the barony of Monan's to the lands of Abercrombie, became the church of the two united parishes. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cod, haddock, and turbot fishery, and the herring-fishery, of which this is one of the most important stations on the eastern coast of Scotland. Herrings are taken in the winter and autumn within a moderate distance of the harbour; but the principal fishery, formerly at Caithness, has of late years been at Peterhead, where sixty boats from St. Monan's of about fifteen tons' burthen each are engaged, affording employment to about 150 persons belonging to the town, and a like number from the country district. The cod, haddock, and turbot fishery is also carried on to a considerable extent, about twenty-six yawls, each manned with a crew of six, being engaged in it throughout the year, with the exception of a few weeks in winter and autumn, when the large boats are used in the herring-fishery. Many persons are occupied in curing and packing cod for exportation, chiefly to the London and Liverpool markets: turbot and haddocks, also, are sent in large quantities to Edinburgh and places adjacent. The manufacture of kelp, at one time a very profitable trade, has been altogether discontinued. A number of persons are engaged in making nets for the fishermen; and there is a very extensive brewery and malting concern. St. Monan's harbour, which is formed by the extension of two parallel ridges of rock, and by a strong pier carried out from the shore, is safe and commodious, affording good shelter for the fishing-boats and for vessels of larger dimensions; the depth at spring-tides is from eighteen to twenty feet, and at neap-tides from thirteen to fifteen feet. The principal exports are, cured cod, herrings, and potatoes; and the chief imports, coal, lime, and salt. St. Monan's received a charter of incorporation from Sir William Sandilands, dated 1622, by which it was erected into a burgh of barony, and the government vested in three bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors. The bailies are chosen by the feuars and burgesses, and after their election appoint the council; and twelve constables are chosen annually by the corporation, for the preservation of the peace and the regulation of the town. The bailies exercise little jurisdiction except in cases of petty misdemeanors. The town-house, a plain building, consists of two apartments on the ground-floor and two immediately above. —See ABERCROMBIE.

MONEYDIE, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Perth; containing 315 inhabitants. This parish consists of two portions, viz., the old parish of Moneydie and the district of Logiealmond, which latter, about eighty or ninety years ago, was separated from the neighbouring parish of Monzie, and annexed quoad sacra to Moneydie. Before the Reformation Moneydie Proper appears to have been a parsonage connected with the diocese of Dunkeld; and about the year 1480 the living was held by Alexander Myln, canon of Dunkeld, calling himself "prebendary of Moneydie." A large proportion of the land here seems to have been held by the bishops, one of whom had obtained it by purchase, and caused it to be united to the barony of Dunkeld, but upon condition that a layman was to hold of the Church, and to perform the necessary services to the king. Other proprietors of lands in former times were, James, Master of Gowrie, Sir Patrick Crichton, and Sir Andrew Malcolm, who all had large estates in the parish; and the district of Logiealmond, which is more than double the size of the original parish of Moneydie, appears to have been once possessed by a family of the name of Logie. At present, Moneydie Proper is nearly equally divided between the Duke of Atholl and another family; while Logiealmond belongs to Sir William Drummond Stewart of Grandtully.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the parishes of Auchtergaven and Little Dunkeld; on the west by Fowlis; on the south by Redgorton and Methven; on

the east by Redgorton. Logiealmond, or the *western* district, lies on the southern face of the first range of the Grampians, sloping towards the river Almond; the *eastern* extremity of the parish reaches almost to the river Tay, near Luncarty bleachfield. The surface is but little diversified; and with the exception of the Logiealmond hills, which are about 1800 feet above the level of the sea, there is no material elevation. The Almond, which skirts the southern boundary of the parish for a number of miles, is the only river of importance; but there are the two small streams of Shochie and Ordie, which rise in the Grampian range, and fall into the Tay. The Almond abounds in salmon and trout, and the two streams are famed for trout-fishing. In the lower district the SOIL is much varied: near the Almond it is a light alluvial mould, changing occasionally into a rich loam resting upon a gravelly subsoil; while at some distance from the river it is a hard red earth, with a considerable proportion of black loam. On the higher grounds it consists of a cold wet till, with a little peat-moss. In Moneydie Proper 2718 acres are under cultivation, and 771 in pasture; in Logiealmond 2237 are cultivated, and 4869 in pasture. About 800 acres are occupied by wood, much of which consists of Scotch fir, and is of some age; the younger plantations are chiefly of larch, spruce-fir, and oak, the last of which prevails to a great extent upon one estate. All kinds of white and green crops are produced; of the latter, potatoes form the principal article. Cattle of every description are reared, from the bulky Teeswater to the diminutive West Highland; the sheep are chiefly of the Leicester breed, especially on the low lands, being preferred both on account of their readily fattening, and for the superior value of their fleece. The best system of husbandry is followed; and the improvements which have been made in agriculture have trebled the rent of the parish within the last forty or fifty years. The draining, inclosing, and improving of waste land have advanced with great rapidity; but the most important change consists in the introduction of bone manure for turnips, which are eaten off the land by sheep. By this means, independently of some other advantages, the whole farmyard dung is reserved for the potatoes, large quantities of which are sent to the London market. The annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £3654. The rocks in the hills are chiefly blue slate; and in about the middle of the upper district is a quarry of grey freestone, of fine quality, and easily wrought. A flax spinning-mill has been established at Milnhaugh, driven by the river Almond, and employing about fifty persons. The village of Herriotfield, the only one in the parish, contains about 100 inhabitants. Logiealmond House, a seat of Sir William D. Stewart's, is partly of ancient date; it is romantically situated on the bank of the Almond. Peat and wood are used as fuel in the upper part of the parish: in the lower the people obtain English coal from Perth.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Earl of Mansfield. The stipend of the minister is £216; and there is a small manse, with a glebe of nearly nine acres of good land. The church is a plain substantial structure, with a square tower, and accommodates 460 persons with sittings: it was built about the year 1817. At Chapelhill, in Logiealmond, four miles distant, an ancient chapel was fitted up and opened by subscription, in connexion with the Establishment, in 1834, at an expense of about £150: the allowance to the minister, which is small, arises from seat-rents and collections. There is also a meeting-house in the parish belonging to the United Presbyterian Church; and the members of the Free Church have a place of worship. A parochial school is maintained in Moneydie; the master has a salary of £34, with about £10 fees, and a house and two acres of land. There is another school at Chapelhill, the master of which has a salary from the heritors of 100 merks Scots, a dwelling-house, and about two acres of land. A school, also, is attached to the United Presbyterian meeting-house. The usual branches are taught in all these schools, with the addition of the classics and French, if required, in the parochial school. A small library belongs to the congregation of the Established Church, and another to the United Presbyterian body.

MONIFIETH, a parish, in the county of FORFAR; containing 3471 inhabitants, of whom 308 are in the village of Monifieth, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Dundee. The name of this place, written in ancient records *Moniefuith*, *Monefuit*, and *Monefut*, is of Celtic origin, signifying "the moss of the stag", and is supposed to be descriptive of the state of a portion of the parish in former times, in connexion with the sport here carried on. A deep stratum of moss, now covered by the sandy links along the Firth of Tay, is the depository of many stags' horns; and King David I., according to tradition, had a hunting-seat here. The Culdees were in ancient times settled at this place, and the remains of a religious edifice that belonged to them were discovered in 1812, in digging the foundations of the present church. There were anciently the four chapelries of Monifieth, Broughty, Eglismonichty, and Kingennie, with some minor charges, all which were ultimately consolidated into one parochial benefice; and about the end of the twelfth century, Gilbert, third Earl of Angus, gave the church of Monifieth, with the churches of Murroes, Kirriemuir, and Strathdighty, to the abbey of Arbroath. His countess, Matilda, added the whole land on the south side of the church; and afterwards, Monifieth continued to be dependent on the abbey until the Reformation. The PARISH, which is of an oblong shape, is bounded on the south by the Firth of Tay, and is five miles long, and from one and a half to three and a half miles broad; comprising 6054 acres, of which 4574 are under cultivation, 926 in pasture, chiefly links, and 554 in plantations. Its coast is about three miles and a half in length, and is low and sandy, without any harbour: numerous small craft and boats run up the beech to land goods at different places, and are left dry upon the shore at the ebb of the tide. The surface gradually rises from the Tay towards the north; a ridge, partly cultivated and partly planted, crosses it in the middle; and the lands attain at the northern extremity an elevation of 500 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is cold in the northern quarter, but mild and salubrious in the south; and the scenery is enlivened by the Dighty stream: this stream empties itself into the Tay, and on its banks are several mills and manufacturing works.

In the north the SOIL rests upon a cold tilly bed, but is gradually assuming an improved character, under the process of thorough-draining: from the eminences that

intersect the middle of the district, down to the shore of the Tay, the land is rich and fertile, producing excellent and very heavy crops. Every kind of grain, and the usual green crops, are raised. Large quantities of potatoes especially are grown, of superior quality, and principally for the Dundee market; and dairy-farming is carried on to a considerable extent for the supply of the same place. Little stock is reared in the parish. The farms let on leases of nineteen years vary in size from 100 to 300 acres; there are two or three farms of less extent, and a great number of allotments of not more than five, ten, and fifteen acres each. Scarcely any land capable of improvement now remains waste; the rent of some tracts is only about £1, but that of the best about £4, per acre. In the south the prevailing rock is whinstone; that in the north is a superior kind of stone adapted for pavement, and a quarry of which has been in operation, it is supposed, for nearly 300 years. The annual value of real property in the parish is £14,642. Grange, the ancient seat of the Durhams, has been replaced by a new mansion pleasantly situated about half a mile from the shore; the old edifice was rendered famous by the escape of Erskine of Dun, and for an attempt of the same kind, that was nearly successful, of the Marquess of Montrose, when on his way to Edinburgh after his capture at Assynt. Linlathen is a large structure on the banks of the Dighty; and at Laws a mansion has been lately built, in an ornamental style, commanding very fine views of the surrounding country.

Several villages formerly existed here, including two of considerable size, called Cadgerton and Fyntrack or Fintry, of which no vestiges now remain. The parish at present contains the villages of Broughty-Ferry, Monifieth, and Drumsturdy; and another populous village is springing up on the links of Barnhill, Lord Panmure having begun to let ground there on building-leases of ninety-nine years. A few of the inhabitants are employed in weaving: the yarn is generally brought from Dundee, by persons regularly employed for that purpose, who take it to the weavers around, and carry the work back to Dundee. A spinning-mill, situated at the mouth of the Dighty, and driven partly by water and partly by steam, occupies about 120 or 130 hands; and half a mile further up the stream is a bleaching-work, engaging as many as 100 persons. A foundry, and some works for making machinery, in the village of Monifieth, give occupation to about 100 hands; and there is also an old-established cart and plough manufactory. The salmon-fishery pursued along the coast, rented at £325, returns about £740 a year; and the value of the white-fishing, which is carried on chiefly by the inhabitants of Broughty-Ferry, a populous watering-place and fishing-village, amounts to upwards of £5000 per annum: haddock, cod, ling, soles, whiting, and other fish, are sent to the Dundee market; and there is an establishment for curing cod, at which a considerable quantity is prepared for exportation. Broughty-Ferry also contains two rope-works, a brewery, and the other usual establishments necessary for a large population. It is in very high repute as a sea-bathing place; the houses are rapidly increasing in number, and the population is upwards of 2000. The salubrity of the climate, the facility for railway travelling, and the suitableness of the beach for bathing, have also caused a considerable influx of strangers into the village of Monifieth, and the want of accommodation in the village alone prevents their numbers from being greatly increased. The fuel in general use is coal from England; but brushwood is also consumed to some extent. The railway and the turnpike-road from Dundee to Arbroath pass through the southern part of the parish, and the public road from Dundee to Brechin skirts the north-western boundary. A sub-post-office is established in the village of Broughty-Ferry. The principal market for the sale of produce is Dundee. A fair used to be held every half-year for cattle, horses, &c., which was at one time of some repute, but at length dwindled away.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of Lord Panmure: the minister's stipend is £255, with a manse, and a glebe of four acres and a half valued at £12. 10. per annum. The church, built in 1813, is situated at the southern extremity of the parish, on the brink of the Tay, and contains sittings for 1100 persons. A chapel, with accommodation for 720 persons, was erected in 1826 at Broughty-Ferry, and now forms the chapel of a quoad sacra parish: the minister, who receives about £150 per annum, derived from seat-rents and collections, is elected by the male communicants. In the same village are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Church. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £25. 13., with a house, and about £35 fees. Two female schools, and a school for infants, are supported by Mr. Erskine of Linlathen; and there are two schools partially endowed; also a good school in connexion with the church at Broughty-Ferry. The parish contains two public libraries and two savings' banks. There is a bequest of £100 Scots yearly, partly for poor scholars, and partly towards the poor's fund.

Broughty Castle, situated on a rock jutting into the Tay, near the western limit of the parish, is a very ancient structure. It was garrisoned by the English after the victory at Musselburgh, in 1547, as the key commanding the river Tay, which is here about a mile broad. After repeated attempts to reduce it, without success, it was stormed and carried in 1550 by De Thermes, commander of the allied army of the Scots, French, and Germans, and was subsequently dismantled. All that now remains is a large square keep, used as a signal-tower by the coast-guard. Upon the hill of Laws, about the middle of the parish, are the remains of a vitrified fort; and not far from this spot is the Gallow-hill of Ethiebeaton. A little to the north of Linlathen is a large heap of stones called Cairn-Greg, where it is said a famous Scottish chieftain, whose name was Greg or Gregory, fell in battle. On the summit of a small knoll near Kingennie is a circle of large stones called St. Bride's ring, supposed to have been a place of worship dedicated to St. Bride, from whom the neighbouring parish of Panbride took its name.—See Broughty-Ferry.

MONIKIE, a parish, in the county of Forfar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Muirdrum; containing, with the villages of Craigton, Guildie, and Guildiemuir, and the hamlet of Bankhead, 1317 inhabitants. This parish is supposed to have derived its name, of Gaelic origin, from the character of its surface, rising into an elevated tract of upland moss. It is said to have been the scene of the death of Camus, the Danish general, who, after the defeat of his army by Malcolm II., was slain here;

in commemoration of which event, a stone pillar in the form of a cross was erected on one of the hills, thence called Camustane. The extreme length of the parish, from north-west to south-east, is about seven miles, and its greatest breadth rather more than five; comprising an area of nearly 6000 acres, of which 4450 are arable, 500 woodland, and the remainder moor and waste. Its surface is marked by two ranges of hills, stretching from east to west in a nearly parallel direction, and dividing the parish into three several portions, which differ materially in climate and soil. Of these, the range lying to the south of the Downie hills, and sloping towards the mouth of the Tay, has a rich and fertile soil resting upon trap and gravel, and producing abundant crops of grain of all kinds, and especially of wheat and barley of excellent quality. The soil in the central district, which is a valley between two ranges of hills rising to the height of 400 feet above the level of the sea, is in many parts a thin black loam on a wet and tilly substratum, difficult to work, and producing only oats: in other parts the subsoil is gravelly, and good crops of wheat, barley, and oats are raised. The third portion, which has an elevation in some parts of about 500 feet, is a swampy tract of moorland, extending along the northern boundary of the parish, and of which only very small portions are cultivated with any success. The Downie hills are chiefly of whinstone of good quality for building and for roads, with sandstone, which is quarried to a considerable extent; and in the northern district is an extensive bed of slatestone, well adapted for pavements. Beautiful specimens of agate, spar, and jasper are found in the trap-rock of the Downie hills; and along the summit of the range is a great variety of plants.

The system of agriculture has been progressively improving for a considerable time, and is now in a very efficient state: the chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and potatoes, for all of which a ready market is found in Dundee, whither, also, the produce of the dairy-lands is sent. The farm houses and offices are substantial and commodiously arranged. Considerable attention is paid to the breed of cattle, under the auspices of the agricultural societies of the county; and all the modern improvements in implements of husbandry have been generally adopted. The plantations are chiefly of fir; but they are not in a very flourishing state, and there are still some large tracts of waste that might be planted with greater success. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3151. The principal villages are Craigton and Guildie, the former containing 162 and the latter 158 inhabitants, who during winter are mostly employed in the weaving of linen for the manufacturers in the neighbouring towns of Dundee and Arbroath. Great facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Dundee to Arbroath, and by the Dundee and Arbroath railway. At Denfiend, on the old road from Dundee to Brechin, a strong massive bridge of one arch is erected over a precipitous chasm fifty-five feet in depth. Some years ago, a proposal was made for supplying the town of Dundee with water from the highest district of this parish, and surveys were made, and an act of parliament obtained, when some difficulties arose as to the manner in which the inhabitants were to be assessed; an expensive law-suit followed, and the proposed object was abandoned. In the year 1844, however, a new company was formed, fresh surveys made, and in the session of 1845 an act was passed, giving the company the necessary powers for executing their works. According to the plan, the water from the springs was to be collected, and conducted by an aqueduct upwards of two miles in length to a reservoir and clearing-basin, together covering more than ninety acres, a little to the west of the village of Craigton; the water to be thence conveyed by another aqueduct and pipes, a distance of above nine miles, to Dundee.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns: the minister's stipend is £239. 16. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum; patron, the Crown. Monikie church is a substantial structure erected in 1812, and contains 900 sittings. There is a place of worship belonging to the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £20 per annum. Other schools are supported principally by the fees; the master of one of them has a house rent free, and a small annual gratuity from the Kirk Session. On the hill of Camustane is a handsome column 105 feet in height, rising from a rusticated pedestal containing a room for visiters and accommodations for the keeper. It was erected in 1839 by the tenantry of Lord Panmure, the principal landed proprietor, as a testimonial of their attachment to a landlord who, during a long life, has made the interest and comfort of his tenants his peculiar care. From the visiters' room, in which is a bust of his lordship by Chantrey, a spiral staircase leads to the balustrade above the capital of the column, which is surmounted by an ornamental vase. Affleck Castle, though long uninhabited, is still entire, and forms an interesting memorial of baronial grandeur. Hynd Castle, on the northern boundary of the parish, is an ancient square tower, of smaller dimensions, situated on an artificial mound. There is also a tumulus near the western extremity of the parish, called Hare Cairn, supposed to cover the remains of persons who fell in some hostile encounter near the spot.

MONIMAIL, a parish, in the district of CUPAR, county of FIFE; including the villages of Letham and Easter Fernie, and containing 1162 inhabitants, of whom 117 are in the village of Monimail, 5½ miles (W.) from Cupar. The name of this place is of uncertain derivation, but most probably of Celtic origin. The archbishops of St. Andrew's had a palace here, which was occasionally their summer residence; and there is still remaining an ancient tower, supposed to have been added to the original building by Cardinal Beaton, who resided at Monimail in 1562. The parish is of elliptical form, extending at its extreme length for about six miles, and in its greatest breadth to about five miles; and comprises 6000 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 2000 meadow and pasture, and 500 woodland and plantations. Its surface is varied, rising in the northern part into a continuous range of hills, of which Mount Hill is the highest, and in the southern part forming a broad tract of nearly level ground, intersected by numerous streamlets that fall into the river Eden. On the summit of Mount Hill is a stately column more than 100 feet in height, erected to the memory of General Lord Hopetoun, and which forms a conspicuous and interesting object in the landscape. The soil consists generally of decom-

posed rock and vegetable earth, interspersed with occasional beds of clay, but in some parts comprises sand and gravel. Agriculture is highly improved, and the rotation plan of husbandry prevails, with due regard to the quality of the soil; the crops are barley, oats, wheat, turnips, and potatoes, of which last great quantities are raised, and shipped for the London market. The pastures are usually good, and great attention is paid to the cattle, which are of the Fifeshire, Ayrshire, and Tees-water breeds; the Fifeshire are preferred for breeding, and the Ayrshire for the dairy. Few sheep are reared; but considerable numbers, of the Cheviot and black-faced breeds, are bought in the autumn, and fed on turnips during the winter. The lands are well drained and fenced, and the farm houses substantial. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9463.

The plantations, principally on the lands belonging to the gentlemen's seats, consist of Scotch fir, larch, beech, oak, ash, elm, and plane; they are well managed and generally thriving. In the north of the parish the substratum is mostly whinstone, and in the south, sandstone: there are strata of coal in several parts, but no works have been opened, and the principal fuel is therefore brought from Markinch and Dysart. Melville, the property of the Earl of Leven and Melville, is an elegant modern mansion, beautifully situated in a well-disposed demesne embellished with plantations. Fernie Castle is an ancient structure of great strength, and said to have been one of the castles of Macduff. Cunoquhie is finely situated in a richly-planted demesne; and Balgarvie is also a handsome edifice with grounds tastefully embellished. The weaving of linen is carried on extensively at the village of Letham, affording employment to a great number of persons, who work with hand-looms in their own dwellings. Communication with the principal towns in the district is facilitated by good roads, and by the Dundee section of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. There are two parochial libraries, one containing a well-chosen collection of volumes on general literature, and the other exclusively appropriated to religious subjects. Monimail is within the presbytery of Cupar, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Earl of Leven: the minister's stipend is about £272, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum. The church, which is inconveniently situated near one extremity of the parish, is a handsome building with a tower; it was erected in 1796, and affords accommodation for a congregation of 600 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Monimail parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £24 fees, and a house and garden. There are four other schools, which are supported partly by private subscription, and partly by the fees: two of them are female schools.

MONIVAIRD or MONZIEVAIRD, and STROWAN, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 3 miles (N. W.) from Crieff; containing 853 inhabitants. The word Monivaird is a corruption of the Gaelic term *Moivard*, or *Monvard*, signifying "the hill of the bards". Strowan is corrupted from Rowen, Rowan, or Ronan, a saint who flourished about the middle of the seventh century, who was eminent for learning, and is said to have been in possession of the estate now called Strowan; he also gave name to a spring and a lake here, and to a festival held in the place. The two parishes are supposed to have been united about 200 years; but the church of each was kept distinct, and retained for public worship, till the year 1804, when a new church was built in a central part for the use of the whole population. The church of St. Servanus, or Serf, at Monivaird, is thought to have been given by the Earl of Strathearn, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, to the monastery of Inchaffrey. In 1511, in the reign of James IV., the sacred edifice was the scene of a bloody strife between the clans of the Murrays and the Drummonds, the former of whom, being out-numbered and in great danger, had fled thither and concealed themselves. But their hiding-place being discovered by an accidental circumstance, and all the men refusing to surrender, the Drummonds set fire to the building, which was soon burnt to the ground; and the victims, amounting, according to the account of Sir Walter Scott in his *Legend of Montrose*, to eight score men, with their wives and children, were consumed by the flames. The Master of Drummond, William, son of John first Lord Drummond, was immediately afterwards apprehended by order of the king, and conveyed to Stirling, where, with several of his followers, he was shortly executed. Upon digging the foundations for the mausoleum of the Murray family, in 1809, on the site of the old thatched church, some charred wood and a large quantity of human bones confusedly heaped together were found, supposed to have been the result of the conflagration in 1511.

An old castle situated on the north of the loch of Monivaird is said to have belonged to Red Cumyn, the rival of Bruce: it is called Castle-Cuggy, is exceedingly strong, and was inhabited during the time of Cromwell by Sir William Murray, the first baronet of Ochtertyre. The residence of the Malises or Grahams, Earls of Strathearn, was also in the parish of Monivaird, the castle occupying the summit of Tom-a-chastel. It was burnt down, according to tradition, while inhabited by some ladies of note, who perished in the flames. One of them is conjectured to have been Joanna, daughter of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, and of the Princess of the Orkneys, and wife of the Earl de Warenne; who, in consequence of her treasonable practices against King Robert I., had been condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the keep of this castle by the Black parliament held at Scone in 1320. No events of historical importance have occurred in connexion with the parish in recent times. In the autumn of 1839, the locality was visited by some severe shocks of earthquake, passing along from the north-west to the south-east, and which were partially felt as far as Inverness, the banks of Loch Awe, Dunbar, and Berwick. Shocks had been occasionally felt for the previous fifty years; but these last were far more serious, and so much alarmed the inhabitants of the district, by shaking the houses from top to bottom, for several miles round, that most of the people residing at the adjacent village of Comrie spent the whole night in the streets, or in the churches, which were opened for prayer. Similar shocks have occurred since, but much more slightly. During the winter of 1843-4, when the loch of Monivaird was frozen over with very thick ice, there was an earthquake that rent the ice on the loch in three parallel lines running from east to west: it occurred on a Sunday, when the people were at church, and some pieces of plaster fell from the roof of the building; but the alarm was only momentary.

The PARISH is situated in the district of Strathearn, and is about nine miles long from north to south, and six miles broad. It approaches in form to an oval figure; but two tracts stretch into the contiguous parish of Comrie (and are annexed to it ecclesiastically): one of these is on the south-west, in the direction of Glenartney, and the other up Glenlednock, towards the north or north-west. The number of acres comprised in the whole is between 21,000 and 22,000; about 3000 acres are cultivated, 2000 occupied by wood, and the remainder in pasture. The surface is hilly and mountainous, but well watered and richly wooded, and partakes to a considerable extent of the milder and more picturesque features of Lowland, combined with the bolder and more romantic scenery of Highland, districts. A ridge of the Grampians runs along the northern boundary from east to west; and though bare and craggy at the summit, yet in its slope to the beautiful vale of Earn it is clothed with large plantations of forest-trees, which form a striking and interesting feature in the scenery. The highest elevation in this chain is Benchonzie, or "the mossy mountain", so called from an area of about forty acres on its top being covered with a light-coloured moss; it rises about 2922 feet above the level of the sea. At the south-eastern extremity of the parish is Turleum, a hill about 1400 feet high, connected with the lower parts of the northern ridge by a series of conical hills partly clothed with copse, and crowned with lofty firs. This line of hills crosses the valley of the Earn, and consists of the eminences of Laggan, Drummachargan, and Tom-a-chastel. On the last of these, most romantically situated, is the monument erected to the memory of General Sir David Baird, the hero of Seringapatam; it is an obelisk of fine Aberdeen granite, eighty-two feet high, and an exact resemblance of Cleopatra's Needle.

The valley separating Monivaird on the north from the district of Strowan on the south, presents the most rich and diversified scenery, comprehending hill and dale, wood and water, finely contrasted with the adjacent mountains of various size and figure; while in the distance appear the stately heights of Benchonzie, Benvoirlich, and Benmore. Most of the hills abound in all kinds of game; and on the celebrated cliffs of Glen-Turret the eagle annually builds her nest and rears her young, not unfrequently, in time of scarcity of game, making great depredations among the flocks by carrying off young lambs. This glen was formerly famed for its breed of falcons; and here was procured the pair presented to George III. at his coronation, by the Duke of Atholl, in token of the tenure by which he held the Isle of Man under the crown of England. The largest loch in the parish is Loch Turret, embosomed in Glen-Turret, at the foot of Benchonzie; it is about a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, and well stocked with trout, pike, and perch. Loch Ouan, in the same glen, is remarkable for the number of trout taken in it; and among several small lakes in the lower part of the parish, prolific in tench, eel, and other kinds of fish, is Loch Monivaird, covering an extent of about forty acres: it is situated at the base of a wood, and for many years yielded large quantities of shell-marl. The river Earn, issuing from the loch of the same name, in the parish of Comrie, passes through this and other parishes, and after a winding course of about thirty-six miles, falls into the Tay at Rhynd. It is joined on the east, near Crieff, by a stream issuing from Loch Turret, and which, in its precipitous course of about six miles, is marked by many powerful falls. One of these, called the falls of Ochtertyre, and situated in the heart of a thickly-wooded dell, is exceedingly beautiful, the water descending with tumultuous uproar for thirty feet: opposite to it, in a romantic spot, a grotto has been cut in the rock by the proprietor, for the accommodation of visiters; while a bridge has been thrown over the stream a little below. The Barvic, another rapid stream, running along the north-eastern boundary, separates Monivaird from Monzie; and after an impetuous course of four miles through a romantic ravine, displaying a number of beautiful cascades, it falls at last into the Turret.

The SOIL on the lower grounds is light and gravelly, and on the sides of the rivers, for the most part, alluvial; producing excellent crops, especially of barley. Barley and oats are the kinds of grain chiefly raised. Of the latter, the Flemish are sown on the best soils, and the Irish on the worst; the Angus-shire sort being preferred for clayey grounds. Turnips and potatoes, and various kinds of grasses, also form a considerable portion of the produce, and alternate with the white crops in the rotation system of husbandry, which, with the usual modern improvements, is successfully followed here. The ordinary sheep are the black-faced, Leicester sheep however being kept on ornamental grounds; the cattle in the higher parts are the Highland breed, and in the lower, crosses with the Teeswater and Ayrshire. Draining has been carried on to some extent; and within the present century the inclosures and farm-buildings have received considerable attention. Much has been effected through the encouragement afforded by the premiums of the Strathearn Agricultural Society, instituted in 1809, by the late Sir P. Murray, Bart. In general the rocks are covered with moss, turf, and peat, a supply of the last of which for fuel is obtained from Glen-Turret; barked-oak, also, is much used for fire-wood, and coal brought from a distance is burnt in considerable quantities. The strata in the mountains consist chiefly of clay-slate and red sandstone; a slate-quarry has been opened, and several freestone quarries are in operation, one of them producing a material of excellent quality. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6000.

Much of the natural wood is thought to have formed part of the ancient Caledonian forest. In this parish the trees comprise oak, ash, elm, pine, birch, plane, and laburnum, ornamentally disposed, and displaying in different directions a profusion of ever-varying and beautifully-tinted foliage. Within the last thirty or forty years, large tracts, belts, and clumps of hard and other kinds of wood have been planted, especially on the estate of Ochtertyre, on which stands the mansion of the principal heritor, Sir Wm. Keith Murray, Bart. The Murray family is the oldest in the parish, having been founded by Patrick, third son of Sir David Murray, sixth baron of Tullibardine, ancestor of the Atholl family, who died in 1476. Ochtertyre is a modern structure, beautifully situated on a richly-wooded slope; it commands fine views, and is ornamented with superior gardens. The park, which comprehends part of the plain of Monivaird, was the place, according to Chalmers, where Kenneth IV., King of Scotland, was slain in battle in the year 1003; and a mountain overlooking the plain is still called *Cairn-chainachan*, or "Kenneth's cairn". In the

parish are also the mansion of Lawers, a tasteful Ionic building, embosomed in wood; and Strowan and Clathick, two modern convenient residences. Two turnpike-roads run between Crieff and Comrie, one passing on the north side of the Earn, through Monivaird, and the other on the south, through Strowan; and there are several good stone bridges over the rivers. The chief communication is with Crieff and Comrie, the former place half a mile distant from the parish boundary on the east, and the latter somewhat nearer on the western side. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the gift of the Earl of Kinnoull: the minister's stipend is £261, with a manse, and a glebe of twelve acres valued at £30 per annum. The church was built in 1804, and contains 600 sittings. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, and £15 fees. There is a parochial library of about 250 volumes, chiefly religious. Many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood; and a cross with the initials J. N. R. J. (*Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*) is still to be seen near the mansion-house of Strowan, pointing out the site where the market of that place was held.

MONKEIGIE and KINKELL, county of Aberdeen.—See Keith-Hall.

MONKLAND, NEW or EAST, a parish, in the Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 11 miles (E. by N.) from Glasgow; containing, with the market-town of Airdrie, the former quoad sacra parish of Clarkston, and the villages of Greengairs, Riggend, Wattstown, and others, 20,511 inhabitants, of whom 3567 are in the country portions of the parish. This place originally formed part of an extensive district which, in the middle of the twelfth century, was granted by Malcolm IV. to the abbey of Newbottle, and thence obtained the appellation of Monkland. The abbots held their courts for the barony in a chapel at Kipps, which was destroyed at the time of the Reformation, but of which there were some remains till the close of the last century, when they were obliterated by the plough. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the barony of Monkland was divided into two portions, that to the east being erected into a separate parish, and called New Monkland, to distinguish it from the western portion, which has the appellation of Old Monkland. New Monkland is bounded on the north by the river Luggie, and on the south, like Old Monkland, by the North Calder water. It is nearly ten miles in length and seven miles in extreme breadth, comprising about 35,000 acres, of which the greater portion is arable and in good cultivation, and the remainder pasture and waste. Though not diversified with hills of any remarkable height, the surface rises gradually from the shores of the Luggie and the Calder to an elevation of almost 700 feet above the level of the sea, forming a central ridge that extends throughout the whole length of the parish from east to west. The rivers are, the Luggie, which has its source in Dumbartonshire, and flowing westward along the boundary of the parish, falls into the Kelvin at Kirkintilloch; and the Calder, which, issuing from the Black loch, on the eastern border of the parish, forms its southern boundary, as already stated, and flows into the Clyde near Daldowie House in the parish of Old Monkland. The spacious reservoir of the Monkland and the Forth and Clyde canals, is situated partly in this parish, and partly in the adjoining parish of Bertram-Shotts; it is of very irregular form, and about 300 acres in extent. The Monkland canal, begun in 1770, and since greatly extended and improved, runs near the border of the parish. This canal is about twelve miles in length, thirty-five feet wide at the surface, but diminishing to twenty-six feet at the bottom, and six feet in depth. It receives a considerable part of its supply from the river Calder, and, by means of two locks near Airdrie, and eight near Glasgow, is raised 113 feet above the level of the Forth and Clyde canal. Terminating at Glasgow, where it communicates by a cut with the Forth and Clyde line, it affords great facilities of conveyance for the mineral and agricultural produce of the district it passes through.

The soil in the north and west is a strong rich clay, alternated with portions of lighter and drier quality, and in the central and eastern portions mossy, but not unfertile. The chief crops are, grain of all kinds, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. Flax was formerly raised in great abundance, but for some years it has been little grown. The system of husbandry has been gradually advancing, and several tracts of waste land have been brought into profitable cultivation. Ploughing matches take place annually, at which prizes are awarded to the successful competitors; and most of the more recent improvements in the construction of implements have been adopted. The cattle, of which considerable numbers are reared in the pastures, are chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, and great attention is paid to their improvement. There are scarcely any plantations, except around the houses of the landed proprietors; and the want of timber, both for ornament and shelter, is much felt.

The chief source of prosperity to the parish is its mineral produce. Among the principal substrata are whinstone and sandstone, which are largely quarried for the roads and for building purposes: limestone is also found in several places, but it is not much wrought, lime from Cumbernauld, and dung from Airdrie, being almost exclusively employed in farming. Coal and ironstone of excellent quality prevail nearly in every part in great abundance, and are in most extensive operation. The seams of coal range from three to nine feet in thickness: the principal varieties are the Ell, the Pyotshaw, the Humph, the Main coal, and the splint; and smithy-coal and blind-coal are wrought in various parts. There are not less than forty different collieries at present in operation, the produce of which is conveyed partly by the Monkland canal or by railway to Glasgow, and thence to the Highlands and the coasts of Ireland; and partly by the Kirkintilloch railway to Kirkintilloch, and thence by the Forth and Clyde canal to Edinburgh. The ironstone, of very rich quality, occurs partly in balls, and partly in seams, of which the most usual are the muscle and the black-band; the black-band is by far the most valuable, and is generally found at fourteen fathoms below the seam of splint-coal. There are as many as ninety iron-mines in operation; the produce is sent to the works of the Carron Company, the Clyde, the Calder, the Gartsherrie, the Chapel-Hall, and other works. The working of these mines and collieries affords constant employment to thousands of the industrious classes, and has contributed greatly to the increase of the population,

and to the growing prosperity of the adjoining districts. To the mineral wealth of the parish may, indeed, be attributed the existence of the flourishing town of Airdrie, and of the numerous thriving villages that have sprung up within its limits, and of which all the inhabitants are more or less occupied either in the mines and collieries, or in the various works to which they have given rise. The annual value of real property in New Monkland amounts to £35,967.

In this parish the principal mansion-houses are, Airdrie House, the seat of Sir William Alexander, superior of the town of Airdrie; Monkland House, the property of the Hon. William Elphinstone; Rochsoles; Auchingray; and Easter and Wester Moffat. The town of Airdrie, the village of Clarkston, and the villages of Ballochney, Greengairs, Riggend, Wattstown, and others, are all described under their respective heads. In addition to the great numbers of persons engaged in the collieries and mines, many of the inhabitants are employed in various branches of trade and manufacture; the principal is that of cotton, for which there are large mills at Airdrie and Clarkston. A considerable number of people are occupied in hand-loom weaving at their own dwellings, for the manufacturers of Glasgow; and there are also a brewery and a distillery, both conducted on a very extensive scale. There is a post-office at Airdrie, which has three deliveries daily; and two fairs, numerously attended, and amply supplied with cattle and with different kinds of merchandise, are held there annually in May and November. In 1846 an act of parliament was passed to erect the parishes of New and Old Monkland, and parts of the parishes of Bothwell and Bertram-Shotts, into a police district, with an efficient police force. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, which intersects the southern part of the parish from east to west; by the road from Stirling to Carlisle, which crosses it from north to south; by the Monkland canal; and by the Caledonian, the Kirkintilloch, the Ballochney, and the Slamannan railways.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend is £265. 7. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £11. 10. per annum; patrons, the heritors and elders. New Monkland church, situated on an eminence in the western district of the parish, was built in 1777, and substantially repaired in 1817, and is a neat plain structure containing 1200 sittings. Several additional churches have been erected within the last few years; and to all of them quoad sacra districts were for a time annexed under act of the General Assembly. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, Cameronians, Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The parochial school is attended by about fifty children; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average £30 per annum. Schoolrooms have been built at Airdrie, Clarkston, Greengairs, Coathill, &c. The New Monkland Orphan Society is supported by subscription, and affords clothing and instruction to eighty children. Near Airdrie is a mineral well, the water of which is strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur; it was once in high repute, but is at present little used.

MONKLAND, OLD, a parish, in the Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Airdrie; containing, with the former quoad sacra parishes of Crosshill and Gartsherrie, and numerous populous villages, 19,709 inhabitants, of whom 4022 are in the country districts. This place was included in the district granted by charter of Malcolm IV. to the monks of Newbottle Abbey, and thence called Monkland, of which the greater portion, soon after the Reformation, became the property of Sir Thomas Hamilton, who was created Earl of Melrose, and subsequently Earl of Haddington. The lands passed from the Haddington family to the Clellands, from whom they were purchased in 1639 by James, Marquess of Hamilton; and in the reign of Charles II. they were sold by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, to the college of Glasgow. Monkland was divided about the year 1650 into two distinct parishes, called respectively Old and New Monkland; the former comprehends the western, and the latter the eastern portion of the district. OLD MONKLAND is bounded on the west by the river Clyde, and is about ten miles in length and four miles and a half in extreme breadth; the number of acres has not been ascertained. The surface is generally level, in few parts attaining any considerable elevation; on the west it slopes gently towards the Clyde. There are several tracts of moss, in the aggregate amounting to nearly 1500 acres; and about 1200 acres in plantations. The principal rivers are the Clyde and the North Calder; the latter, bounding the parish on the south, flows between banks richly wooded into the Clyde at Daldowie. There are several burns that intersect the parish in various directions; and also some lakes, of which Bishop loch covers about eighty, Woodend loch fifty, and Lochend forty acres of ground. These lakes abound with pike, some of which are of large size. The ancient bishops of Glasgow are supposed to have had their summer residence on the side of Bishop Loch; whence the name.

Along the banks of the Clyde and the Calder the SOIL is a strong clay, by good management resembling loam, and producing luxuriant crops of wheat: towards the centre is a light sand, well adapted for oats and potatoes; and to the north the soil is mossy, in some parts much improved. The crops are wheat, oats, potatoes, peas, beans, turnips, and flax, which last was formerly raised in much larger quantities than at present. The system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the auspices of the New Farming Society, established here about the year 1830. The farm houses and buildings are in general substantial and commodious, and the lands are well inclosed with fences of thorn. The cattle are of the Ayrshire, and the horses of the Clydesdale breed, and very great attention is paid to their improvement: prizes have at different times been awarded at the Highland Society's cattle-shows, for specimens of live-stock reared in the parish. The substrata are coal, ironstone, and various other minerals, of which there are extensive beds also in the adjoining parish of New Monkland; and the working of the several mines, and the establishment of iron-works, have led to the erection of numerous villages. Among the villages in this parish are Calderbank, containing 1064, Carmyle 238, Causeyside 367, Dundyvan 1298, New Dundyvan 2202, Faskine 408, Greenend 502, and Langloan, containing 1111 inhabitants. The quoad sacra parishes of Crosshill and Gartsherrie contained,

the former the villages of Baillieston, Barachnie, Broomhouse, Craigend, West Merrystone, and Swinton; and the latter, those of Coatbridge, Coatdyke, Gartcloss, Gartsherrie, East Merrystone, and Summerlee. Some of the principal COAL-WORKS are at Gartsherrie, where five seams of coal are found, in beds varying from two to four feet in thickness. At Gartcloss are three seams, of which the lowest is thirty fathoms in depth; at Gartgill, three seams, at forty fathoms' lowest depth; at Gunnie, seams of every kind, at depths varying from twenty-seven to fifty fathoms; and at Drumpellier, four seams at nearly similar depths with the preceding. At the Calder iron-works are two mines, one forty and the other 100 fathoms deep, containing all the varieties. At Palace-Craig ironstone is found alternating with the coal, in seams from twelve to eighteen inches thick. At Faskine, where the first mine was opened, splint-coal was found in 1791, at a depth of seventy-five fathoms; and at Whiteflat, where are two pits at the depth of forty fathoms, black-band ironstone occurs in seams of eighteen inches. There are also coal-works at Netherhouse, Easterhouse, Mount Vernon, and Rosehall, the last on a very extensive scale.

The ironstone occurs in various parts of the district, in seams of different thickness and quality. The black-band ironstone is found on the lands of Monkland House, Faskine, Garturk, Lower Coats, and Dundyvan, in seams from fourteen to eighteen inches thick, yielding from thirty to forty per cent. of iron; these seams occupy an area of nearly ten square miles. At Palace-Craig, the upper black-band occurs in seams of eighteen inches, at sixteen fathoms below the splint-coal, and is of rather inferior quality. In part of the lands of Airdrie Hill, in the parish of New Monkland, is a seam of ironstone varying from two to four feet in thickness; it is of the black-band species. Red freestone is quarried at Langloan: white freestone of very fine texture is wrought at Souterhouse, Garturk, Summerlee, Coatdyke, and other places, chiefly for use in the manufacture of iron; and whinstone is quarried at Rawmone and Easterhill. Considerable remains are still to be seen of ancient wood; and the numerous plantations, which are in a thriving condition, add much beauty to the scenery of the parish, and, combining with the high state of cultivation and the luxuriance of the meadows and pastures, give to it the appearance of an extensive garden. There are many handsome houses belonging to the proprietors, and to others connected with the mines and works in the parish and its immediate vicinity.

The chief trade is the IRON manufacture, for which several very extensive works have been established here, the abundant supply of ironstone and coal and other facilities for the purpose having long since rendered this place a great seat of the manufacture. The Gartsherrie works, belonging to Messrs. W. Baird and Co., employ sixteen blast furnaces for smelting ore. The Dundyvan works, the property of Mr. J. Wilson, have nine furnaces; the works belonging to the Monkland Iron Company, five furnaces in operation; and the Clyde iron-works, the property of James Dunlop, Esq., five furnaces, of which at present four are in operation. The Summerlee works, belonging to Messrs. Wilson and Co., employ five furnaces, to which two are about to be added. The Calder works, belonging to Messrs. W. Dixon and Co., situated on the border of Bothwell parish, have six furnaces in operation; and the Langloan works, five furnaces. The quantity of pig-iron manufactured annually in these several establishments is in the aggregate 280,000 tons, in the production of which nearly 850,000 tons of coal are consumed. The Monkland Iron Company are erecting mills and forges for the manufacture of bar-iron, on a scale sufficient for the making of 230 tons of malleable iron weekly; and the Dundyvan Company are carrying out similar arrangements on a still more extensive scale. The steam-engines used in the works are of very great power; and the introduction of the hot-blast instead of the cold-air in the management of the furnaces, by which the consumption of fuel is much diminished, is now generally adopted in the works. This important discovery, first made by Mr. Sadler in 1798, was carried into partial effect by the Rev. Mr. Stirling, of Kilmarnock, who obtained a patent in 1816. Improvements were made in the process by J. B. Neilson, Esq., of Glasgow, in 1828. Mr. Dixon, of the Calder iron-works, subsequently discovered that, by the adoption of the hot-air blast, common pit-coal might be substituted for coke, previously used; and Messrs. Baird, of Gartsherrie, by some improvements on Mr. Neilson's process, ultimately brought the invention to its present efficiency.

The nearest market-town is Airdrie, on the confines of the parish. Facility of communication is afforded by excellent roads, of which the turnpike-road from Edinburgh, by Airdrie, to Glasgow, passes through the parish. There are also five railways for the conveyance of goods and passengers, the Caledonian, the Monkland and Kirkintilloch, the Wishaw and Coltness, the Ballochney, and the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge. *The Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway* connects the rich coal districts in this parish and New Monkland, within ten miles of the city of Glasgow, with the Forth and Clyde canal near the town of Kirkintilloch: the original act was obtained in 1824. *The Wishaw and Coltness railway* extends from the termination in this parish of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, southward, to the estates of Wishaw, Coltness, and Allanton. The *Caledonian* line runs north-eastward, to Castlecary: the *Ballochney*, eastward; and the *Garnkirk* line, westward. *The Monkland canal* to Glasgow passes nearly through the whole length of this parish, in which it has its commencement. This canal was begun in 1770, and since 1792 has undergone various improvements. Its length from Woodhall, about two miles south-east of Airdrie, to the basin at Glasgow, is twelve miles; and it communicates by a lateral cut with the Forth and Clyde canal at Port-Dundas. By means of eight double locks at Blackhill, near Glasgow, and two single locks, of eleven feet and a half each, near Airdrie, the canal is raised 113 feet above that of the Forth and Clyde, and 273 above the level of the sea. It is thirty-five feet wide at the surface, twenty-six at the bottom, and has six feet water. An extensive basin was lately formed at Dundyvan, for the shipment of coal and iron by this canal from the Wishaw and Coltness and the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railways; and boats to Glasgow take goods twice every day. At the village of Coatbridge, within a mile and a half from the parish church, is a post-office.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is about £300, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum; patrons, the heritors and Kirk Session. The parish

church, erected in 1790, is a plain substantial structure, containing 902 sittings. Churches, to which quoad sacra parishes were for a time annexed, have been erected at Crosshill and Gartsherrie; and there are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £31, with a house and garden, in addition to the fees. Connected with the parochial school are three branch schools, the masters of which have each a salary of £6. 15. 11. per annum, with moderate fees. There are also schools supported exclusively by the fees. At Coatbridge is a flourishing academy, erected by W. Baird, Esq., of Gartsherrie; and in the village of Langloan is a library of about 500 volumes. In digging the foundation for the buildings of the Clyde iron-works, great numbers of human bones were found covered with slabs of stone, and some earthen urns containing bones and ashes. Urns perfectly smooth, and of a red colour, were found in 1834, in a plantation near Blair-Tummock.—See the articles on the villages.

MONKSTON, a village, in the parish of COLLESSIE, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE; containing 102 inhabitants. This place appears to have arisen upon the decline of the village of Kinloch, which formerly contained 191 inhabitants, but at present has only fifty-eight, the greater number having removed to Monkston. The village is handsomely built, consisting of six detached ranges of four houses each, between which are intervals of a few yards; it is pleasantly situated, forms an agreeable place of residence, and promises rapidly to increase. A school has been opened, and is attended by about thirty scholars; the master is wholly supported by the fees. There is also a Sabbath school.

MONKTON and PRESTWICK, a parish, in the district of KYLE, county of AYR, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Ayr; containing 1933 inhabitants, of whom 1152 are in the ancient burgh-of-barony of Prestwick. Monkton and Prestwick formerly consisted of one district under the name of Prestwick, which, on the institution of the abbey of Paisley, was granted to that establishment by its founder, Walter, son of Alan, the High Steward of Scotland, in 1163; and the two churches here, of which one was dedicated to St. Nicholas and the other to St. Cuthbert, are in the chartulary of the abbey both styled churches of Prestwick. Subsequently, however, the parishes assigned to the two churches respectively occur under the designations of Prestwick de Burgo and Prestwick Monachorum. The inhabitants of the former place had a charter of incorporation at an early period, conferring all the privileges of a burgh, which were ratified by a charter of James VI. setting forth that Prestwick had been a free burgh of barony for more than 600 years. This second charter gives the inhabitants power to elect a provost, bailie, and other officers, and to hold a weekly market, and assigns to the freemen a participation of the lands in equal portions. The records of the abbey of Paisley describe the church of Monkton as a rectory, and it continued to be such till the time of the Reformation; that of Prestwick eventually became a chapel. The precise time of the union of the parishes does not appear.

The PARISH is about three miles and a half in length and the same in breadth. It is bounded on the west by the Firth of Clyde, and comprises 3052 acres, of which 2270 are arable, sixty-three acres woodland and plantations, and the remainder pasture. The surface is generally level, with a gentle rise towards the north-east, and the coast is also flat with the exception of occasional sand hills. There are two small streamlets, of which the larger, called the Pow burn, rises in the parish of Craigie, and flowing through the lands, and turning two mills in its course, falls into the sea near the parish of Dundonald. The scenery is not much varied, and but little enriched with wood. Along the coast the soil is light and sandy; in other parts, of richer quality, consisting of deep loam; and in some a stiff tenacious clay. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and beans. The system of husbandry is greatly improved: furrow-draining has been extensively practised, and much unproductive land has been rendered fertile; the farm-buildings are of a very superior order, and all the more recent improvements in agricultural implements have been adopted. Coal, green whinstone, and freestone are the principal substrata. The coal occurs in two seams, the upper of which lies at a depth of about six fathoms from the surface, and, having been wrought for more than five-and-thirty years, is now exhausted: the other, at a depth of forty fathoms, has also been worked for more than twenty or thirty years; it is of harder and better quality, but the works are at present discontinued. The freestone, which is found both of a white and a red colour, is of excellent quality. The annual value of real property in Monkton and Prestwick is £4942. In this parish the seats are, Adamtown, erected in the thirteenth century by the family of Blair; Orangefield; Fairfield, formerly Monkton-Mains; and Ladykirk. The village of Monkton, anciently *Villa Monachorum*, is rural; a few of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving. The Glasgow and Ayr railway has stations here and at Prestwick.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the minister's stipend is £203. 16. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £35 per annum. Both the two old churches, which are of great antiquity, are still remaining, but they are no longer used for the performance of divine service. A new church, in a centrical situation, was erected at an expense of more than £2500, and completed and opened for public worship in 1837; it is a substantial and handsome edifice in the later English style, and is adapted for a congregation of 825 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school, situated in the village of Monkton, affords education to about 130 scholars; the master has a salary of £34, with £33 fees, and a house and garden. There is a school in the village of Prestwick, which gives instruction to about fifty children; the master has the use of the old town-house for a schoolroom, and receives a gratuity annually in lieu of a dwelling-house, in addition to the fees. On the lands of Ladykirk are the remains of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which in ancient documents is styled the chapel of "Ladykirk in Kyle"; the building was quadrilateral, with turrets, one of which is remaining. Between the villages of Prestwick and Prestwick-Toll are the ruins of an old hospital called Kingcase, traditionally said to have been founded by Robert Bruce for lepers, in consequence of his having, when affected with the disease, received considerable benefit from drinking the water of a spring at that place.

MONKTONHALL, a village, in the parish of Inveresk, county of Edinburgh, 1 mile (S. S. W.) from Musselburgh; containing 117 inhabitants. This place lies nearly in the heart of the parish, a little to the south of the Esk river; it is the seat of one of the principal collieries in the parish, and its inhabitants are almost exclusively workers in the mines. About a mile above the village, on the Dalkeith road, stands Monkton House, said to have been built by the famous General Monk, and to have been his favourite Scottish residence. This venerable structure, now used as farm-offices, stands in the court of the present mansion-house, the property of Sir John Hope, Bart. The gardens of Monktonhall, and those of Stoneyhill, in the vicinity, appear to have been among the earliest in Scotland.

MONQUHITTER, a parish, in the district of Turriff, county of Aberdeen, 6 miles (E.) from Turriff; containing, with the villages of Cuminestown and Garmond, 2074 inhabitants. The farm on which the church was originally built was termed Montquhitter, or Monquhitter, a word signifying "the place for ensnaring the deer"; or, as others think, "the moss of desolation". From this farm the district, which was disjoined from the parish of Turriff in 1649, took its name. The parish is about ten miles in length from north to south, and seven or eight in breadth; and comprises 20,000 acres, of which two-thirds are in tillage, 300 acres in plantations, and part of the remainder swampy ground, moss, and heath, which in many places are undergoing agricultural improvement. The surface to a great extent presents a series of undulations; but the scenery is in general rather uninviting, the hills being bleak and barren, with but very little wood, and a part of the lower grounds undrained. Of late years the aspect of the parish has been vastly improved by the extension of farming operations. The small stream of Asleed, running towards the south, separates this parish from those of New Deer and Methlick, and falls into the river Ythan. Another stream, called the Water of Idoch, which gives its name to a valley, flows by the parish church and near the village of Cuminestown, and, passing westward to the parish of Turriff, where it takes the name of the burn of Turriff, falls into the Doveron. Both these streams are augmented in their course by numerous tributary rivulets, and are well stocked with small fine-flavoured trout.

The soil on the cultivated grounds consists of two distinct kinds, one a reddish loam, and the other a black mould of considerable depth, and both incumbent on a clayey subsoil interspersed with pebbles. Among other crops, oats of excellent quality are produced; and the newly-ploughed lands, after being well limed, bear rye-grass and clover in perfection: the richer description of grass-pasture is not to be found here to any great extent, the disposition of the land to return to a state of heath, with which the parish was formerly covered, rendering it impossible to keep it long exempt from tillage. Some spirited improvements have been carried out by the present proprietor of Auchry, who, on an opportunity occurring, has taken into his own hands the land formerly let to tenants and crofters, and improved it according to the newest and most esteemed systems of husbandry. Artificial grasses are successfully raised by this proprietor, and among other things he has introduced the planting of hedges, with the most promising effect, in a manner hitherto unknown in this part of the country. The Earl of Fife, another landowner, has likewise contributed to the improvement of the parish. The sheep, which are not numerous, are mostly of the black-faced breed: during winter, large droves of the same breed, from the inland and mountainous parts of the country, are pastured on the whins and heath in this parish, until the return of spring has dispelled the snow from their own bleak regions. Of cattle, a cross between the Buchan and the Teeswater is preferred; the Teeswater and the Galloway, which have been frequently tried, not having succeeded so well on account of the nature of the climate, the want of shelter, and the inferiority of the pasture. The proprietor of Auchry patronises the pure Hereford breed, which seems to thrive well amid the luxuriant grass, and under the shelter of the plantations, by which Auchry House is surrounded, although it would not be suited to bleak and exposed situations in the parish. Furrow-draining has been adopted in the district; and the reclaiming of waste land has been much furthered by the introduction of bone manure, which is extensively used on all the grounds. Guano and other manures have also been tried with success; and the facility of exporting cattle to London by steam navigation has given a powerful impulse to the efforts of those employed in breeding and fattening beasts for the market. The farm-houses, which in general are thatched with straw or heather, are small, but adapted to the size of the farms. In this parish the substratum is a soft kind of red sandstone, much mixed with iron-ore: the stone is raised in large blocks, and used for building; but on account of its friable character when exposed to the weather, it is not in much esteem. The annual value of real property in Monquhitter is £5419.

The only mansion is Auchry, a plain edifice, purchased in 1830, with the principal part of the estate, by the present proprietor from the family of Joseph Cumine, Esq. That gentleman, on assuming the management of his estate in 1739, commenced extensive improvements in the district in every branch of husbandry, and became distinguished for the impulse which he gave to agricultural pursuits throughout the north of Scotland. He also founded the village of Cuminestown. Besides this village, the parish contains that of Garmond; and a daily post has been established at the former place by the influence of the present proprietor of Auchry: the whole of the roads in the district are in very bad condition. The grain raised here is forwarded to Banff and Macduff, both about fourteen miles distant, whence lime and coal are brought in return. The cattle are sold at the markets of Turriff, New Deer, and other places; and the dairy produce is disposed of to general dealers resident here, who send it to Aberdeen and Leith. An annual fair is held at Cuminestown, for cattle and horses, on the last Thursday in April or the first in May; and the proprietor has established several other markets. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Fife: the minister's stipend is about £190, with a manse, one of the most spacious in the neighbourhood, and about ten acres of very excellent land. The church, which is conveniently situated near the villages, is an unadorned and uncomfortable edifice, accommodating 1000 persons; it was built in 1764, and increased by

the addition of an aisle in 1792. A chapel of ease was erected in Fyvie, in 1833, for the benefit of the remote parts of that parish and Monquhitter; a district of the latter, containing 195 persons, being ecclesiastically annexed to it. There is a small episcopal chapel, a tasteful building; and the members of the Free Church have a place of worship, the minister of which resides in an elegant cottage erected as a manse for his use. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master receives a salary of £34, and about £23 fees, and also shares in the Dick bequest. The minister of the parish has the patronage of a bursary at King's College, Aberdeen, founded in 1813 by Mr. James Cruickshank, of Touxhill, in the parish of New Deer, and only to be held by individuals of the name either of Cruickshank, or of Top or Tap. Poor householders who are not paupers have the benefit of a charitable bequest of £200 by Mr. Grieve, the proceeds of which are annually distributed. A savings' bank, instituted a few years since, is in a flourishing condition.

MONRIETH, a village, in the parish of GLASSERTON, county of WIGTOWN, 6 miles (W.) from Whithorn; containing 94 inhabitants. This is a small village situated near a creek or bay of the same name, opening into the bay of Luce. The road from Whithorn passes through the village to Port-William, about two miles north-westward of it. At a short distance, near the sea-shore, are some remains of the ancient church of Kirkmaiden; they consist of the walls, which are still pretty entire.

MONTEITH, PORT OF.—See PORT OF MONTEITH.

MONTROSE, a royal burgh, a sea-port, and parish, in the county of FORFAR; containing 15,096 inhabitants, of whom 13,402 are in the burgh, 20 miles (E. N. E.) from Forfar, and 72 (N. E. by N.) from Edinburgh. This place, anciently called *Celurca*, is supposed to have derived its present name from the Gaelic *Main Ross*, signifying "a promontory in the fens"; though the device of the town-seal apparently favours the fanciful derivation from the Latin *Mons Rosarum*, or "the Mount of Roses". The town is of considerable antiquity: it seems to have received a charter from David I., conferring upon it all the privileges of a royal burgh; and though there is no authentic record of its early history, it appears to have been identified with many incidents of importance. In 1330, Sir James Douglas, attended by a numerous and splendid retinue, embarked at this port, bearing with him the heart of Robert the Bruce, to be deposited in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. In 1493, the inhabitants of Montrose suffered so much oppression from John Erskine, lord of Dun, that the magistrates of the burgh, on petition to James IV., obtained a summons from the king, commanding his appearance before the council at Edinburgh. In 1534, the study of Greek was introduced here by John Erskine, grandson of the former, and associate of John Knox in promoting the Reformation; who established in the burgh school a teacher of that language, whom he had brought from the continent: this is believed to have been the first place in Scotland where the Greek language, previously almost unknown in the country, was taught. James Graham the celebrated Marquess of Montrose, at one time a resolute champion for the Covenant, but subsequently a zealous adherent of Charles I., was born here in 1612. In February, 1716, the Pretender embarked at this port, on the failure of his enterprise, with the Earl of Mar and a single attendant, for the continent.

Burgh Seal.

The TOWN is situated on the western shore of a peninsular eminence, bounded on the east by the German Ocean, and on the south by an outlet from the bay of Montrose: this bay is formed by an expansion of the South Esk, and bounds the town on the west. Montrose consists of one spacious street called the High-street, and of several other well-formed streets, among which are Castle-street, Murray-street, and Bridge-street, the last leading to the suspension-bridge that connects the town with the island of Inch-Brayock, in the entrance of the bay. To the north-east of the town are the Links, about four miles in circuit, supposed to have been originally covered by the sea, and to which a communication was opened from John-street in 1830, and by Union-street, a handsome range of houses, in 1838. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water conveyed by pipes from springs in the parish of Dun. A public subscription library, established in 1785, forms a valuable collection of several thousand volumes; and a reading society was commenced in 1819, which has a library of nearly 2000 volumes. A commercial reading and news room, and also the Exchange Coffee-house, are well supplied with daily journals and periodical publications; and two weekly newspapers are published in the town. Subscription assemblies are held in a handsome suite of rooms. A Horticultural Society, formed in 1825, is well supported; and a Natural and Antiquarian Society, established in 1837, has a museum containing a collection of specimens in zoology, mineralogy, geology, and antiquities.

The principal manufactures carried on are the spinning of flax, and weaving. There are five mills for spinning linen yarn, of which four are driven by steam-engines of 120-horse power in the aggregate, and the other, on the North Esk, is driven by water; there are also two in the parish of Logie-Pert that belong to firms in the town, producing about 300,000 spindles yearly. The articles chiefly woven are sheetings, dowlas, ducks, canvas, Osnaburghs, bagging, sacking, and tarpaulins, of which 25,000 pieces are annually made in the town, exclusively of large quantities in branch establishments. There are a foundry, two establishments for the manufacture of machinery, two tanneries, two rope and sail manufactories, a manufactory for soap, one for starch, two candle-works, five breweries, a steam meal and flour mill, and establishments for making bricks and tiles. Ship-building is also carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a patent-slip for repairing vessels. There are salmon-fisheries in the rivers North and South Esk; and great quantities of cod and other white-fish are taken off the coast, and, after being dried, sent to the English markets. The trade of the PORT consists chiefly in the export of grain and other agricultural produce, and manufactured goods, chiefly coastwise; and in the importation from Scottish and English ports of a variety

of goods, and from foreign ports of flax, hemp, tallow, timber, deals, and, as Montrose has now the privilege of bonding, wines and spirits for the supply of the adjacent districts. The jurisdiction of the port until lately extended from the Lights of Tay, on the south, to Todhead, on the north, including Arbroath; but Arbroath is now independent. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1848 was 113, of the aggregate burthen of 14,402 tons; and the amount of duties paid at the custom-house was £26,558. The HARBOUR, which might be made one of the best on the eastern coast of Scotland, has a depth of eighteen feet water on the bar at the entrance, at the ebb of spring tides; and it is accessible to large vessels, except during strong easterly gales. The isle of Inch-Brayock is connected with the southern shore by a swivel-bridge, allowing a passage for vessels to Old Montrose, where is a pier for landing coal and lime; and with the shore on the north by an elegant suspension-bridge, erected in 1829, at a cost of £20,000, from a design by Sir Samuel Brown, of the Royal Navy. After a severe gale in 1838, which destroyed a great portion of the suspension-bridge, it was speedily repaired at an expense of £3000, by Mr. J. M. Rendel, civil engineer. The towers from which the chains that sustain the platform are suspended, are seventy-one feet in height, and the distance between them 432 feet; the breadth of the platform is twenty-six feet within the rods, and on each side of the central roadway is a foot-path, separated by an iron palisade. The quays and warehouses of the port are commodiously arranged, and substantially built. A wet-dock has been constructed, capable of receiving 6000 tons of shipping; and two lighthouses have been erected below the harbour: in the larger, to which a life-boat is attached, and where the light-keeper resides, are accommodations for the reception and recovery of shipwrecked mariners.

By charters of David I. and David II., confirmed and extended by charter of James IV., dated 1493, the government of the BURGH is vested in a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, master of the hospital, and twelve others, forming a council of nineteen. There are seven incorporated trades, viz., the blacksmiths, the wrights, shoemakers, weavers, masons and slaters, bakers, and tailors. The fees of admission into the trades, for strangers, vary from £5 to £10, for sons and sons-in-law of burgesses from £2 to £5, and for apprentices from £3 to £6; the fees of admission as members of the guildry are £16. 16. for strangers, £10. 10. for apprentices, and £8. 8. for sons and sons-in-law of guild members. The magistrates exercise jurisdiction in civil cases to any amount, and take cognizance of misdemeanors; they hold a bailie-court weekly, in which they are assisted by their town-clerk, who acts as assessor. The town-hall, situated in High-street, contains the guildhall, council-room, the courts, and a coffee-room and public library. A new gaol has been built, well adapted to the purpose. Montrose is associated with Forfar, Brechin, Arbroath, and Bervie, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the number of qualified voters is about 460. The post-office has a good delivery; and there are branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, the National Bank of Scotland, the Western Bank of Scotland, and the Eastern Bank of Scotland. The market is on Friday, and is well supplied with grain and other agricultural produce, of which great quantities are shipped from the port. Fairs are held annually at Whitsuntide and Martinmas, chiefly for hiring servants. Facility of communication is afforded by excellent roads; there is a branch to the town of the Aberdeen railway, and the Aberdeen steam-boats, for seven months in the year, touch here, taking in goods and passengers.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, and on the north and south by the North and South Esk respectively, is about three miles in length and nearly of equal breadth; comprising 3900 acres, of which, with the exception of the beach and some steep acclivities, the whole is arable and in good cultivation. Its surface is generally level, with a gradual ascent towards the north-west, from whose summit, though of inconsiderable elevation, the view of the basin of Montrose, a circular sheet of water nearly three miles in diameter, and of the adjacent country interspersed with handsome mansions and pleasing villas, is strikingly beautiful. In the lower parts of the parish the soil is sandy, and in the higher light and thin; it has been much bettered by good management, and some tracts of moorland and moss have been brought into profitable cultivation. The crops are, grain of all kinds, with potatoes and turnips, and the various grasses; the green crops, from the high prices they obtain, are raised in great abundance. The system of husbandry has been much improved. On the estate of Charlton a considerable number of different sorts of forest-trees have been planted; and in the north-west of the parish are plantations of fir. The substratum is principally limestone, of which there is a quarry on the lands of Hedderwick; but for building and other purposes stone is chiefly brought from Brechin. The annual value of real property in the parish is £28,845.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns. There are two charges. The minister of the first charge has a stipend of £295. 5. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Crown. The minister of the second charge has a stipend of £340, without either manse or glebe; patrons, the Magistrates and Town-council. Montrose parish church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1791, and was repaired in 1832, when the old steeple, being thought insecure, was taken down, and replaced by a handsome square embattled tower surmounted with a lofty spire, at a cost of £3000. The interior, which is well arranged, has two tiers of galleries, and contains 2500 sittings. St. John's church was originally built as a chapel of ease, in 1829, at an expense of £3969, defrayed by subscription. In 1834 an ecclesiastical district, including a population of 4999, was assigned it under act of the General Assembly, forming for a time the quoad sacra parish of St. John. The structure is neat and substantial, and contains 1500 sittings. There are two Episcopalian chapels, one of which, dedicated to St. Peter, is in strict connexion with the Church of England; the other is connected with the Scottish Episcopal Church. The members of the Free Church have two or three places of worship; there are two for the United Presbyterian Synod, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The Montrose academy is under the direction of a rector, who teaches the mathematics, geography, and French; two teachers of Latin, two of

the English language, and two teachers for writing and arithmetic. The number of children attending the academy averages 350. There are also a school for eighty children, the master of which has a house and garden, and a payment of £2 per annum, in addition to the fees; a free school founded by Mr. David White, the master of which has a salary of £36, with a house and garden; and another, founded by Miss Stratton, the master and mistress of which divide between them the interest of £900 bequeathed by that lady. In these two last about 175 children are gratuitously taught; and there is a school erected by the trades, the masters of which have the house, but no salary. There are likewise numerous private schools, supported exclusively by the fees; and various Sabbath schools.

The lunatic asylum, with which were formerly connected the infirmary and dispensary, was erected in 1779, and has been subsequently enlarged and improved. It was incorporated by royal charter in 1811, and placed under the direction of the provost, first bailie, parish ministers, and principal inhabitants of the town, and under the immediate care of a keeper, matron, and resident medical attendant. In 1838, the infirmary and dispensary were detached from the asylum; and a handsome building was erected for the purpose, at a cost of £2500, to the west of the bridge. The funds of the ancient hospital of the Grey Friars were appropriated to the use of the poor, and are now vested in the town-council, producing about £280 per annum, which sum is distributed in monthly payments. The poor have also some bequests varying from £100 to £1000 each, made by charitable individuals, and a bequest of £3000 by John Erskine, Esq., in 1786, of which £50 per annum were for an additional teacher in the academy, and the remainder to be divided among eight orphans of the school, each of whom receives from the fund about £17 per annum. The same benefactor bequeathed £2000 for ten poor families, each of which receives an annual payment of £12. 12. Dorwood's House of Refuge was founded in 1839 by William Dorwood, Esq., of this town, who gave £10,000 towards its erection and endowment, and £600 for additional buildings and furniture. The buildings form a handsome structure in the ancient English style of architecture, and are adapted to the reception of 200 inmates. The institution is under the superintendence of twenty-four trustees. Montrose gives the title of Duke to the family of Graham.

MONYMUSK, a parish, in the district of GARIOCH, county of ABERDEEN, 125 miles (N. by E.) from Edinburgh; containing 895 inhabitants. This parish appears to have derived its name from two Gaelic words, *Monaugh*, "high or hilly", and *Mousick*, "low and marshy ground"; which are descriptive of the general appearance of the land. A priory was founded here in the eleventh century by Malcolm Canmore, who is said to have encamped at Monymusk, on his expedition to the north, and to have vowed that if he returned victorious he would devote the village to St. Andrew, the tutelary saint of Scotland. On his arrival at the river Spey, he was stopped by the priests, in their canonicals, who, with his permission, passed over to the enemy, and finished the campaign without any effusion of blood. In consequence of this affair he founded and endowed the priory of Monymusk, as appears from an old Latin document in Monymusk House, extracted from the register of St. Andrew's, and which, after describing the assigned boundaries, concludes with the following passage: "And thus these are the marches which King Malcolm bequeathed, on account of a victory granted, to God and the Church of St. Mary of Monymusk, giving the benediction of God and St. Mary to all who preserve the rights of the Church". Few other events of historical importance have occurred; but near the bank of the river Don is a field called the Camp Field, where, according to tradition, King Robert Bruce's army lay immediately previous to the battle of Inverury.

The PARISH is about seven miles in length and between four and five in breadth; it contains 12,600 acres. On the north and north-west lie the parishes of Keig, Oyne, and Chapel of Garioch; on the south and east, the parishes of Kemnay and Cluny; and on the west, the parish of Tough. There are great inequalities of surface, some parts being low and flat, and others considerably elevated: on the north and west are several hills, of which the most lofty, that of Cairnwilliam, rises 1400 feet above the level of the sea. The numerous woods and plantations give a pleasing variety to the scenery; they include almost every kind of tree common to the country, but on the higher grounds the fir is most extensively cultivated. In the old "Garden of Paradise," laid out in 1719, and now forming a part of what is called Paradise Wood, are numbers of spruces and larches upwards of a century old, some of which are of large dimensions and noble and commanding appearance. The river Don, rising in the mountains of Corgarff, divides the parish into two unequal parts, and after pursuing a winding course of sixty miles from its source, falls into the sea at Old Aberdeen; its mean breadth in this part is thirty-five yards. About 5370 acres in the parish are cultivated or occasionally in tillage; 3080 are either waste or pasture, and 4150 are in plantations. The total annual value of the produce, which consists of all kinds of grain and green crops, is £14,910. The sheep are few in number, having been found injurious to the hill plantations; but the rearing of cattle and horses receives much attention, and the breeds are in general good. The modern system of husbandry is followed: great improvements have taken place in the construction of the farm-buildings, which are now of stone and lime, and have slated roofs; and on some farms the fields are well inclosed with stone dykes. Granite is the principal kind of rock; it is of superior quality and in great abundance, and from the quarries wrought here many large blocks were procured by a company at Aberdeen, for building the colonnade of the market-place in Covent Garden, London. Iron is said to have been discovered many years ago in one of the hills, the ore yielding $\frac{1}{20}$ of metal; but owing to the scarcity of fuel in this part of the county, it was not wrought. A quarry of felspar was worked for some time by an agent of one of the Staffordshire potteries; this, also, was abandoned, on account of the expense of the land carriage to Aberdeen. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4285.

Monymusk House, the only mansion of any note, is an ancient and a spacious structure, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Don. It has a library containing about 5000 volumes, and a collection of valuable paintings, most of which are by the old masters. This

mansion is the residence of Sir James Grant, of Monymusk, Bart., proprietor of the whole parish, and the lineal descendant of Francis Grant, of Cullen, who was knighted by Queen Anne in 1705, and afterwards appointed one of the senators of the college of justice by the title of Lord Cullen. He was the first of the Grant family who was proprietor of Monymusk, having purchased it from Sir William Forbes. The population is chiefly agricultural; but there are a distillery and two saw-mills, which give employment to several people: the timber here prepared for use is all grown in the parish. The small village of Monymusk is a place of considerable antiquity, being mentioned by Buchanan as *Monimuscum vicum*, where Malcolm Canmore lay encamped, in his journey towards the north to quell the insurrection in Moray. It has been almost entirely rebuilt by the proprietor, and now forms a very neat square, with some fine old trees growing in the centre. There is a daily post established here; and the village has two turnpike-roads passing through it, in different directions, to Aberdeen. Monthly markets for the sale of cattle and grain are held in the village on the second Mondays of December, January, February, March, and April: there are also annual fairs at Whitsuntide and Martinmas, chiefly for the hiring of servants, and on the last Thursday of August, for cattle, and small wares of various kinds. The fuel consists principally of peat, turf, and wood; but coal also is procured from Aberdeen and Kintore.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the minister averages about £200; and there is a good manse, with a glebe of seven acres, worth £12. 6. per annum. Monymusk church is very ancient, with a square tower at the west end: it is supposed to have been built in the eleventh century, at the time of the founding of the priory by Malcolm Canmore, who is said to have endowed both church and priory. There is also an episcopal chapel in the village, seating about 150 persons. A parochial school is held, in which the Latin language and the usual branches are taught: the master has a salary of £26, about £14 fees, and a portion of the Dick bequest; also an excellent house rent free, a good garden, and an allowance of £10 or £12 a year for teaching as many poor scholars. There is an endowed school called Lord Cullen's, the teacher of which receives a salary in meal and money amounting to £50: it was founded in 1718, out of the estate of Monymusk; and a school-house was built in 1824, on the north side of the Don. Two friendly societies are supported, one of which, "Sir Archibald Grant's Lodge of Gardeners," was established in 1808, and the other, a "Benefit Male and Female Society," in 1824. The interest of £765 three per cent. consols, the bequest of the late Dame Jane Johnston, Lady Grant, is distributed in January amongst poor families not receiving parochial relief, or aid from any other charitable fund. In this parish the only antiquities are two Druidical circles, and the old building called Pitfitchie Castle, which belonged originally to the family of General Hurry, of Urrie, and afterwards to the family of Forbes, as part of the estate of Monymusk. Lord Cullen, one of the senators of the college of justice, an ancestor of the present family of Grant of Monymusk, and founder of the school already noticed, was born at Ballintome, in the county of Moray, in 1658, and died in 1726: both as an advocate and a judge, he was distinguished by profound erudition and most inflexible integrity. The Rev. Alexander Nicol, canon of Christchurch, and regius professor of Hebrew in the university of Oxford, whose reputation as a general scholar and linguist was of the highest order, was a native of Monymusk; he was born in the village in 1793, and died in 1828.

MONZIE, a parish, in the county of PERTH; containing, with the villages of Chapelhill and Herriotfield, about 1260 inhabitants, of whom about 118 are in the village of Monzie, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Crieff. The name Monzie is derived from the Gaelic *Moighidh*, signifying "a level tract." There are few events of importance connected with the place: some relics of antiquity, both of Druidical and of Roman origin, are still visible, but all historical memorials identifying them with any particular transactions are lost. The PARISH is twelve miles long and about seven in extreme breadth, and contains about 50,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Dull, Weem, and Kenmore; on the south by Crieff; on the east by Fowlis; and on the west by Monivaird and Comrie. This is a mountainous district lying on the south side of the Grampian hills, the only habitable portions being two narrow valleys called the Back and the Fore part, separated from each other by a ridge of lofty hills four miles broad. Only about one-third of the land is arable; the remainder is covered with heath, coarse grass, and moss, appropriated to the pasturage of vast flocks of sheep. The lands are watered by the Almond, the Shaggie, the Keltie, and the Barvick, the first of which, a considerable river, running for about twelve miles along the boundary of the parish from east to west, falls into the Tay two miles above Perth. All the streams are stocked with trout, and in the Almond is a plentiful supply of sea-trout. Like most Highland districts, the parish is famed for its cascades, which are numerous on all the streams, and of which the Barvick especially exhibits an almost uninterrupted succession throughout its whole course, the effect being greatly increased by the abrupt, lofty, and, in many places, well-wooded banks of rock between which the stream passes.

In this parish the SOIL is light and dry, and tolerably fertile, though in general rather shallow: the usual white and green crops are raised. The sheep are the Highland or black-faced, and great attention is paid to their improvement; the cattle are mostly a cross between the Highland and the Lowland, but a few Ayrshire cows are kept for the dairy. The character of the husbandry is good, and considerable advances have been made in draining and trenching; but the expense of procuring lime, which is brought from a distance, is a serious obstacle to agricultural improvement. Many of the farm-steadings have lately been rebuilt on a better plan; but much remains yet to be done in this respect, especially on the estate of Monzie. The parish being to a great extent pastoral, there is much land uninclosed; where fences have been erected, however, they are in general in good condition. The prevailing rocks are slate, sandstone, and limestone: there are two slate-quarries, and a quarry of superior sandstone of a red colour, and of great durability; but the limestone, on account of its inferior quality and its distance from coal, is not wrought. The mansion-houses are, Monzie Castle, the residence

of Campbell of Monzie, a massive square building with a circular turret at each corner, erected in 1806, and containing a superior collection of paintings, ancient armour, &c.; Cultoquhey House, the seat of the Maxtones, an elegant edifice from a design by Smirke, erected about five-and-twenty years since; and Glen-Almond Cottage, the occasional residence of the Patton family, also a modern and comfortable house. Monzie and Gilmerton are the chief villages: that of Monzie, often called the Kirkton, consists of a cluster of cottages, nestling in a sunny corner round the church; the other, the larger of the two, has sprung up within these few years. There are a few hand-loom weavers. A fair for sheep and for general traffic is held at Monzie on the 22nd of August: a fair on the 23rd, formerly held here, has been transferred to the neighbouring parish of Crieff, and now makes one of its eight fairs. Oats and barley are sent hence to Crieff, and potatoes to London by way of Perth. The Glen-Almond road, one of the grand passes into the Highlands, runs through the parish; besides which there are several roads for local convenience. The annual value of real property in Monzie is £4300.

"The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity," in Glen-Almond, occupies a site acquired from George Patton, Esq., consisting of a portion of his estate of Cairnies, in the parish of Monzie. In the year 1841, certain lay members of the Scottish Episcopal Church, deeply interested in her welfare, associated themselves together for the purpose of founding an institution in a central part of Scotland, to remedy the serious wants that existed in regard to the education of persons designed for holy orders in that Church, and of the children of the middle and upper classes in communion with the Church. Having submitted their views to the Scottish bishops, the latter formally approved of the design by a synodal or pastoral letter, dated September 2nd, 1841; and agreeably with the terms of this synodal letter, contributions in aid of the work were solicited through the instrumentality of a committee. In the month of September, 1845, a general meeting of the bishops, the committee, holders of rights of nomination, and subscribers to the institution, was held in the Hopetoun Rooms, Edinburgh, at which a council was appointed for the college, and arrangements were made for drawing up a deed of constitution, which was accordingly completed in the ensuing month of December. The college was brought into partial operation in 1847, forming a place of general education, and of preparation of candidates for holy orders. A considerable sum, probably not less than £20,000, is still required to complete the erection according to the original design, and thereby secure to the members of the Scottish Episcopal Church the full benefits which the institution is calculated to convey. The college unites, with all the necessary internal accommodation, those external features of stability and elegance which suitably represent its important object. The site is well chosen, within ten miles of the city of Perth, at the foot of the Grampians, and on the banks of the river Almond; it cannot be surpassed for healthiness, and the surrounding scenery is remarkable for its beauty and grandeur. The buildings at present finished consist of two sides, north and west, of a large quadrangle 190 feet square; comprehending the warden's house, apartments for the sub-warden and five assistants, complete accommodation for 130 boys, and rooms for thirteen divinity students. The east side of the quadrangle, which is to comprehend the large schoolroom and the hall, with accommodation for domestics in the upper story of the former, remains yet to be built; as also does the south side, which is to consist of a cloister connecting the warden's house in the south-west angle with the chapel, which stands out from the south-east angle. The grounds comprise a space of twenty acres, laid out in kitchen-garden, walks, and playground for the boys. With respect to the expenditure on the college, it may be stated that the works already completed, including stabling and outhouses, have required little less than £42,000, of which about £36,000 have been raised by subscriptions, the greater part collected in England: Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, presented the munificent sum of £5000, the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, A.M., warden of the college, an equal amount, the Duke of Buccleuch £2000, and the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge £1000. The remaining £6000 of the above-mentioned outlay of £42,000 were recently advanced on loan by members of the council and other friends of the college, in order to meet an offer made by the warden, who, in addition to his large contribution already noticed, proposed to take upon himself the erection of the chapel, at the cost of between £5000 and £6000, provided others were willing to advance a similar sum for other portions of the work, and provided also that both parties should be gradually reimbursed, in equal shares, out of the first available surplus of the college funds. To repay these parties, and to complete the quadrangle by the erection of the schoolroom and hall on the east side, and the cloisters on the south, it is estimated that a sum little short of £20,000 will be needed. The warden's offer having been liberally met by the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir John Gladstone, Bart., Mr. Smythe of Methven, Mr. Walker of Bowland, and others, the chapel was immediately proceeded with, and is now in rapid progress. Efforts are being made to enlist the support of new contributors to the undertaking generally. The number of boys in the junior department, at present, is forty-seven; of students in the senior department, seven; to which numbers no large addition can be received before the completion of the chapel and schoolroom. Of the forty-seven boys, ten, who are mostly sons of clergy, are receiving exhibitions from the college, and if the institution continues to succeed and flourish, it is intended that the number of these exhibitioners shall be proportionally increased. Almost all the students of the senior department, also, are largely assisted by bursaries.

The parish of Monzie is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown. The stipend of the minister is £150, of which a tenth is paid by the exchequer; and there is a manse, with a glebe of nearly twelve acres of superior land. Monzie church, a neat but unpretending edifice, was built in 1830-1, and contains sittings for 512 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship in the village of Gilmerton. There is a parochial school, in which the classics, French, and geometry are taught, with the usual branches of education; the master has a house, a salary of £34, and about £30 in fees. There is also a preparatory school in the village of Gilmerton, under the control of the Kirk-Session of the

parish. At a small distance from the village of Monzie, upon an eminence called Knock-Durroch, "the oaken knoll", is an intrenchment of an oval form; and on the estate of Cultoquhey is another of the same kind, but considerably larger. The principal relic of antiquity, however, is the camp at Fendoch, thought to have been constructed by the soldiers under Agricola or one of his successors. It is situated upon table-land, near the mountain pass called the Small Glen, and not far from the fort of Dunmore, which had the complete command of the passage. The camp covers forty-five acres of ground, and is said to have been capable of containing 12,000 men. Adjacent to it are several large cairns, and other relics pointing it out as the arena, in ancient times, of important military transactions. In the vicinity of Glen-Almond is a cave called the "Thief's Cave", from its having been the retreat of a noted sheepstealer called Alaster Baine, who at last was executed at Perth. Near this cave is a very curious natural pile of large stones, called "the Kirk of the Grove", in the vicinity of which stands a solitary aged pine, marking out the reputed sepulchre of Fingal's father. Towards the upper extremity of the pass before named is a stone of cubical form, eight feet high, said to point out the grave of the far-famed Ossian, the Caledonian bard.

MONZIEVAIRD and STROWAN, in the county of PERTH.—See MONIVAIRD and STROWAN.

MOODIESBURN, a village, in that part of the parish of CADDER which formed the quoad sacra parish of CHRYSTON, Lower ward of the county of LANARK, 1 mile (N. E. by E.) from Chryston; containing 220 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern part of the parish of Cadder, on the high road from Perth to Glasgow.

MOONZIE, a parish, in the district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 2 miles (N. W.) from Cupar; containing 174 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies in the Gaelic language "the hill of the deer", was anciently the seat of the Crawfurd family, of whom Alexander, the third earl, is said to have built the castle of Lordscairnie, situated here, in which he occasionally resided, and of which there are still considerable remains. Sir William Ramsay, also, who lived in the reign of David II., and was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham in 1346, when the Scottish army was completely defeated, resided at Colluthie, in the parish. The PARISH, which is one of the smallest in Scotland, is situated on the south side of the Grampian hills, and is less than two miles in length, and not a mile and a half in breadth; comprising an area of about 1260 acres, of which, with the exception of a few acres of plantations, the whole is arable. Its surface is diversified with hills and dales: towards the west are several rising grounds of considerable elevation, which, sloping gradually towards the east, terminate in a valley of some extent. The highest grounds are about 300 feet above the level of the sea; the lower grounds are intersected by the Moonzie burn, which has its source in Lordscairnie Myre, and falls into the river Eden.

The soil is generally a black loam of great fertility, resting on a substratum of trap-rock, but in some parts is a strong coarse clay; with a few acres of moss. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, and potatoes; the lands have been well drained and inclosed, and are in excellent cultivation under a highly-improved system of husbandry. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious; and on several of the farms are threshing-mills, two of which are driven by steam. Sheep are reared upon one farm, of a breed between the Cheviot and the Leicestershire; the cattle are principally of the Fifeshire kind, which is preferred to the Teeswater, for some time the favourite breed. Great attention is paid to the improvement of the live stock; and several of the farmers breed a number of horses for agricultural purposes. The plantations, chiefly on the summits of the hills, are mostly Scotch firs. There are some small clusters of houses in several parts, inhabited by agricultural labourers; but none of them can properly be called a village. Facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Cupar to Newburgh, which passes along the southern boundary of the parish, and by a statute road in good repair. The annual value of real property in Moonzie is £2215. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £187. 17. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Moonzie church, situated on rising ground in the south-western part of the parish, is an ancient structure without either tower or spire; it has been repaired, and contains 171 sittings. The parochial school is attended by about sixty children; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average £18 per annum. The remains of Lordscairnie Castle stand on some gently-rising ground nearly in the centre of what is called the Myre, previously to the draining of which, the castle must have been surrounded with water. They consist chiefly of the walls, about six feet in thickness and forty feet in height, and comprise four stories: of the wall that inclosed the court, little is left except one of the several towers by which it was defended. There are also some remains of Colluthie House, now repaired, and converted into a private residence. Stone coffins have been found at various times in the parish.

MORAY, COUNTY OF.—See ELGINSHIRE.

MORDINGTON, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 4 miles (N. W.) from Berwick-on-Tweed; containing 392 inhabitants. This place, situated on the border, and consequently exposed in former times to frequent hostile incursions, was celebrated for its ancient castle, seated on the summit of a rock rising almost perpendicularly from the bank of the river Whitadder, which winds round its base. It appears to have been regarded as a fortress of importance at an early period, and to have been alternately in the possession of the Scots and the English: in treaties of peace concluded between the two kingdoms, it invariably formed an article of separate stipulation. The castle was in the hands of the English for a considerable time prior to the reign of Henry VIII., by whom it was voluntarily restored to James V. in 1534, from which period till the Union it was held, with the lands appertaining to it, in royal demesne. Previously to the middle of the seventeenth century the parish comprised only the barony of Mordington and the lands of Edrington; but the manor of Lamberton was then severed from the parish of Ayton, and annexed to Mordington. The church or chapel of Lamberton, which seems to have been an appendage of the priory of Coldingham, but has long fallen into decay, is distinguished for the marriage contract concluded within its walls between James IV. of Scotland, and

Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, in the year 1503.

The PARISH is about four miles in extreme length, and of very irregular form. It is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, and on the south by the river Whitadder; and comprises 3600 acres, of which 2600 are arable, thirty woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. The surface is greatly varied. In the northern portion it rises into numerous eminences commanding extensive and richly-diversified prospects over the surrounding country, with part of the county of Northumberland, terminating to the south in the range of the Cheviot hills, towards the east embracing a view of the sea, and to the west the Rubberslaw, the Eildon, and the Lammermoor hills. The southern portion has a gentle declivity to the banks of the Whitadder, and on the east towards the sea. The scenery is enriched with wood of ancient growth and with thriving plantations, and is in many parts very picturesque, the river winding beautifully between precipitous banks finely wooded: the coast is one continued series of steep and rugged rocks, of which some detached masses project boldly into the sea. In this parish the SOIL is various, in some parts marshy, and in others fertile and productive: the chief crops are, grain of every kind, with potatoes and turnips. The system of agriculture is advanced. Manure of all kinds is obtained in abundance from Berwick, and bone-dust has been employed with success in the cultivation of turnips. The lands have been drained and inclosed; the farm houses and offices are substantial and well arranged, and all the more recent improvements in implements are in general use. Considerable numbers of cattle and sheep are pastured in the upland parts, but few are reared on the farms. The plantations are in a flourishing condition. The chief substrata are sandstone, indurated marl, and trap-rock, with porphyry. Coal is supposed to exist in abundance, though at a considerable depth; two seams of it have already been discovered, varying from twenty-six to thirty-two feet in thickness, and it is thought that beneath these there is another seam. Limestone has been also found, near the coal, but of very inferior quality. Mordington House, pleasantly seated on an eminence, and Edrington House, situated in a richly-wooded demense, are both handsome mansions.

A lucrative coast-fishery is carried on at the small village of Ross: the fish generally taken are cod, ling, and haddock, lobsters, crabs, and salmon in small quantities; the cod, ling, and haddock are sent chiefly to Edinburgh, and the lobsters by smacks to the London market. Salmon and trout, also, are found in the Whitadder, but not in any large quantity. A flour-mill is set in motion by the Whitadder, near the castle of Edrington; and a threshing-mill, above 500 feet distant, is worked by the same wheel by means of a shaft carried through a tunnel in the rock. The agricultural produce of the parish is sent to Berwick, and the newly-established market at Eyemouth; and wool-staplers from Yorkshire attend to purchase wool, for the manufacture of which several of them have mills on the banks of the Whitadder, one of which is within the parish. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the North-British railway, and the Berwick and Dunbar road The annual value of real property in Mordington is £3328. It is in the presbytery of Chirnside, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of J. Campbell Renton, Esq., of Mordington: the minister's stipend is £157. 11. 8., with a manse, and the glebe is valued at £37. 10. per annum. The church, erected in 1757, is a neat plain edifice adapted for a congregation of 170 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Mordington parochial school affords a useful education to about fifty children; the master has a salary of £34, with £23 fees, and a house and garden. A small library is supported by subscription; it contains a well-assorted collection of books, which circulate gratuitously. A portion of the outer walls of the chapel of Lamberton is still remaining, and is appropriated as a place of sepulture by the family of Renton. There is also a small portion of the castle of Edrington, or Mordington, existing, but in a very dilapidated condition. On the heights towards the north-west are the remains of a circular camp supposed to be of Danish origin; it appears to have been defended with a triple intrenchment, the ramparts of which are about twenty feet high: one-half, within this parish, is tolerably entire; but the other, in the parish of Ayton, is almost obliterated.

MOREBATTLE and MOW, a parish, in the district of KELSO, county of ROXBURGH; containing 1051 inhabitants, of whom 365 are in the village of Morebattle, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Kelso. The name of Morebattle is supposed to have been derived from the Saxon words *Mere*, "a marsh", and *Botl*, "a hamlet", descriptive of its state in former times, when it seems to have been to a considerable extent under water. The name of Mow has been traced to the ancient British word *Moel*, which signifies "bare" or "naked", and it is also descriptive of the appearance of the district to which it is applied. Few events of importance are recorded in connexion with the parish. It contains some circular rows of stones called the Trysting-stones, and on the heights are traces of encampments which, like similar antiquities in many neighbouring places, indicate the scene of military operations, of the particulars of which we are altogether ignorant. There is also a tower or fort called Whitton, now nearly in ruins, which was demolished by the Earl of Surrey in the reign of Henry VIII., on the occasion of his making an inroad into this part of the country. Another fort, called Corbet-House Tower, was burnt in 1522 by the English, who were then plundering the banks of the Kale and the Beaumont, in retaliation for a marauding expedition of the Scots into Northumberland, of which Launcelot Ker, of Gateshaw, had been one of the leaders. This tower was repaired and renewed about thirty or forty years ago by the late Sir Charles Ker.

The length of the PARISH from north to south is about nine miles and a half, and its breadth from east to west six miles. It contains 23,000 acres, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Yetholm and Linton; on the south by the county of Northumberland, and Hounam parish; on the east by part of Yetholm and by Northumberland; and on the west by Hounam, Eckford, and Linton. The surface is diversified throughout by hill and valley, the parish extending to the summit of the Cheviot range; and the lands exhibit the usual features of mountain scenery. The principal hills are, part of the Cheviots, the Curr, the Schell, the Whitelaw, Percy hill, Woodside hill, and Clifton hill, the last of which rises majestically with its well-rounded top from

the eastern side of the valley of Beaumont. These hills vary in height from 500 to upwards of 2000 feet, and in general are covered with rich verdure. Some of them, especially the Cheviot range, command beautiful prospects of the counties of Northumberland, Berwick, and Roxburgh, with the German Ocean on the east, and on the south and west the mountainous tract stretching from Westmorland to the sources of the Clyde and the Tweed.

The circle embraced by the eye from the Grubit hills, though not so extensive as that from some others, is more picturesque and striking, and crowded with well-combined and interesting objects standing in a wide field of the most attractive scenery. The fine vales of the Kale and the Beaumont lie at the base of the eminence, and are studded with the pleasant villages of Yetholm and Morebattle, the Primside and Linton lochs, the romantic church of Linton, the wooded villas of Marlfield and Clifton Park, the celebrated ruins of Cessford Castle, the tower of Corbet House, and many cheerful farm-houses with their neighbouring and peaceful cottages. The distant perspective includes on one side the lofty range of the Cheviots, and on the other the district of the Merse, ornamented with many seats of the gentry, the rich vale of the Teviot, and the windings of the Tweed, with other interesting features, the back-ground of the prospect terminated by the hills of Lammermoor and of Selkirkshire.

Wood is wanting generally throughout the parish, and in several places waste patches prominently appear; but some of these tracts have been recently cultivated and planted, and it is expected that this description of improvement will now make gradual progress. The climate is dry and salubrious, except in the higher parts, where, on account of the peculiar character of the land, the winters are severe and stormy. The chief rivers are the Kale and the Beaumont, both of which rise in the Cheviot range. At the close of autumn, salmon from the Teviot and the Tweed ascend the Kale for the purpose of spawning, and great numbers are killed by poachers in the night by torch-light. The streams abound in trout. The lochs are those of Yetholm and Linton, but only parts of them are in this parish.

In general the SOIL is light, and well adapted to turnip husbandry, which prevails to a considerable extent. The higher lands are in pasture; but the lower are under tillage, and produce, besides turnips, much barley and oats, with a small quantity of wheat: the five years' rotation is usually followed, in which case the land remains for two years in grass; but in the four years' shift it lies in grass only one year. Dung produced on the farm, lime, and bone-dust are used; and the last of these has vastly multiplied the turnip crops, the larger part of which are eaten off the ground by the sheep, which thus supply a sufficient manuring for the remaining years of the rotation. Of late, the use of bone-dust has been very much superseded by the introduction of guano. The cattle are mostly of the short-horned or Teeswater breed; and the sheep mostly Cheviots and Leicesters, the former kept on the higher grounds, and the latter on the lower: there is also a cross between these two breeds on some of the farms. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,388. The village stands on an eminence on the banks of the Kale: the houses, formerly consisting of only one story, with a thatched roof, are now principally of two stories, and covered with slate. A small common near the village was divided among the inhabitants about forty or fifty years ago by consent of the Tweeddale family, of whom the houses are held on lease; it has since been inclosed and cultivated, and now produces good crops, to the great advantage of the villagers. The population of the parish are employed in agricultural pursuits, and in the domestic trades required by the neighbourhood. Coal is the fuel used. A turnpike-road passes through the village, communicating with the Kelso and Jedburgh road on the west, and running to Northumberland on the east.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kelso and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; patron, the Duke of Roxburghe. The stipend of the minister is about £230, with a large manse, and a glebe of eleven acres of good land: the house is badly constructed, but has lately undergone considerable repairs. The church, situated on the north side of the village, was built in 1750, and seats 450 persons: the original church was dedicated to St. Lawrence, from whom a well below the churchyard is still called Lawrie's well. There are places of worship belonging to the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church. Two parochial schools are maintained, in which mathematics and Latin are taught, with all the usual branches of an ordinary education. The master of the school at Morebattle has the maximum salary, with about £30 fees, and a house and garden; and the master of the other school, which is situated at Mowhaugh, on Beaumont water, a salary of £17, with about £10 fees, and the allowance of house and garden. There is also a parochial library containing nearly 700 volumes. About ninety years since, £1500 were left by Mr. Moir, a native of the parish, for the support and education of indigent orphans. Thomson, the author of the *Seasons*, occasionally resided in the parish, at Wideopen, the property of his maternal uncle.

MORHAM, a parish, in the county of HADDINGTON, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Haddington; containing 287 inhabitants. This place appears to have derived its name from its situation at the head of an extensive tract of land that was formerly an uncultivated moor. There was anciently a castle here, the baronial residence of the lord of Morham, which in the twelfth century belonged to the family of Malherb, who subsequently took their name from the estate; and by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas de Morham, the lands were conveyed to John de Gifford of Yester, from whom they passed to the Hays of Locherwart, ancestors of the Marquess of Tweeddale. The glen of Morham is by some writers supposed to have been the resort of the early preachers of Christianity in this part of Britain, and probably of St. Baldred while promulgating the Christian doctrine; a small elevated rock is pointed out as the station occupied by the preacher, and the opposite ground, ascending gradually from the bank of a rivulet, as the place of his assembled hearers.

The PARISH is about three miles in length, and varies in breadth from half a mile to one mile. It comprises 1840 acres, of which, with the exception of sixty in woods and plantations, the whole is in cultivation. The surface rises towards the Lammermoor range of hills, but no where attains an elevation of more than 300 feet

above the level of the sea; it is watered by a small rivulet, and by springs which afford a sufficient supply for domestic use. In general the soil is clayey, of greater or less stiffness, in some parts exceedingly rich and fertile; and from a judicious course of husbandry, there is, as already stated, no waste or unproductive land. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. The lands are well inclosed, chiefly with stone dykes, but on some farms with hedges of thorn; both of which are kept in good order. Draining has been very extensively practised, and all the more recent improvements in agricultural implements have been adopted. The farm houses and offices are commodious, but inferior to those of other parishes in the district; and especially the cottages of the labourers require improvement. About 800 sheep are annually pastured; but the lands being almost exclusively under tillage, live stock generally is very little attended to. The substratum is mostly trap rock, in some parts interspersed with porphyry, and tinted with iron-ore. Coal was formerly wrought here, but the works have been long discontinued. Freestone is still quarried, but not in great quantities; it is of a coarse quality, and very soft. The nearest market-town is Haddington, which is the principal mart for the agricultural produce of the parish, and for the supply of its inhabitants with the necessary articles of consumption: there is, however, but little facility of communication, the roads, though good, being very circuitous, and no regular mode of conveyance being established. The annual value of real property in Morham is £3318.

It is in the presbytery of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of Sir Charles Fergusson: the minister's stipend is £156. 1. 5., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum. The date of the foundation of the ancient church is unknown; it was taken down, and the present edifice erected in 1724, a neat and substantial structure affording sufficient accommodation for all the parishioners, and capable of being much enlarged at an inconsiderable expense. Morham parochial school, for which a school-house has been lately built, affords education to more than seventy children, several of whom attend from the adjoining parishes; the master has a salary of £34, with £36 fees, a house, and an allowance in money for deficiency of garden ground. The vault of the Dalrymples of Hailes occupies a small aisle of the church. Sir David Dalrymple, the first baronet of that family; his son, Sir James, auditor of the exchequer, and connected by marriage with the Earls of Haddington; and Lord Hailes, who died in 1792, were all interred here.

MORMOND, a village, in the parish of STRICHEN, county of ABERDEEN, 1¼ mile (N. N. E.) from Strichen; containing 681 inhabitants. This place takes its name from the adjacent hill of Mormond, an eminence rising to the height of 800 feet above the level of the sea, which was used as one of the stations in the recent trigonometrical survey of Scotland, and is supposed to be the Roman post *Ad Montem Grampium* of Richard of Cirencester. The building of the village, which is situated on a tributary of the North Ugie, was commenced in 1764, at the instance of Lord Strichen, the proprietor, and at that time one of the judges of the court of session. The houses are chiefly of native granite, and are disposed in regular streets; many of them have slated roofs, and are of exceedingly neat and interesting appearance. The population comprises masons, blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors, and numerous shoemakers and weavers. The turnpike-road from Peterhead to Banff passes through the village, in which there are several inns, and a neat town-house with a spire, built in 1816, by order of Mrs. Fraser of Strichen, mother of Lord Lovat.

MORNINGSIDE, a district within the limits of the parish of ST. CUTHBERT, suburbs of the city of EDINBURGH, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Edinburgh; containing 1795 inhabitants. This district was separated for ecclesiastical purposes from the parish of St. Cuthbert, and comprehends a large and fine portion of the southern suburbs of the metropolis; it is richly studded with mansions, villas, and other handsome residences, and is remarkable for the salubrity and mildness of its air. The village of Morningside is a favourite summer resort of the citizens, being delightfully situated on an acclivity beyond Burghmuirhead and Bruntsfield-Links, looking towards the Blackford, Braid, and Pentland hills. In its immediate vicinity is the Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, an extensive range of building. Around the village are also the old castle of Merchiston, at one time the seat of the celebrated Sir John Napier, the inventor of logarithms; Greenhill, the property of Sir John Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart.; Bruntsfield House, that of Sir John Warrender, Bart; St. Margaret's Convent, Falcon Hall, Whitehouse, Woodburn, Canaan House, Woodville, Canaan Lodge, Millbank, Viewpark, and several others. Ecclesiastically the place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patrons of the incumbency, the Congregation, Trustees, and Session. The church was erected in 1837, from a design by Mr. Henderson, and is a neat building beautifully situated, containing 634 sittings. Near it is a school, a commodious building erected in 1823, and attended by a large proportion of the children connected with the village. There are also within the limits of the district a place of worship for members of the Free Church; a private academy of considerable celebrity, carried on in the old castle of Merchiston; and an hospital established in 1802 for the reception of aged persons in decayed circumstances, in connexion with which is a charity school, resorted to by boys from all parts of the city.

MORTLACH, a parish, in the county of BANFF, 11 miles (N. E.) from Keith; containing, with the village of Dufftown, 2594 inhabitants, of whom 770 are in the village. This place, which is of remote antiquity, was originally the seat of a bishopric; and there is still extant a charter granted by Malcolm II. to the first bishop, in which it is called Morthelac, or Morthlac, a name supposed to be a corruption of the Gaelic *Morlay*, signifying "a great hollow", and minutely descriptive of the situation of its church. In 1010, Malcolm obtained here a signal victory over the Danes, by whom he had been defeated in the year preceding, and before whom he was now retreating, after having lost three of his principal nobles in the previous skirmish. Arrested in their retreat by the narrowness of a pass near the church, and which also retarded the pursuit of the enemy, the defeated army had time to rally and commence another conflict, in which Malcolm killed the general of the Danes with his own hand, and put his

army to the rout with great slaughter. From this circumstance some writers suppose the place to have derived the appellation of *Mortis-Lacus*, of which its present name may be only a modification. The PARISH is of irregular form, fifteen miles in its greatest length and nearly twelve at its greatest breadth. Mortlach is bounded on the north by the parishes of Boharm and Botriphnie, on the east by Glass, on the south by Cabrach and Inveraven, and on the west by Aberlour. It is nearly inclosed by hills, of which the highest are the Corhabbie and the Benrinnes, the latter having an elevation of 2561 feet above the level of the sea. The surface is intersected by the small rivers Fiddich and Dullen, the former of which rises in Glenfiddich, towards Strathdon, and the latter in Glenrinnes, on the confines of Glenlivet; and after uniting their streams about a mile below the church, they flow together into the Spey near the northern extremity of the parish, which extends to the river Doveron on the south.

The whole number of acres is 35,000. About 5000 acres are under tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of 600 acres of woodland, is pasture and waste, of which but a few acres seem capable of being brought into cultivation. The soil is in general a rich and deep loam, producing excellent crops; the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and much attention has recently been paid to the draining and reclamation of unprofitable land. Limestone of good quality is found in the parish, and slate is also quarried; granite is very general, but no quarries have hitherto been opened. In some parts are indications of alum and lead-ore, and the laminæ of some of the rocks resemble asbestos: antimony in small quantities is embedded in the limestone rocks; and in the grey slate, small garnets are frequently found, especially in that to the east of the river Fiddich. The plantations consist of ash, elm, oak, birch, plane, Scotch fir, and larch. Great attention is paid to the cattle, which are mostly a cross between the Highland and the Aberdeenshire; and numbers of sheep, chiefly of the black-faced breed, are fed. Grain is occasionally sold at the village of Dufftown, to persons resorting thither to purchase it; and cattle-markets are held five times in the year. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5197.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Strathbogie, synod of Moray. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and the stipend of the incumbent is £192. The manse, a very ancient building, was enlarged in 1807, and is now a comfortable residence; the glebe, which has been greatly diminished by the encroachment of the river Dullen at different times, comprises at present about five acres, valued at £8 per annum. Mortlach church, a venerable structure, was enlarged by Malcolm II. in fulfilment of his vow on the occasion of his victory over the Danes; and in the north wall are inserted three skulls of Danes slain in that battle, which are still in a state of entire preservation. It was again enlarged in 1824, and now affords accommodation to 886 persons. At Glenrinnes is a missionary church, built many years since at the expense of the heritors and inhabitants of the district; the minister has a stipend of £60 per annum, Royal Bounty, with a house and garden, and three acres of land, rent-free. Near the parish church is a Roman Catholic chapel, a neat building erected within the last few years. The parochial school affords a good education to about ninety children; the master has a salary of £34, with a house and garden, and the fees on the average amount to £25. Dr. John Lorimer bequeathed £200 for the maintenance of a bursar in this school, and an additional sum of £200 for an exhibition to Marischal College, Aberdeen, for the further prosecution of his studies. There is also a school at Glenrinnes, under the General Assembly, attended by about fifty scholars on the average. A circulating library is supported, and there is a small library for the use of the Sunday school. The poor have, the interest of 1500 merks bequeathed by William Duff, Esq., who also gave 500 merks to the use of the schoolmaster; and the interest of £100 by Alexander Forbes, Esq., which he appropriated to the benefit only of four families.

On a commanding situation on the bank of the Fiddich, are the ruins of the ancient castle of Auchindown, the founder of which is unknown. It was till lately the property of the Gordon family, in whose possession it had been for more than three centuries. A massive ring of gold, consisting of three links, was found among the ruins within the last thirty or forty years, with an inscription which was legible when the links were placed in a particular position. Near the confluence of the rivers Fiddich and Dullen are the remains of the castle of Balvery, situated on the summit of a bold eminence; the entrance gateway is still entire, and above the lofty entrance is the motto of the Atholl family, "Furth Fortuine and Fill the Fettris:" this castle is the property of the Earl of Fife. On the Conval hill, in the parish, are the remains of a Danish camp. A large stone, which is said to have been placed over the grave of the Danish general killed by Malcolm in the battle of Mortlach, now forms part of a fence; and in the parish is also an upright stone about seven feet in height, having on one side a cross and representation of two animals, and on the other a snake, rudely sculptured.

MORTON, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 15 miles (N. W. by N.) from Dumfries; containing 2161 inhabitants. The name of Morton, which is Anglo-Saxon, signifies "the stronghold or dwelling on the moor"; and the parish appears to have been thus denominated from the old castle of Morton, a very strong place, the striking ruins of which are still to be seen upon an extensive moor at the bottom of a beautiful green hill. This castle is supposed to have been originally the possession of a Norman chief named de Moreville, whose family had settled in Scotland in the tenth century, obtained a large part of the estates in this neighbourhood, and risen to great power and eminence. He was appointed hereditary lord high constable of Scotland; and his grandson, Hugo de Moreville, in the year 1140 founded the monastery of Kilwinning, in Ayrshire, and in 1144 the abbey of Dryburgh, in Teviotdale. Hugo afterwards gave a portion of land called the Park to the abbey of Melrose; but this property, with the church of Morton, was eventually bestowed on the monks of Kelso. The possessions, at Hugo's death, came to his son, and subsequently to his grandson William de Moreville, who dying without issue, they all fell, by marriage with Emma, sister of William, to Roland, Lord of Galloway, who also obtained with the castle and the property the office of lord high constable. Allan, Roland's son, married Margaret, the eldest daughter of

David, Earl of Huntingdon, by whom he had three daughters, the eldest of whom was married to John Baliol, the father of John Baliol, King of Scotland. After Bruce ascended the throne, the lands of the Baliol family and their adherents were conferred as rewards of service on the friends of the new king, of whom Randolph, Bruce's nephew, obtained extensive grants of land in Annandale, as well as the castle of Morton, which he held when regent during the minority of David Bruce.

But the property here not long after passed into other hands; for Robert II. bestowed his daughter Egidia on William Douglas, natural son of Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, to whom he gave as a dowry the castle of Morton and the district of Nithsdale. In 1390, Douglas set out for Prussia to the Holy war, and was killed at Dantzic, on the Vistula, by assassins hired by Clifford, an Englishman, formerly his rival, and still envious of his honour and promotion. Since the fourteenth century, the castle and lands of Morton have been in the possession of some branch of the family of Douglas. The parish has long given their title to the Douglases, Earls of Morton, whose residence at one time is said to have been Morton Castle, and who were proprietors of the whole lands, with the exception of the Mains of Morton, lying north-west of the castle. The Mains belonged to the Douglases, lairds of Morton, one of whom, Malcolm Douglas of Mains, was distinguished for his bravery in the border wars. The last of this family of Mains was Captain James Douglas, who died at Bratford, in the parish of Penpont, about the beginning of the last century. The earls eventually sold their property and interest here to Sir William Douglas Cashoggle, who built a house a little south of the village of Thornhill, called the Red House, where he sometimes resided; but William Douglas, first Earl of Queensberry, obtained from Cashoggle nearly all his lands, as well as the lands of Morton-Mains from the other family, and, being lord of the regality of Hawick, procured authority in 1610 to translate that regality to Thornhill, to which he gave the name of New Dalgarnoch. In 1810 the Scotts, Dukes of Buccleuch, succeeded to this and other property of the Dukes of Queensberry.

The PARISH is six miles in length from north to south, and its mean breadth is about two miles; containing 7680 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the parish of Crawford, in Lanarkshire; on the west by the parish of Durisdeer, from which it is separated by the Sheilhouse rivulet and the river Carron; on the south-west by the river Nith, with the exception of about 120 acres called Morton holm, lying on the south-west bank of that river; and on the south-east and east by the parish of Closeburn and Dalgarno, from which it is divided by the Cample. The surface throughout is diversified with hill and valley, except along the banks of the rivers, where it is flat. There are three considerable ridges north of the Nith, large tracts of which are uncultivated, and on the first of which the village of Thornhill is situated. The surface afterwards is gradually depressed until the declivity of the third ridge terminates in a valley; and then appear other hills and mountains, one of which rises 2500 feet above the level of the sea: there is generally, however, a considerable tract of rich arable and meadow land near the bases of the heights. In the parish are numerous springs, rivulets, and burns; the rivers Carron and Cample run, as already stated, on its western and eastern boundaries, and the river Nith on the south-west.

The SOIL is rich and productive along the banks of the rivers, and on the first of the three ridges light and fertile, resting upon a gravelly bottom: on the two other ridges it is wet and heavy, and lies upon a clayey subsoil. About 2600 acres are under cultivation; 580 are occupied by wood, ninety of which consist chiefly of British oak about fifty years old; and 4500 acres are waste or natural pasture, 1200 of which are considered capable of profitable cultivation. The grain is chiefly oats and barley, and the green crops produced are also of good quality. In this parish the sheep usually reared are the black-faced, which, as being more hardy, are considered better suited than the Cheviots to the climate of the parish; the cattle are mostly Galloways, but the cows preferred for the dairy are of the Ayrshire breed. The stock of draught horses has within these few years been much improved. Husbandry is well understood, and great improvements have been made of late, and are still going on. The Duke of Buccleuch is sole proprietor, with the exception of the farm of Ridings: the annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £2817. The rocks which lie under the arable land consist chiefly of red sandstone; the hilly grounds rest on the primitive and whinstone formations. The Chamberlain's House, the property of his grace, is an elegant and commodious mansion. There are two villages, viz., Thornhill and Carronbridge, the former of which has received great attention from the proprietor, and exhibits many important improvements. It has excellent shops, two good inns, and a tannery employing about thirty hands; and is a clean, healthy, and populous village: the road from Dumfries to Sanquhar passes through it. There are fairs in the village in February, May, August, and November, on the second Tuesday in the month, O. S.; many persons meet at these fairs to hire servants, and there is a considerable traffic in coarse woollen and linen cloth, and in yarns made in the neighbourhood. Carronbridge is partly in the parish of Durisdeer, but chiefly in that of Morton.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The stipend of the minister is £237; and there is a small but comfortable manse, with a glebe of about twenty acres, worth £25 a year. The church, an elegant edifice in the Saxon style, was built in 1840-1: it stands on an elevated spot near the village of Thornhill, chosen by the duke, by whom, it is understood, the plan of the building was designed; and from its picturesque appearance the church is a great ornament to the surrounding country. There is also a dissenting meeting-house, in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod. A parochial school is maintained, the master of which has a salary of £34, about £30 fees, and a free house and garden, with upwards of two acres of land. Other schools are supported by fees, and some by fees and a small endowment. There is a flourishing subscription library in the village of Thornhill, instituted in 1814; besides three or four friendly societies in the parish. Among the antiquities is a Roman fort or castellum with intrenchments, called the Deer Camp; it is situated about two

miles north of Tibbers, the great Roman station in the parish of Penpont. The castle of Morton, however, is the most considerable relic of antiquity, though not above half of it now remains. It stands on the margin of a deep glen, and the ruin is about 100 feet in length, and nearly thirty in breadth. The wall of the south front, still entire, is about forty feet high, and has at each corner a round tower twelve feet in diameter: the foundation walls are generally eight, but in some places ten, feet thick. About the beginning of the last century a boat, formed of one solid piece of wood, and resembling an Indian canoe, was dug out of the bottom of a tract of moss not far from the castle; a circumstance which has led to the conclusion that the ground whereon it stands was formerly encircled by a loch. In the vicinity other relics have been discovered, indicating the occurrence of hostile engagements. There are several chalybeate springs in the parish; and near the castle, issuing from a peat-moss, is a spring impregnated with a small quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the water of which has proved of singular advantage in cutaneous complaints.

MORVERN, a parish, in the district of MULL, county of ARGYLL, 18 miles (W. S. W.) from Strontian; containing 1774 inhabitants. This place, which anciently formed part of the territory of the celebrated Somerled, Thane of Argyll, takes its name from the Gaelic term *Mhor Earrain*, signifying "the great division, mainland, or continent". The parish is in the northern part of the county, and measures in extreme length from east to west twenty miles, and fifteen miles at its greatest breadth; comprising 85,369 acres, of which 4054 are arable, 78,246 pasture, and the remainder wood. It forms a peninsula, being bounded by water on all sides except along its eastern limit, which extends for twelve miles: its line of coast falls little short of 100 miles. On the north it is girt by Loch Sunart, on the west and south by the sound of Mull, and on the south-east by Linnhe loch. Towards the middle of the parish, Loch Aline runs into the land on the south from the sound of Mull, and Loch Teagus, in like manner, penetrates from Loch Sunart on the north; forming a kind of peninsula of the western division of the parish, but not so perfect a peninsula as the parish itself. The coast is marked by numerous creeks and bays, where vessels may find good anchorage and shelter; and there are several ferries for the convenience of local transit, affording great accommodation to the people. Oransay and Carna, two inhabited islands belonging to the parish, are situated in Loch Sunart. The former is barren and rocky, about two miles long, and indented in many places on each side with creeks and bays, which sometimes nearly meet each other; it is separated from the main land on the south by Druimbuy, a safe and commodious harbour, scarcely surpassed by any on the western coast, though but little frequented. Carna island, not far to the north-east of Oransay, lies near the entrance of Loch Teagus, and has in many parts a rugged and forbidding surface, but in its eastern portion is verdant, fertile, and pleasant. Loch Aline, on the south, has a convenient harbour; but some drawback to its extensive use is found in its narrow entrance, and the necessity of waiting, frequently, for a favourable wind and tide. The bay of Ardtornish, with north and west winds, also offers safe anchorage.

The surface in the INTERIOR is varied by several mountains; the highest being those of Ben-eaddan, Ben-na-hua, and Si'ain-na-Rapaich, the first of which rises 2306 feet above the level of the sea, and has towards the summit a series of excavated steps called Fingal's Stairs. In general the scenery of the parish is not interesting; but some portions of it supply a very pleasing, and occasionally a splendid, contrast to the less inviting tracts. The more distant views, also, especially of the sable waters of the sound of Mull, and of the lofty mountain ranges in the Isle of Mull, are of considerable interest. Several of the scenes have been celebrated by the muse of Scott. Airi-Innis is the largest inland lake in the parish, measuring two miles in length and half a mile in breadth; besides which there are the lakes of Daoire-nam-Mart and Ternate. The principal river is that of Gear-Abhain, which, after being increased by numerous tributaries, and flowing through a pleasant valley till enlarged by a supply of water from Airi-Innis, falls into Loch Aline. Minor streams, and torrents and cascades, occur in every part of the locality: among the falls the most celebrated are those of Ardtornish, which overhang the bay of the same name, near the ruins of the ancient castle. Various kinds of fish are taken off the coast.

The SOIL is of moderate fertility, and the crops generally cultivated are oats, barley, and potatoes, with small quantities occasionally of sown grasses and turnips; but no more grain is raised than is necessary for home consumption. Husbandry has been considerably improved, chiefly by the subdivision of farms and the introduction of a better system of cropping; much inferior land has been improved, and several tracts of moss reclaimed. The small holders are usually tenants at will; where leases are granted, the period is nineteen years. The sheep are mostly the black-faced, frequently crossed with Cheviots, and the cattle are the Argyllshire or West Highland; large numbers of sheep are constantly grazed, and some hundreds of cows. In this parish the rocks are of two distinct species. From Ardtornish on the south the district stretching along the sound of Mull to the north-western boundary, in breadth about five miles, consists principally of lofty ranges of the trap formation; while in the interior and the upper part of the parish the substrata are chiefly gneiss and mica-slate. Freestone from the quarries of Loch Aline and Ardtornish has been used for many public works. Good lead-ore is found at Lurg, in Glen-Dubh; and at Ternate, on the property of Ardtornish, are indications of copper, a metal once wrought here. Morvern is said to have been formerly covered with wood, large quantities of which were consumed, while standing, in the disturbed times of 1745. The mosses abound in remains of forests. Immense trunks of oak-trees are to be seen on the sides of mountains, and there are large coppice woods in different places. Almost every description of timber has suffered from the axe since the extensive introduction of sheep-farming; but some very fine old trees are yet remaining, and the shores of Loch Sunart display heights thickly clothed with wood, especially with birch. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4752. There are three ferries on the sound of Mull, and two in Loch Sunart. The communication with distant places is carried on chiefly by the Tobermory steam-vessels, which call at Loch Aline: in the

winter months the steam communication is less frequent, sometimes it is entirely suspended; and consequently, during that period, a packet-boat plies between Loch Aline and Oban. The parish is almost entirely destitute of roads; and the communication of the post-office with that of Oban, which takes place three times a week, is therefore much impeded. A fair is held twice a year, on the days preceding the Mull summer and winter markets, for the sale of black-cattle, the hiring of servants, and general business. Coal is occasionally imported for fuel; but peat, procured at much trouble and expense, is in general use.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Mull, synod of Argyll, and in the patronage of the Duke of Argyll: the minister's stipend is £155, with a manse, and a glebe of sixty acres, valued at £27. 10. per annum. Morvern is formed of the two ancient parishes of Kilcolumkill and Kilumtaith, united shortly after the Reformation. There are two churches, at which the incumbent officiates alternately: one of them was built in 1780, and the other in 1799; both are in good repair, and they afford sufficient accommodation. A portion of the parish, at the head of Loch Sunart, has been united quoad sacra to the parliamentary parish of Strontian, in the parish of Ardnamurchan; and a missionary preaches in this quarter every fortnight, supported by the Royal Bounty. There are also two catechists, maintained from the same fund. A Roman Catholic chapel has lately been erected. There are three parochial schools, where English and Gaelic are both taught, with the ordinary branches of education; and the higher studies may be followed, if required, at one of the schools: the maximum salary is divided among the masters, who have also about £8 each in fees. The ruins of a religious establishment founded by St. Columba are still visible. In the parish is also a vitrified fort, with several old castles, of which the most interesting is the ruin of Ardtornish. This castle was in ancient times a stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, and the place where a meeting was held between the commissioners of Edward IV. and those of John, of the Isles, on the 19th of October 1461, when the treaty was concluded in which the latter acknowledged himself a vassal of the crown of England, and engaged to assist Edward in reducing the Scots to his sway.

MOSSTODLACH, a village, in the parish of Speymouth, county of Elgin, 2½ miles (S.) from Garmouth; containing 93 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Fochabers to Elgin, at its junction with the road from Garmouth to Rothes. The river Spey flows at a short distance from it, on the east.

MOTHERWELL, a village, in the parish of Dalziel, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hamilton; containing 726 inhabitants. It lies on the eastern border of Hamilton parish, and on the east side of the river Clyde; and derives its name from an ancient well dedicated to "Our Lady". The inhabitants are chiefly weavers, dependent upon Glasgow for work. Great facilities of communication are afforded by the lines of the Caledonian railway company. The well partly supplies the village with water.

MOULIN, a parish, in the county of Perth; containing, with the villages of Kinnaird and Pitlochry, and part of the former quoad sacra parish of Tenandry, 2017 inhabitants, of whom 172 are in the village of Moulin, 13 miles (N. W. by N.) from Dunkeld. This place, the name of which is of doubtful etymology, is of considerable antiquity; and formed part of the possessions of David, eleventh Earl of Atholl, upon whom King Robert Bruce conferred the office of constable of Scotland. On David's revolting against his sovereign, his estates were forfeited; and the barony of Moulin was granted by the king to Sir Neill Campbell and his wife, sister to Bruce; whose son John was subsequently created Earl of Atholl by David II., but died without issue at the battle of Halidon-Hill, in 1333, when the title and estates again reverted to the crown. The pass of Killiecrankie, in this parish, is memorable for the battle which took place there in 1689, between the English army under General Mackay, and the Highland forces commanded by Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, in support of the exiled James II. In this battle, which terminated in favour of the Highlanders, not less than 2000 of Mackay's forces were slain, and Dundee was so severely wounded that he died soon after, and was interred in the church of Blair-Atholl.

The parish is naturally divided into the nearly parallel districts of Atholl and Strathardle, separated from each other by a hill of inconsiderable height, about four miles in extent. Atholl is about seven miles in length, and from five to seven in breadth; the district of Strathardle is eight miles in length, and nearly seven in breadth. The surface is diversified with mountainous heights, of which the most conspicuous is Bein-Breacaidh, rising to an elevation of nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea; and with numerous verdant hills of gentler aspect, which add much to the beauty of the scenery. The vale of Atholl is watered by the Tummel and the Garry rivers, which unite their streams within the limits of the parish; and Strathardle by the rivers Briarachan and Ardle, of which the former rises in the parish, and, uniting with the Arnat, forms the Ardle, whence the strath has its name. The Garry and the Tummel are both impetuous streams, and in their course make numerous cascades; the most striking is the fall on the Tummel, near its confluence with the Garry at Faskally. The Garry runs for nearly three miles through the wildly romantic pass of Killiecrankie, between precipitous masses of rugged rock, which overhang the stream and obstruct its current, at times concealing it from view by thick branches of trees that have taken root in the clefts of the rocks. Both these rivers abound with trout; and during the season, salmon and grilse are found in great plenty, and of excellent quality. The only lake is Loch Broom, which is also much frequented by anglers.

Moulin is chiefly pastoral; about 3000 acres are arable, 2000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder mountain pasture and moorland. Along the banks of the rivers the soil is light and sandy, but in other parts a deep loam of great fertility; and for a considerable breadth around the village of Moulin is a tract of the richest land in the county, producing exuberant crops of grain of every kind. The system of husbandry is much improved, and regular rotations are observed according to the nature of the lands. On the hills is good pasturage for sheep, of which more than 13,000 are kept in the parish, chiefly of the black-faced breed, with a few of the Leicestershire; the cattle are of the Highland breed, with a few of the Angus and the Ayrshire.

The horses reared are generally a cross between the native Highland and the Clydesdale breeds. There are extensive remains of natural wood, consisting chiefly of oak and birch, of which latter numerous fine specimens are to be seen in the pass of Killiecrankie; the plantations, also very extensive, are of oak, ash, beech, birch, and larch, Scotch, and spruce firs, for all of which the soil appears to be well adapted. The substrata are mica-slate, of which the rocks are mainly composed, limestone, hornblende, and granular quartz; and large masses of marble of fine crystalline texture, and boulders of granite and quartz, are found in various places. In this parish the principal mansion-houses are, Faskally, Urrard, Balnakeilly, Baledmund, Kindrogan, Dirnanaen, and Edradour, most of which are elegant structures, beautifully situated in demesnes embellished with woods and plantations, and commanding finely-varied prospects. The annual value of real property in Moulin is £8117.

The village of Moulin stands in the southern portion of the parish, in the heart of a district abounding with picturesque scenery, and has a pleasingly-rural aspect; it consists of well-built cottages, and is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. Facility of communication is afforded by the great north road from Perth to Inverness, which passes through the parish. A fair is held at Moulin on the first Tuesday in March, for the sale of horses and the purchase of seed corn. There is a post-office in the village of Pitlochry. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £150, of which one-third is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £26. 13. 4. per annum: patron, the Duke of Atholl. Moulin church, erected in 1831, is a neat substantial structure containing 650 sittings. There is a place of worship in connexion with the Free Church. The parochial school is well attended: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house, £2 in lieu of garden, and school fees averaging about £10; to which may be added £7 allowed by the Commissioners of Bishops' Rents, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. There are six Sunday schools; and a school for females is held at Pitlochry, the mistress of which receives £5 per annum from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. In the parish are numerous upright stones, supposed to be Druidical remains. Near the village of Moulin are the ruins of an ancient castle, whose origin is unknown; it is a quadrilateral structure of stone, eighty feet long and seventy-six wide, and was formerly surrounded by a lake, which has been drained, and the ground covered with plantations. There are also vestiges of Picts' houses. Coins of Edward I. of England, and Alexander III. of Scotland, were discovered some years since on the farm of Stronchavie; and in the pass of Killiecrankie, broken swords and fragments of military weapons have at different periods been found, some of which are deposited in the mansion of Urrard.

MOUNT-PLEASANT, a suburb of the town of Newburgh, in the parish of ABDIE, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE; containing 524 inhabitants.—See NEWBURGH.

MOUSA, an island, in the former quoad sacra parish of SANDWICK and CUNNINGSBURGH, parish of DUNROSSNESS, county of SHETLAND; containing 12 inhabitants. This island lies close to the east coast of the Mainland, and at the entrance of Aith's Voe; it is also called Queen's Isle, and is about a mile in length and three-quarters of a mile in breadth. The village of Cunningsburgh is distant from it, north-westward, about two miles. In this island is a most perfect specimen of an ancient Scandinavian fortress, or, as some call it, Pictish castle. It is nearly entire, and in shape resembles a dice-box: its height is about forty-two feet, and, over the walls, its diameter fifty feet; the walls are about ten feet in thickness, and hollow in the middle. The fort stands on the shore, and seems to have been a place of defence. Opposite to it are the ruins of another castle of the same description, round which are still visible the sites of a number of small houses.

MOUSWALD, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES; containing, with the hamlets of Old Brocklehirst and Cleughbrae, 683 inhabitants, of whom 131 are in the village of Mouswald, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Dumfries. The name was formerly spelt *Muswald* and *Mosswald*. Its termination is probably derived from the Saxon word *Walda*, or *Wealt*, signifying "the woody district", and which, with the prefix *moss*, or *mous*, may be interpreted "the forest near the moss". Some, however, give to the termination the sense of "a long range of high land". Few important events are recorded in connexion with the parish. At Mouswald Mains was the seat of Sir Simon Carruthers, laird of Mouswald, whose only daughter married into the Queensberry family, who thus came into the possession of the estate. The family of Grierson, of this parish, are descended from Gilbert, second son of Malcolm, laird of Mc Greggor, who died in 1374; his son obtained a charter of the lands and barony of Lag, in Nithsdale, and of Little Dalton, in Annandale, and his descendants have continued in this part of the country. Their present seat is Rockhall, in the parish of Mouswald. The last inhabitant of the castle of Lag, their former seat, which stands in the Glen of Lag, surrounded by lofty hills, in Dunscore parish, was Sir Robert Grierson, whose bailie, by virtue of Sir Robert's prerogative as baron of the regality, tried, condemned, and executed a sheep-stealer at Barnside Hill, about the end of the seventeenth century. This is said to have been the last instance in Nithsdale of a criminal suffering death by the sentence of a baron-bailie.

The PARISH is between four and five miles long and from two to three broad, and contains nearly 6000 acres. It is bounded on the north by Lochmaben, on the south by Ruthwell, on the east by Dalton, and on the west by Torthorwald. In general the surface is tolerably even; and what rising grounds there are, ascend so gently that they are cultivated to the very summit: the highest hill scarcely reaches 700 feet above the level of the sea. The only river is the Lochar, and this runs through the parish but for a few yards. Part of the extensive moss called Lochar Moss lies within the parish, and contiguous to it a considerable breadth of both the pasture and arable ground is wet and marshy. A large portion of the district near the farms immediately bordering on the moss is of a light and sandy soil, or thin earth resting upon gravel mixed with stones; and though carefully laid down with grass seeds, it runs into broom in two or three years. The land in the eastern part of the parish, however, which is higher, has a tolerably deep and rich soil, producing good crops. Upwards of 4000

acres are cultivated or occasionally in tillage; 1260 acres, including more than 1100 of moss, afford indifferent pasture; and 150 acres are in woods and plantations. All kinds of white and green crops are grown. The cattle are the Galloways, to the breed of which much attention is paid; some fine draught horses are reared, and large numbers of pigs, which latter are in general sent to London. Most of the modern improvements have been introduced; but the fences are still, to a great extent, in an unsatisfactory state: the farm-houses are generally of a superior description, most of them having been rebuilt or improved of late years. The chief rocks are greywacke and greywacke-slate, and in one place there is blue limestone. The great road from Carlisle to Dumfries and Portpatrick runs through the parish from south-east to north-west. There are also two excellent parish roads, besides others, facilitating the communication in every direction; and several convenient bridges. The parish is likewise intersected by the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway. The annual value of real property in Mouswald is £3997. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Marquess of Queensberry. The stipend averages £200; and there is a commodious manse, with a glebe of sixteen acres, valued at £20 per annum. The church is a handsome edifice, built a few years ago, and seats 386 persons. A place of worship has been erected in connexion with the Free Church. There is a parochial school, where the classics and the usual branches are taught; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 5., with the legal accommodations, and about £10 fees. The remains of several border forts are still to be seen, as also some ancient cairns.

MOW, county of ROXBURGH.—See MOREBATTLE.

MOY, county of ELGIN.—See DYKE and MOY.

MOY and DALROSSIE, a parish, partly in the county of NAIRN, but chiefly in the county of INVERNESS, 12 miles (S. E.) from Inverness; containing 967 inhabitants, of whom fifteen are in that portion within the county of Nairn. This place comprises the ancient parishes of Moy and Dalrossie, which appear to have been united at a distant period not precisely ascertained. The former of these parishes is supposed to have derived its name from the Gaelic term *Magh*, signifying "a meadow or plain", which is its character; but the name of the latter is of doubtful origin: by some writers it is thought to have been derived from the Gaelic *Dalfergussie*, signifying "the valley of Fergus", of which, however, there is no corroborative evidence. With great appearance of probability Moy is thought to have been originally called *Starsach-na-Gael*, descriptive in the Gaelic language of its position at a pass between the higher and the lower territories. This pass, which is bordered by mountains on both sides, is so narrow that it might be easily defended by a few men against the largest numbers of assailants, and was consequently of great importance to its highland proprietor, who could at any time make predatory incursions into the lower countries with perfect security, and prevent any of the clans from proceeding through his territories without his permission. So sensible, indeed, of their dependence upon him were the neighbouring chieftains, that they willingly agreed to pay a certain tax, consisting of a portion of their booty, as often as they passed through this defile with the spoils they had taken in their frequent depredations. The lands, in the year 1336, were granted by the Bishop of Moray to William, seventh Lord Mackintosh, chief of the clan Chattan, which consisted of sixteen different tribes, each having its own leader, but all united under the government of the chieftain, of whose baronial residence, on an island in Loch Moy, there are yet considerable remains. Deadly feuds often arose between the Mackintoshes and the Cummings; and numerous tumuli are left, which were raised over those slain in conflict. Near the pass previously noticed was a spacious cavern, to which the women and children retired with their cattle during the absence of the clan, and in which they remained in safety under the protection of the very few men whom it was necessary to leave for the defence of the pass.

During one of these feuds, the clan Cumming so far prevailed over the Mackintoshes as to force them to retreat for refuge to their stronghold on the island of Loch Moy; and damming up the outlet through which a river issued from the lake, they raised the waters to such a height as nearly to inundate the island, and threaten their destruction. In this emergency, one of the Mackintoshes constructed a raft, and, furnished with the necessary apparatus, approached the outlet during the night, and perforating the dam, which was of boards, with numerous large holes, stopped them with plugs having cords attached to their extremities, and fastened all these to one common rope. When the whole of the preparations were adjusted, pulling this rope, the plugs were all withdrawn at once; and the accumulated waters, rushing with irresistible impetuosity, swept away the dam, the bank of turf which inclosed the lake, and the entire forces of the Cummings that had encamped behind it. Such was the rapidity of the torrent that it bore down the raft with the bold adventurer who had contrived it, and who, after having thus effected the deliverance of his clan, perished in the midst of his enemies, the Cummings.

In the rebellion of 1745-6, the Young Pretender, on his approach to Inverness finding that it was occupied by Lord Loudoun, with an army of 2000 of the king's forces, diverted his route to the castle of Moy, the seat of the chieftain of the clan Mackintosh, who was at that time serving with his chief vassals under Loudoun at Inverness. On reaching the castle, he was cordially received by Lady Mackintosh, who, mustering the remainder of the clan, which had been left for her protection, placed herself at their head, and rode before them as commander, with pistols at her saddle-bow, to raise the neighbouring clans, for the service of the prince. Loudoun, receiving intelligence of the Pretender's movements, made a sudden march to Moy during the night, in the hope of taking him by surprise, and making him his prisoner. At the approach of Loudoun's troops, the few Mackintoshes that remained, dispersing themselves in different parts of the woods, fired upon the royal columns as they advanced, and imitating the war-cries of Lochiel, Keppoch, and other well-known clans, threw them into the utmost confusion and dismay. The royal forces, thinking that the whole Highland army was at hand, and distracted by the darkness of the night, retreated to Inverness, and in such disorder that the event, which took place on the 16th of February, 1746, is still recorded as the "Rout of Moy".

The PARISH is about thirty miles in length and five miles in breadth; comprising an area of about 150 square miles, of which fifty are in the district of Moy; and containing 96,000 acres, of which 3000 are arable and in cultivation, 1600 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture, moorland, and waste. Its surface, generally elevated, is diversified with numerous hills of various height, and intersected by mountainous ranges dividing it into glens: the glens form the habitable portions, and are watered by rivers along the banks of which are found the small tracts of arable land. The mountains are not remarkable either for their height or for any peculiarity of feature; the highest has an elevation of about 2500 feet above the level of the sea. There is but one range of any importance, that of the Monadhlia hills, one of the widest ranges in the country; it is stocked with deer and every variety of game, and is marked with many glens, through the largest of which flows the river Findhorn. This river has its source among the hills of the range, issuing from a chasm in a remarkable mass of rock called the Cloven Stone. In its course it receives tributary streams from the various glens it passes, and is subject to extraordinary degrees of elevation and depression. The swiftness of its current is so great as to bear away before it large portions of the soil which interrupt its progress, the stream forming for itself a straight channel, through which it flows without deviation; and it rises frequently with such rapidity, that a boat crossing it at low water is often carried away by the torrent before it can reach the opposite shore. The only other stream that has any claim to be considered as a river is the Funtack, which issues from Loch Moy, and, after flowing through the small glen to which it gives name, falls into the Findhorn within the parish. Loch Moy is nearly two miles in length, and about three-quarters of a mile in breadth; its depth in some places is eighteen fathoms, and being surrounded with woods of hanging birch, it has in summer a truly picturesque appearance. There are two islands in the lake, the larger of them containing the remains of the ancient castle, near which have been traced the foundations of a street supposed to have comprised the houses of those vassals who lived with their chief. On this island is an elegant monument erected in 1824, by Lady Mackintosh, to the memory of her late husband, Sir Æneas Mackintosh, Bart. The other island is merely a rude heap of stones, thought to have been artificially formed into a mound, for the administration of justice by the chieftain; and till near the close of the last century it had remaining a gallows for the execution of criminals. The Findhorn formerly abounded with salmon, which within the last few years have greatly diminished in number; and trout, char, and eels are still abundant: the trout, though not large, are of excellent quality, and afford good sport to the angler. Loch Moy is more noted for char and eels than for trout.

The SOIL of the arable lands is of good quality, generally either alluvial or a fine black mould, producing favourable crops of grain of all kinds, with potatoes and turnips. The system of husbandry is beginning to improve; and under more favourable tenure, the farm buildings and offices are assuming a more substantial and commodious arrangement, especially on the lands of Mackintosh and Tomatin, where many comfortable farm-houses have been built. Of the hill pastures, comprising nearly 92,000 acres, about 23,000 are common; and of all this extensive tract scarcely 1000 acres are susceptible of cultivation. In their present state these districts afford excellent pasturage for sheep and black-cattle, on the rearing of which the farmers principally depend for their support. The expense and difficulty of procuring lime have hitherto precluded any considerable effort for the improvement of the lands; and though there is every probability that lime might be obtained within the parish, instead of bringing it from a distance, yet no attempts have been made to work it. The annual value of real property in Moy and Dalrossie is £3646. Though originally abounding with wood, there is little ancient timber remaining, except on the lands of Moy Hall, the property of the Mackintoshes; and most of the plantations are of recent growth. Mr. Macbean has within the last few years planted one million and a half of trees on his lands at Tomatin. The primitive rocks are generally granite and gneiss, interspersed with large boulders of sienite: in the east end of the parish is a quarry of granite of fine texture and colour, well adapted for buildings of every kind, and more especially for such as require strength and durability. Moy Hall, the seat of Alexander Mackintosh, Esq., chief of the clan Chattan, is a handsome modern mansion, situated in a richly-wooded demesne near the northern extremity of Loch Moy. It was erected in 1807, by Sir Æneas Mackintosh, and consists of a central quadrangle with two wings. In the grounds near the house is a beautiful monument of marble, erected to the memory of the late Mrs. Mackintosh, who died in London in 1840, by her surviving husband the present proprietor. There are also handsome mansions at Tomatin and Corrybrough, on opposite banks of the river Findhorn, beautifully seated in well planted-grounds, and inhabited by their respective proprietors.

No village has been formed within the parish; neither is there any trade or manufacture carried on, beyond the weaving of tartans and blankets for domestic use, which affords employment to the females during winter. The population is very much scattered, and the hamlets are few, and distant from each other. Markets for the sale of cattle, horses, and other commodities, are held monthly at Freeburn, where there is a commodious inn, on the Saturday following the Muir of Ord markets: a market for lambs is also held annually, about Lammas. Facility of communication with Inverness and the neighbouring towns is maintained by good roads, of which the great Highland road from Inverness to Perth passes for seven miles through the parish; and by bridges over the river Findhorn, of which the most important is one built in 1829, at a cost of £2600, to replace a previous structure that had been destroyed by flood. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £234. 3. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patrons, the Mackintosh family, of Geddes. There are two churches, in which the minister officiates on alternate Sabbaths. The church of Moy, situated on the margin of the loch, near the northern extremity of the parish, was erected in 1765, and thoroughly repaired in 1829; it is a plain structure containing 360 sittings. Dalrossie church, at a distance of nine miles from that of Moy, and on the bank of the Findhorn, is a very an-

cient structure of small pebbles, containing 380 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £10 annually. There are several other schools, partly supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and by other societies. In the south-western portion of the parish are numerous mineral springs, one of which is strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, but the exact proportion has not been ascertained: several of these springs have been used medicinally with considerable success.

MUCK, an island, in the parish of SMALL ISLES, district of MULL, county of ARGYLL; containing 68 inhabitants. The Gaelic name of this little verdant island of the Hebrides, *Elan-nan-Muchd*, literally signifies "the Isle of Swine". It is about two miles in length, less than one mile in breadth, and lies four miles south-by-west from the island of Eigg. The surface is pretty low, with the exception of one hill, and even this is of no great height; the soil is generally good. The coast is rocky, and indented with several creeks, which afford shelter for fishing-boats, but no safe anchorage for vessels: in two of these creeks are small piers. The rearing of black-cattle, and a fishery of cod and ling here, are productive. The chief want of the inhabitants is fuel, which they procure from Ardnamurchan and other neighbouring places. On the north side of the island lies Elan-nan-Each, the "Island of Horses", which is of inconsiderable extent, but affords good pasture. Muck formerly contained many more inhabitants than it does at present.

MUCKAIRN, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of ARDCHATTAN, district of LORN, county of ARGYLL, 12 miles (E. by N.) from Oban; containing, with the villages of Stonefield and Calnadaluck, 960 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "the den of wild boars", from the number of those ferocious animals that anciently infested this part of the country, is bounded on the north by Loch Etive, and on the east by the river Naunt and the loch of that name. It is about nine miles in length from east to west, and from five to six miles in average breadth. The quantity of arable land does not exceed 400 acres; about 100 are meadow, nearly 2000 coppice wood let on lease to the Bunawe iron-company, and the remainder hill pasture and waste. The surface is divided by the Mallore range of hills, extending from the north-east to the south-west, but of which the highest has not an elevation of more than 1100 feet above the level of the sea: there are also some detached eminences, the loftiest of which is Deechoid. From the Mallore range the ground slopes gradually towards the north, with occasional undulations forming sequestered valleys between the higher lands, which are crowned with wood. The coast is generally low, and in several places rocky. It is indented with the fine bays of Stonefield and Airds bay, and with numerous creeks; and in some parts the shore is marked with boldly-projecting headlands. The bay of Stonefield, and that of Salenrua, a little beyond it, afford good anchorage; and in the former is the beautiful island called Abbot's Isle, clothed with verdure, and embellished with a few aged sycamores. In this district the rivers are, the Naunt, which flows between richly-wooded banks, forming in its course some picturesque cascades; the Lonan, which, after a rapid course for a few miles from east to west, runs into Loch Nell, in the parish of Kilmore; the Luacragan, intersecting the district from south to north for a few miles, and falling into Airds bay; and the Lusragan, which, flowing for a few miles in a parallel direction, joins Loch Etive a little above Connel ferry. The chief lakes are, Loch Andow, on the west, nearly two miles in length; and Loch Naunt, on the east, of about half that extent; both abounding in trout. The soil of the arable land, and the system of agriculture, are similar to those of Ardchattan; and the cattle and sheep on the pastures, of the same breeds. About 280 cows and their followers, with 220 head of cattle besides, and upwards of 3000 sheep are kept. Most of the inhabitants are employed in connexion with the iron-works at Bunawe in the parish of Glenorchy and Inishail. The nearest market-town is Oban: there is a post-office at Bunawe, and facility of communication is afforded by the country-road from Oban and the Western Isles to Inverary, which passes for eight miles through the district.

The church, built in 1829, under the provisions of the act of parliament for the erection and endowment of additional churches in the Highlands, is a plain neat structure, situated at the south-eastern extremity of Muckairn, and containing 350 sittings. The minister has a stipend of £120 from government, with a manse and offices, and an allotment of land for a garden: patron, the Crown. The parochial school, for which a handsome school-house, capable of receiving 130 scholars, with superior accommodations, was erected in 1836, by the lady of General Campbell of Lochnell, is well conducted; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 3., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £15 per annum. There is also a school at Auchlevan, to the master of which the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge till of late paid a salary of £17 per annum. A good school-house was built by General Campbell, who also gave the master a dwelling-house and a portion of land; and since the discontinuance of the salary by the society, the present proprietor of Lochnell has made the master an annual donation of £12. In the district are numerous remains of old ecclesiastical establishments, and several Druidical circles in a more or less perfect state. On a plain near the site of the present church, was an ancient obelisk, which, on the arrival of the news of the victory of Aboukir, the workmen of Lorn furnace at Bunawe removed to the neighbouring hill, and erected to the honour of Lord Nelson.

MUCKART, a parish, in the county of PERTH, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Dollar; containing, with the village of Pool, 706 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "the head of a boar", either from one of its principal hills resembling that animal in form, or from its having been anciently much infested with wild boars. Early in the fourteenth century it belonged to Lamberton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, who in 1320 erected here the ancient palace of Castleton, which, together with the lands appertaining to it, was sold by one of his successors to the Earl of Argyll, in whose possession it remained till the middle of the sixteenth century, when the estate was divided, and passed into the hands of several proprietors. In 1644, the church, and nearly every house in the parish, were burned by the Marquess

of Montrose in his warfare with Argyll, when he destroyed Castle Campbell in the parish of Dollar, and other property belonging to the earl; the memorial of which devastation is still preserved in the name of the pass in Glendovan by which he entered the parish.

The PARISH is about four miles and a half in length, and of irregular form, varying from less than a mile to more than two miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north and west by two small rivulets, which separate it respectively from the parishes of Glendovan and Dollar; and on the south and east by the river Devon. Muckart comprises about 4300 acres, whereof 2700 are arable, 1000 meadow and pasture, 300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder undivided common. Its surface is intersected by a branch of the Ochil hills, of which the highest point, called Sea Mab, has an elevation of nearly 1400 feet above the level of the sea; the hills are covered with grass affording good pasturage, and the scenery has been greatly improved by plantations of recent formation, which are thriving. The Devon rises to the west of the Ochil range, and after pursuing a very devious line, falls into the Forth near the town of Alloa. In part of its course, the stream runs in a channel formed by nature in the solid rock; and in its progress it makes numerous picturesque falls, descending abruptly from a height of thirty feet into a circular cavity, from which, by the violence of its fall, the water rebounds, and then flows into a succession of similar cauldrons, from the last of which it is precipitated more than forty feet into the plain beneath. There are four bridges over the Devon connected with the parish. The most remarkable, called the "Rumbling bridge", consists of two arches, one immediately above the other: the lower arch, which formed the ancient bridge, has an elevation of more than eighty feet above the level of the stream, is very narrow, and being undefended by any parapet, must have been a very dangerous passage: the upper arch is a commodious approach to the parish from the south. Another of the bridges is distinguished by the appellation of the "Vicar's bridge", from the circumstance of the vicar of the adjoining parish of Dollar having been killed here in revenge of his having abjured the Roman Catholic religion.

The SOIL varies greatly in quality in different places; near the river it is light and sandy, in other parts more rich and fertile, and in the higher grounds gravelly, with portions of moss. The lands have been much benefited by draining, and the system of husbandry is materially improved. Considerable progress has been made in inclosing the lands; the fences are chiefly of stone, with some inclosures of hedges, and both are generally well kept up. Attention is also paid to the improvement of the cattle, which are principally of the short-horned kind; and the South-Down and Leicester breeds of sheep have been introduced with success. The substrata are mostly whinstone, of which the hills are composed, ironstone, limestone, freestone, and sandstone, with some coal in the western portion of the parish. The ironstone is not wrought; the limestone is worked by the proprietors of the lands for their own use, and lime is also procured in the immediate neighbourhood, and at a moderate cost. One seam of the coal is worked, which affords an abundant supply of fuel, and considerable quantities are sent to Strathearn. Boulders of whinstone, and occasionally of sandstone, occur. The ironstone and limestone abound with fossils and shells, and some fine specimens of rock-crystal are found in the whinstone. The annual value of real property in Muckart is £4000. The nearest market-town is Alloa, which is also the post-town; but a post has been likewise established to Dollar. Facility of communication is afforded by excellent roads, six miles of which are turnpike-roads, and particularly by the construction of the new lines from Stirling to Milnathort, and from Dunfermline to Crieff, which have contributed greatly to the improvement of the parish. Muckart is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The present church was built in 1838: the former church was of uncertain date, and was repaired in 1789. There is a place of worship in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod, and the members of the Free Church have a place of worship about midway between Dollar and the Pool of Muckart. The parochial school affords a useful education; the master has a salary of £25. 6. 8., about £17 fees, and a house and garden, with £9 per annum, the interest of a bequest. Another school is held, not exclusively connected with any denomination; and a library for the united use of this parish and the parishes of Glendovan and Fossoway has been established here. There are some slight remains of Castleton, the old episcopal residence built by Archbishop Lamberton, which appears to have been a spacious edifice communicating by a subterraneous passage with the river: part of one of the turrets only is remaining. Stone coffins have been found in various parts of the parish.

MUGDRUM, an isle, in the parish of ABERNETHY, county of PERTH. It lies in the river Tay, a short distance from, and nearly opposite to, the town of Newburgh; and is about a mile in length, and 200 yards in breadth. The island is surrounded by a high embankment, the level surface being considerably lower than that of the tide at high water. The new house and woods of Mugdrum are prominent on the south shore of the Tay, in Fifeshire; the old house and bank overhang the river. Mugdrum was formerly much infested with rats, which were exterminated by a breed of wild cats; and some of these latter animals are still on it, resisting all attempts to be domesticated.

MUIRAVONSIDE, a parish, in the county of STIRLING, 3 miles (W.) from Linlithgow; containing, with the villages of Burnbridge, Maddiston, Rumford, and part of Linlithgow-Bridge, 2249 inhabitants. The compound term Muir-avon-side is derived from the original moorish appearance of part of the parish, and from its situation on the bank of the river Avon, which runs along its boundary on the south-east and north-east for nine miles, separating it in one part from the county of Linlithgow. In ancient times the parish formed part of that of Falkirk, and it was chiefly the property of the Livingstone family, who in 1540 obtained by marriage the old castle of Haining, a manorial residence. Sir James Livingstone, second son of the first Earl of Linlithgow, was created Lord of Almond, the appellation, probably, of the district adjacent to the castle, and which is supposed to have been that portion of Falkirk now forming this parish: the silver communion cups of Muiravonside are called cups of the church of Almond. The priory of Manuel or Emmanuel, situated on the west

bank of the Avon, was founded for Cistercian nuns about the year 1156 by King Malcolm IV., by whom and several of his sucessors it was richly endowed: the prioress Christiana in 1292, as well as her successor Alice in 1296, swore fealty to Edward I. at Linlithgow. The ruins, together with other estates, came into the possession of the crown by the forfeiture of the Earl of Callendar and Linlithgow in 1715.

The PARISH is about seven miles long, and in average breadth measures two miles, comprising 7000 or 8000 acres, the whole of which are arable, with the exception of a very small proportion of moss, waste, and plantations. There are some naked and dreary tracts, with a marshy soil, in the west; but in general the surface is of varied character, and the rising grounds, which are of moderate elevation, command extensive prospects of the Forth, the towers of Clackmannan, Stirling, and Linlithgow, the glens that ornament the course of the Devon, the Grampian hills, and numerous plantations. The principal inconvenience felt in the interior is the deficiency of streams, arising from the peculiar distribution of its land, which consists of an irregular and broken ridge lying between the Avon and the alluvial plains of the Forth. Springs are seldom to be found throughout the range of clayey soil which covers two-thirds of the parish; the only streams are the Holloch, the Manuel, and the Sandyford; and though there are some powerful springs in the mosses, the infusion of iron is so strong as to form a crust of red ochre around their outlets. Besides the extensive clayey portion, the soil comprehends sand, peat, and marl, in which last an interesting specimen was discovered of the ancient elk, now forming part of the collection in the college museum, Glasgow. There is also a considerable extent of gravelly earth. In some parts the surface is singularly marked with picturesque mounds and hillocks, which, with the breaks, fissures, and perpetual variations of the sandstone rock along the course of the Avon, and its beautiful scenery of overhanging wood, constitute some of the most prominent and striking features in the locality.

All the ordinary kinds of grain and green crops are raised. The ground is manured with dung procured from Edinburgh, and lime is obtained in large quantities from Linlithgow. In the eastern part of the parish the farms are large, the houses and offices good, and the lands well cultivated; furrow-draining has been extensively carried on, and secure fences raised. Most of these improvements are still wanting in the western part, where the farms are comparatively small. The live stock are excellent in the former district; but in the western they are inferior, the want of proper fences, and other causes, contributing to injure the breed. The appearance of the parish, especially of the eastern district, has undergone a great change within the last fifty or sixty years: the thicket which at the close of the eighteenth century almost overspread it, has been cleared; and ground formerly covered with broom and heath now displays in perfection the results of agricultural skill. The rock and coal formations in this neighbourhood are remarkably intersected with trap dykes. Along the course of the Avon is sandstone, and several quarries of fine blue whinstone are wrought; there are also two quarries of superior freestone, one producing a material differing in some respects from that of the other, but both wrought largely. Coal has been raised in many different places; but the only pits now in operation are those of Stanrig, Craigend, and Blackbraes. Iron, also, is procured by the Carron Company near the village; and large quantities are supposed to exist in other parts. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6735. Maudiston is the principal village: it is situated on a declivity, in the midst of picturesque scenery. Part of the village of Linlithgow-Bridge, built by Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, about the year 1650, is likewise in this parish: its customs were given in 1677, by Charles II., to Earl George; and some of the landholders in Muiravonside inherit estates granted in perpetual feus by the last earl in order to raise money to carry on the rebellion of 1715. The Edinburgh and Stirling turnpike-road passes through the district, as do also the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, the Slamannan railway, and the Union canal: the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway crosses the vale of the Avon by a fine viaduct of twenty substantial arches, commanding a most delightful view; and the canal has an aqueduct across the same valley, of twelve arches, in the midst of a profusion of beautifully sylvan and verdant scenery. The produce is usually disposed of at Falkirk. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £225, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £9 per annum. The church is a plain structure, built about the year 1812, and accommodates 500 persons. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with a dwelling, three acres and a half of land, and £24 fees: the land, which is valued at £6 per annum, is an ancient bequest of the Callendar family. There is a parochial library containing 120 volumes. The chief antiquities are the ruins of Manuel Priory and Almond Castle, the latter of which was deserted as a place of residence about the year 1750. A line of fortified eminences extends from Hazlelaw to Sight hill, but nothing is known about the works; and stone coffins have been frequently discovered in various places.

MUIRDRUM, a village, in the parish of PANBRIDE, county of FORFAR, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Arbroath; containing 112 inhabitants. This is a small village, on the line of road between Dundee and Arbroath. It has a post-office, which, from its central situation, is a great convenience to the neighbourhood.

MUIRHEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of KETTLE, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE; containing 106 inhabitants. Here is a mill employed in the manufacture of linen yarn.

MUIRHEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of LIFF, BENVIE, and INVERGOWRIE, county of FORFAR; containing 81 inhabitants.

MUIRHEAD, a village, in the parish of CADDER, Lower ward of the county of LANARK; containing 49 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly seated in the south-eastern part of the parish, on the great road from Perth to Glasgow, and a short distance south-south-west from the village of Chryston. It retains about three acres of the ancient common lands; and the inhabitants of both villages have the right of commonage, and the privilege of cutting turf from the surface as long as heath and rushes continue to grow upon it. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the works at Garnkirk.

MUIRHOUSES, a village, in the parish of Carriden, county of Linlithgow; containing 139 inhabitants. This is a small village, situated a short distance westward of Carriden, and eastward of the high road from Linlithgow to Borrowstounness.

MUIRKIRK, a village and parish, in the district of Kyle, county of Ayr, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Douglas; containing, with the village of Glenbuck, 3125 inhabitants. The origin and history of this place are both involved in obscurity and uncertainty; little more of it is known than that, previously to the year 1626, it formed part of the parish of Mauchline, and as such was included in the barony of the Earls of Loudoun. An attempt has been made to deduce the history of some transactions connected with the place, from the existence of various stones in different parts; but they are neither inscribed with any characters tending to explain the cause of their erection, nor are they of sufficient magnitude to warrant the opinion of their being monuments of commemoration. The parish, which is situated on the river Ayr, is about eight miles in length from east to west, and seven miles broad from north to south; and comprises about 30,000 acres. Of this area, but a comparatively small portion is cultivated; 250 acres are woodland and plantations, and the remainder is in a state of nature: a very considerable portion might be rendered fertile, and brought into cultivation, at a moderate expense. The surface is irregular; it is tolerably even near the banks of the rivers, but in other parts rises abruptly into lofty eminences. The highest of these is the hill of Cairntable, which has an elevation of 1650 feet above the level of the sea, and is crowned by two large cairns; it is chiefly composed of breccia, and for many years afforded a supply of millstones for the parish. The higher grounds are clothed with a kind of dark-coloured heath that gives to the scenery a cheerless aspect, which is increased by the want of timber. The river Ayr has its source in this parish, in a spot where two artificial lakes have been formed by the Catrine Company, as reservoirs for the use of their cotton-works, and which cover about 120 acres of ground. From these the river issues, receiving from the hills in its progress through the parish numerous tributary streams, of which the chief are the Garpel, the Greenoch, and the Whitehaugh; and thus augmented, it pursues its course, for about thirty miles, and falls into the Firth of Clyde at Ayr. There are springs affording an ample supply of excellent water, and also some that have a petrifying property: some are slightly impregnated with iron, sulphur, and other minerals.

The soil is various, consisting of sand, gravel, loam, and clay, with peat-moss, which is found in some parts twenty feet in depth: the crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips. The rotation system of husbandry has been generally adopted, and the state of agriculture is improved. The plantations are chiefly spruce, larch, and Scotch fir. Surface-draining has been practised on some of the farms, with very beneficial results, by the tenants at their own expense; it has been done, however, only on a limited scale. In 1830 the Duke of Portland became proprietor of the estate of Muirkirk, and since that period tile-draining has been carried on under his grace's agents to a considerable extent, embracing hundreds of acres. Some of the resident proprietors have also been actively engaged in tile-draining their lands, so that, within a short period, large tracts of land have been thoroughly drained, the effect of which is manifest, not only in the increased quantity and improved quality of the crops, but likewise in the amelioration of the climate. The farm-houses are substantial and commodious, especially those of more recent erection. Very few of the lands are inclosed, and those only with stone dykes. The cows are of the Cunninghame breed, and a considerable number of young cattle of the same breed are annually reared, to the improvement of which adequate attention is paid. Great numbers of sheep are also fed; they are the black-faced, and seem to be well adapted to the quality of the pastures. The woods appear to have been almost destroyed: from old documents it is clear that this was a forest towards the close of the twelfth century; and from the numerous trees, also, embedded in the mosses, and from some detached portions of trees still found in various parts, it is evident that the parish formerly abounded with timber. Wellwood, the property of the Duke of Portland, is an ancient mansion beautifully situated on the banks of the Ayr, and embosomed in thriving plantations. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6179. In this district the substrata are chiefly coal, ironstone, and limestone. The coal formation is part of the great coalfield of the country; the seam at present worked is about twenty-five feet in thickness. The ironstone is found in belts about six inches thick, and within the last few years a rich vein of blackband ironstone has been discovered, which is vigorously worked. The limestone is also of good quality, and is extensively quarried. Lead and manganese have likewise been found; the former was worked for some time, but the working was not productive, and it was consequently discontinued. The iron-works in this parish, which are very extensive, were erected in 1787, and have since been carried on with spirit by the proprietors; they consist of four blast-furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron, a large foundry, and a rolling-mill for bar-iron. There were formerly some iron-works established at Glenbuck by an English company; but they were afterwards abandoned. The village of Muirkirk has greatly increased since the opening of the works in its neighbourhood; it is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the collieries and limestone-quarries, and in the iron-works. Two circulating libraries, containing well-assorted collections, are supported by subscription. Fairs are held in February and December; but they are not well attended. A post-office and a branch bank have been established; and facility of intercourse with Strathaven, the nearest market-town, and with other places in the neighbourhood, is maintained by good roads which pass through the parish. Muirkirk has also a branch of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Hastings: the minister's stipend is £157. 17. 3., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The church, erected about the year 1813, is a neat and substantial edifice adapted for a congregation of 913 persons, and is conveniently situated nearly in the centre of the parish. There are places of worship for Burghers, the United Presbyterian Church, and Independents. The parochial school affords instruction to about seventy children; the master has a salary of £28 per annum, with £30 fees, and a house and garden. There are three

friendly societies, the Muirkirk, the St. Thomas's, and the St. Andrew's masonic lodges, established many years ago, and which have contributed to diminish the number of applicants for parochial relief, and to keep alive a spirit of independence among the poor. According to tradition, there was anciently a religious establishment on the summit of Cairntable; but of what order, or when or by whom founded, nothing is recorded. In the parish are three "martyrs' stones", one of them in the churchyard, another at Upper Wellwood, and the very interesting one of John Brown at Priesthill: these memorials of bygone sufferings are visited by many of the strangers that come to Muirkirk.

MUIRSIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of LOGIE-PERT, county of FORFAR, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Montrose; containing 95 inhabitants. This is a small place lying in the eastern part of the parish, a short distance from the village of Craigo.

MULL, ISLE OF, in the county of ARGYLL; containing 10,064 inhabitants. This forms one of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, of which it ranks as the third in extent. It originally constituted part of the dominions of the ancient Lords of the Isles, who, holding their territories under the Kings of Norway, exercised a kind of sovereignty independent of the Scottish monarchs, with whom they were frequently at war. In 1480, a sanguinary battle took place in a bay at the northern extremity of the island, since then called Bloody Bay, between Angus, Lord of the Isles, and the Earls of Crawford and Huntly, and others, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. In 1588 the *Florida*, a vessel belonging to the Spanish Armada, was blown up in the harbour of Tobermory, on the northern coast; and parts of the wreck have at various times been met with. An attempt to raise this vessel was made in 1740 by Sir Archibald Grant and Captain Roe, but without success, though they obtained several of her guns; timbers have been since discovered, and some of the wood thus found was presented by Sir Walter Scott to George IV., on that monarch's visiting Edinburgh in 1822. Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, having joined in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, in the early part of the reign of James II., landed with his followers at the bay of Tobermory, or, as some accounts say, on the coast of Cantyre, in another part of the county, in an unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland; and, being afterwards made prisoner, was sent to Edinburgh, where he was publicly executed.

The ISLAND is bounded on the north and east by the sound of Mull, which separates it from the main land, and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. It is about thirty-five miles in extreme length and twenty miles in breadth, comprising an area of nearly 480 square miles. The form of the island is extremely irregular, it being deeply indented, especially on the western coast, with arms of the sea, of which Loch-na-Keal divides it into two irregular peninsulas, connected by an isthmus not more than four miles in breadth, between Loch-na-Keal on the west and the sound of Mull on the east. In some parts towards the coast the surface is tolerably level, containing small tracts of arable land; but in the interior, mountainous and diversified, with lofty hills of rugged aspect. Many of the mountains rise to a height of more than 2000 feet; and the highest, *Benmore*, which is of easy ascent and occasionally visited by tourists, has an elevation of 3068 feet above the level of the sea, commanding from its summit an unbounded and interesting view of the Atlantic, and of the numerous islands off the coast. There are some inland lakes, but none of any considerable extent; the largest is *Loch Frisa*, in the northern part of the island, from which issues the rivulet of Aros Water, flowing eastward into the sound of Mull. From the smaller lochs of *Ba* and *Uisk*, also, flow several streamlets; but there are no rivers of any importance.

The COAST, from its numerous indentations, is nearly 300 miles in extent. At its northern extremity is *Bloody Bay*, already noticed, to the south-east of which is the harbour of *Tobermory*, sheltered from the sound by Calve island, at its entrance; and still further south-east is *Aros Castle*, an ancient quadrangular structure situated on the summit of a boldly-projecting headland, and in the vicinity of which was formerly an inn for the accommodation of travellers visiting the isle of Staffa. Visiters to Staffa and Iona now go by steamers. Near the south-eastern extremity of the coast, between the bay of Mc Alister and Loch Don, on a promontory, are the remains of the castle of *Dowart*, the old baronial residence of the Macleans, and till within the last few years garrisoned by a detachment from Fort-William. On the south side of Mull is *Loch Spelve*, which, from a small inlet at its entrance, divides into two spacious branches: in the eastern of these is an island. Along the whole southern coast, forming part of the Ross of Mull, the only bay of any extent is *Loch Buy*, in which are two small islands, and from the mouth of which, westward, to the sound of Icolmkill, the indentations are formed by conspicuous headlands, whereof Eglish-na-Braren and Ardalanish point are the most prominent. West of the Ross of Mull is the island of *Icolmkill* or *Iona*, separated from Mull by the sound of Icolmkill; it is about three miles in length and one mile in breadth, and celebrated for its early monastic importance. The Ross is bounded on the north by *Loch Scridain*, which deeply indents the island, separating the Ross from the district of Gribun, where the mountain of Benmore rises; and still more to the north is *Loch-na-Keal*, the arm of the Atlantic before named, extending inland eastward towards the sound of Mull, from which it is divided by the isthmus connecting the two peninsulas of Mull. Near Loch-na-Keal is the island of Staffa, about one mile in length and half a mile in breadth, remarkable for its basaltic columns and its romantic caverns; and at the entrance of the loch are, the island of Little Colonsay, having pasturage for sheep and cattle, and, to the east, the fertile island of Inniskenneth and the isle of Eorsa. Between Loch-na-Keal, and Loch Tua to the north, are the islands of Gometray and Ulva, separated from each other by a narrow sound, and affording good pasture for cattle; and near the mouth of Loch Tua are the Treshinish isles, of which the principal are Lunga and Fladda. Beyond these, to the north-west, are the large islands of Coll and Tiree.

The SOIL of the arable lands is in general rich and deep, producing favourable crops; but the island is principally adapted for the pasturage of sheep and cattle, of which great numbers are reared, and sent to the various southern markets. For the most part the sheep are of the Tweeddale breed, which has been substituted for the Old Highland, formerly reared; but on the lowland pastures are many of the Cheviot breed, which has been

introduced within the last few years. The black-cattle are generally of the Highland breed; and the horses, though small in stature, are much prized for hardiness, strength and agility. The woods for which the island was formerly celebrated have dwindled into a few coppices of oak, birch, and hazel, to which little attention is paid. Some recent plantations, however, of larch, fir, and other trees, are in a thriving state; and in sheltered situations are numerous ash-trees of luxuriant growth. The rocks are chiefly composed of trap, sandstone, and limestone, and those on the shores are of basaltic formation; granite is also found in various parts of the island, particularly in Ross, and coal has been discovered in several places, especially in the bed of a rivulet near the base of the mountain of Bein-an-inich, on the coast of Ross, and at Brolas and Gribun. Attempts to work the coal have been made at different times, but from want of capital or adequate skill, the works were soon discontinued; the coal is said to be of good quality. The island comprises the parish of Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen, that of Kilninian and Kilmore, and the parish of Torosay, with the sea-port town of Tobermory, in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll.—See the articles on the several parishes, villages, and subordinate islands.

MUNGO, ST., a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Ecclesfechan; containing 618 inhabitants. The name was originally Aber-milk, the old British term *Aber*, signifying "a confluence of waters", being descriptive of the situation of the parish, part of which is a kind of peninsula formed by the junction of the rivers Milk and Annan. In the twelfth century, however, the Bruces having built a castle on the Water of Milk, the name of the place was changed to Castlemilk. The lands in ancient times belonged to the see of Glasgow, and the parish is mentioned in the year 1170, in a papal document, under the new name: in 1290 William de Gossford, parson of Castlemilk, swore fealty at Berwick to King Edward I. The church was early dedicated to God under the invocation of St. Mungo, founder of the see of Glasgow; and by the name of this favourite patron the parish is now invariably called. Robert de Bruce, second lord of Annandale, granted the church as a mensal church, to the see of Glasgow, about the year 1250; at which period, also, he gave the churches of Moffat, Kirkpatrick, Drumsdale, and Hoddam, "*cum consensu Roberti de Bruce, filii sui.*" The parish was at this time (as already stated) called Castlemilk; and the estate of the same name, from which the parish was so designated, was the ancient residence of the lords of Annandale, who had a strong castle upon the lands. This castle passed from the Bruces to the Stuarts by the marriage of Walter, high-steward of Scotland, with the daughter of King Robert Bruce; and it thus descended to Robert, their son, also high-steward, the first of the Stuarts who came to the crown of Scotland. It afterwards passed to the Maxwells and the Douglases. In the sixteenth century it was besieged by the Duke of Somerset, protector in the minority of Edward VI.; the station of the siege is still in existence, and in 1771 there were some balls found while planting the spot, since which it has been called "the Cannon Holes". The castle was again involved in the miseries of war under Oliver Cromwell, against whose strong works, yet visible, it held out for a considerable time. In 1707 it was superseded by a dwelling-house, which has since become one of the most beautiful and picturesque mansions in the county.

The PARISH is about four miles in length from north to south, and two miles and a half in breadth, containing 5000 acres. It lies in the Upper ward of the ancient stewartry of Annandale, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Tundergarth, on the south by the parish of Dalton, on the east by that of Hoddam, and on the west by that of Dryfesdale. The surface consists of gradually-rising grounds, which, commencing at the extremities of the parish, attain the highest elevation in its centre, where there are two ridges called the Nut-Holm hill, on which are vestiges of a Roman and a British camp. The high-wooded grounds of Kirkwood, situated in Dalton parish, and those of Nut-Holm, form a beautiful vale about a mile in length, through which the river Annan flows in a serpentine course, and in the middle of which stands the manse, shrouded in wood. The Water of Milk divides the parish nearly in the centre; its banks are in many places beautifully clothed with natural wood, and the neighbouring hills with flourishing plantations. The river forms a confluence with the more considerable stream of the Annan at the south-eastern extremity of the parish. Both of them contain very fine salmon, sea-trout, and herlings, and were much resorted to by anglers when the fish were more abundant.

The SOIL composing the vales of the Annan and the Milk, to the extent of 286 acres, is alluvial; the holm land of the Annan is light and sandy, and that of the Milk a deep rich loam constituting the most valuable land in the parish. The alluvial soils run a foot and a half deep, and are free from stones. About 4300 acres are under tillage; 400 are waste, half of which are capable of cultivation; and 300 acres are occupied by wood. All kinds of grain and green crops are produced, and the total annual worth of the produce averages above £9000. The most improved system of husbandry is followed, and considerable attention has been paid to the buildings, to draining the lands, subdividing the farms, and raising fences. The markets resorted to are those of Annan and Lockerbie; the fat-cattle and sheep are sent *via* Annan by steamers to Liverpool. In this parish the rocks mainly consist of greywacke, greywacke-slate, white and red sandstone, limestone, and quartz; rolled masses of sienite are also found, and sometimes common jasper: the covering rock of the parish is porphyritic amygdaloid. The marl-pits, formerly so prolific, are nearly exhausted; as also are the peat-mosses. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3952.

The chief seat is the mansion of Castlemilk, built in the year 1796, on the site of the ancient castle: it occupies a beautifully-sloping hill, in the midst of the rich valley watered by the meandering and picturesque stream of the Milk. There are two other mansions, Milk Bank and Kirk Bank, the latter situated in the vale of the Annan, in a spot of remarkable beauty; they are also modern buildings. The Glasgow and Carlisle road runs for three miles through the parish; and the old branch of that road, three miles and a half long, divides it nearly into two equal parts: on these lines of road are good bridges over the Water of Milk. The Caledonian railway also intersects the parish, crossing the Milk by a viaduct of six arches. Ecclesiastically St. Mungo is within the bounds of the presbytery of

Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Crown: the stipend is £174. 16., and there is a good manse, with a glebe worth £50 a year. The church, recently erected, and situated in the centre of the parish, though presenting a plain exterior, is internally a neat and well-finished structure: the former church, built in the reign of Alexander III., was taken down owing to its dangerous state, in the year 1841. There is a parochial school, established in 1704, in which Greek, Latin, and French are taught, with all the usual branches of education; the master has the maximum salary, with a house and garden, and about £40 a year in fees. One or two Sunday schools are held, and there is a school library consisting of 200 volumes. Among the antiquities are several camps. On opening a tumulus in the parish, there was found much animal charcoal, the remains of burnt bodies; the sarcophagus contained only a bone and some burnt ashes.

MUNLOCHY, a village, in the parish of KNOCKBAIN, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Fortrose; containing 85 inhabitants. This village is situated on the north coast of the Moray Firth, on a small bay of the same name, and on the road from Killearnan to Fortrose. It is a fishing-village, around which considerable improvements have latterly been made by the proprietor of the land.

MURROES, a parish, in the county of FORFAR; containing, with the hamlets of Bucklerhead and Kellas, 736 inhabitants, of whom 55 are in the hamlet of Hole of Murroes, 5 miles (N. E.) from Dundee. This parish, the name of which is corrupted from the word Muirhouse, a term expressive of the former uncultivated nature of the soil, touches the parish of Dundee on the south, and is three miles in length and rather more than two in breadth, comprising 4600 acres, of which 4000 are cultivated, 190 acres occupied by wood, and the remainder waste. Its surface is undulated, and rises considerably towards the north; the lands in general are well cultivated, and have a pleasing appearance. The scenery is enlivened by two rivulets, which, after turning in their course several threshing-mills and corn-mills, and a flax-mill, fall into the Dighty not far from its influx into the Tay. The soil is mostly a black loam, resting on rock, gravel, or clay, the only difference in it being that some portions are much more deep, rich, and fertile than others. All kinds of grain, and the usual green crops, are raised, to the annual average value of £17,000; and the produce of the dairy amounts yearly to about £1500. The land is cultivated after the most improved usages; the farmers, encouraged by kind and generous landlords, employing their skill, perseverance, and capital, with the best success. Draining is regularly practised; and most of the lands are inclosed, some with hedges, but more with stone dykes: many of the farm-houses are of a superior description. The cattle are of several breeds; the Angus is the breed most prevalent. Some of the arable land lets at about 16*s.*, much at from that rent to £1. 12., per acre, and the best at £3. The substrata consist principally of whinstone and freestone, the latter abundant, and of good quality. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7389.

The chief mansion is the house of Ballumbie, a substantial and commodious residence, commanding beautiful views of the Tay and the surrounding country. There are three hamlets, and the inhabitants find a quick sale for their produce at Dundee, whence they procure coal for fuel, as well as from Broughty-Ferry. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend averages £180, with a manse, a glebe valued at £15 per annum, and an allowance of £1. 13. 4. in lieu of pasture. Murroes church is a plain antiquated building, supposed to have been erected before the Reformation; it accommodates 400 persons with sittings, and is pleasantly situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, surrounded with lofty trees. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin and Greek, in addition to the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34, with a house, a very good garden, and £18 fees. The antiquities comprise the remains of the three ancient castles of Powrie, Wedderburn, and Ballumbie, the last formerly belonging to a family of the name of Lovel, to the heir of which, tradition asserts that Catherine Douglas, celebrated in history for the resistance she opposed to the conspirators who assassinated King James I. in the Blackfriars monastery at Perth, was espoused.

MUSA, ISLE, in the county of SHETLAND.—See MOUSA.

MUSSELBURGH, a burgh of regality, in the parish of INVERESK, county of EDINBURGH, 6 miles (E.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the suburb of Fisherrow, 6331 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, is supposed to have derived its present name, in ancient documents *Muskilburgh* and *Muschelburgh*, from an extensive mussel-bank near the mouth of the river Esk. Under the appellation of *Eskmuthe* it became, after the departure of the Romans, the seat of the Northumbrian Saxons. In the twelfth century it was bestowed by David I. upon the abbey of Dunfermline. In 1201, the barons of Scotland assembled here to swear allegiance to the infant son of William the Lion, afterwards Alexander II.; who, in 1239, granted additional powers to the abbots of Dunfermline, under which the town received all the privileges of a burgh of regality. About a century afterwards, Randolph, Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, returning from the frontier of Berwickshire to defend Edinburgh from an expected invasion by the English, was surprised by sudden indisposition on the confines of this parish, in which emergency the magistrates of Musselburgh removed him on a litter to a house in the east port of the burgh, and carefully attended him till he died on the 20th of July, 1332. In grateful acknowledgment of their kind attention, the earl's nephew, and successor in the regency, the Earl of Mar, proffered the inhabitants any reward in his power to confer; and on their declining any remuneration for the mere performance of their duty, he in 1340 granted them a charter of additional privileges, with the motto *Honestas* for the arms of the burgh. In 1530, James V. made a pilgrimage on foot from Stirling to the shrine of the Virgin Mary, in the chapel of Loretto, at this place; which chapel in 1544 was de-

Burgh Seal.

stroyed by the English army under the Earl of Hertford (afterwards Duke of Somerset), together with the town-house and the greater part of the town.

On the arrival of the Duke of Somerset at Newcastle with 14,000 men, in 1547, to compel the Scots to sign a contract of marriage between the infant Mary and Edward VI. of England, the Scots raised an army of 36,000, and took up a strong post here on the steep and densely-wooded banks of the Esk, to await his approach. The duke advanced with a fleet of thirty-five ships of war and thirty transports, and anchored in the bay of Musselburgh, whence landing his troops, he drew them up on Falside Brae, with his right extending over the grounds of Walliford and Drummore towards the sea. After a severe skirmish, in which 1300 of the Scots were slain, and Lord Hume severely wounded, and some ineffectual offers of treaty exchanged between the contending parties, the Scots passed the Esk; and a general engagement took place on the plains of Pinkie, eastward of the town, which terminated in the entire defeat of the Scots, with the loss of 10,000 men. In the following year, Lord Grey with a powerful army entered Scotland, and, ravaging the districts of Merse and Mid Lothian, destroyed the towns of Dalkeith and Musselburgh. In 1567, Mary, Queen of Scots, and Bothwell held a meeting in the neighbourhood with Kirkaldy of Grange, who had been commissioned by the confederate lords for that purpose: the meeting took place on Carberry Hill, near the field of Pinkie. During the parley, Bothwell, who had taken leave of the queen, fled to Dunbar, and Mary suffered herself to be introduced to the regent Morton and the lords, by whom she was conveyed to the castle of Lochleven. In 1632, Musselburgh was by charter of Charles I. erected into a royal burgh; but the magistrates of Edinburgh, by compromise with those of the town, obtained from the privy council, the same year, a decree reducing it again to a burgh of regality. Cromwell encamped a part of his army on the Links of Musselburgh, in 1650, and took possession of the town, which he held for two months; he converted the church of Inveresk into barracks for his cavalry, and, as had been done in 1547, planted cannon on the mounds in the churchyard. In 1745 the Highland army, headed by Prince Charles, entered the suburb of Fisherrow, and, crossing the old bridge over which the Scots marched to the field of Pinkie, passed through the town on their route to Prestonpans.

The TOWN is situated on the east bank of the Esk, near its influx into the Firth of Forth, and consists of several spacious and well-formed streets. It is connected with the suburb of Fisherrow, on the opposite bank of the river, which is here of considerable width, by three bridges, two of them of stone. The older bridge of stone, supposed to be of Roman origin, is narrow and of steep ascent, consisting of three arches, and used solely by foot passengers; the other is an elegant structure of five arches, erected after a design by the late Sir John Rennie. The third bridge is of timber, supported on pillars of cast iron, and was repaired in 1838. The houses are substantially built, and of neat appearance; the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas from works erected in 1832 near the mouth of the river; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water. A public library, founded in 1812, is supported by subscription, and has now a collection of more than 1300 volumes; there is also a circulating library of 1200 volumes, as well as a reading and news room containing the daily journals and periodical publications. The Links of Musselburgh have from time immemorial been noted for the celebration of sports, for which they are peculiarly adapted; the game of golf is still kept up, and since 1774 a club has been maintained, which holds annual meetings to contest for the prize of a silver cup. The Royal Company of Archers also hold annual meetings on these downs, when a silver arrow is awarded as a prize, the winner of which receives from the town thirteen bottles of claret, on condition of returning the arrow, with a gold or silver medal attached to it, previously to the next meeting. Races have long been established; and in 1817 the town of Edinburgh removed their races from Leith to this place, where they are held every autumn: the races of the Caledonian Hunt also take place here every third year; and at the west end of the course is a handsome and commodious stand. The environs of the town abound with pleasing, and in many parts picturesque and romantic, scenery, and with numerous objects of interest. At the eastern extremity of the High-street is the site of the ancient house in which the Regent Murray died; and at the western end is the house where Dr. Smollett was entertained by Commissioner Cardonnel; opposite to which, in Fisherrow, is the villa of Dovecote, occupying the site of the residence of Professor Stewart and his son, Gilbert, the eminent historical essayist: the study of the latter, a small building in which he composed many of his writings, yet remains, overspread with ivy. Here, also, is an elegant mansion erected in 1840 by Mr. Legat, a leather-merchant of the town.

Among the MANUFACTURES carried on are those of sailcloth, haircloth, fishing-nets, hats, and leather; there are extensive works for bricks, tiles, and the coarser kinds of pottery, a salt-work, and a small establishment for dyeing. The sailcloth manufactory was established in 1811, and the building has since been considerably enlarged, and a steam-engine of fifty-five horse power erected; the produce, which is of superior quality, is for the home market, and principally for the use of the British navy. The manufacture of haircloth was introduced in 1820, and the establishment has been progressively increasing: the articles are, satin and fancy-figured cloths, curled hair, kiln-cloths, hair-lines, and lines of all kinds for fishing, girth webbing, ropes, twines, and horse-hair carpeting, in the making of which about 200 persons are engaged; the produce is mainly sent to the London market, and the chief towns of England and Ireland. There is a similar establishment belonging to a different proprietor, but only a small number of persons are employed. The manufacture of fishing-nets was established in 1820 by Mr. Paterson, who, after much laborious experiment, constructed a loom for the purpose; eighteen looms and a spinning-machine are in operation, affording occupation to fifty-two persons, and consuming thirty tons of hemp annually. A similar manufactory was established in 1834 by Mr. Robinson from England, who, without any communication with Mr. Paterson, invented a loom for the purpose differing only in the form of the knot produced; but Mr. Robinson having lately removed, this manufactory has been relinquished. There are three extensive tanneries and establishments for the currying of leather;

the raw hides are procured from the Edinburgh market, from Hamburgh, and Russia. In this trade about seventy or eighty hands are employed; and the quantity of bark consumed every year averages 1000 tons, procured from England, Belgium, Germany, and Holland, and some of a peculiar quality from Smyrna. The produce is mostly forwarded to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London. The ale brewery belonging to Mr. Whitelaw consumes annually 1750 quarters of malt, made upon the premises; and the ale is sent to the principal towns in Scotland, to London, Hull, and Newcastle, in England, and to the East and West Indies.

The trade of the PORT consists in the exportation of coal, bricks, tiles, oats, and staves; and the importation of grain, oil-cake, timber, bark, hides, and bones for manure, from foreign ports; and, in the coasting-trade, the import of grain, bark, mineral-salts, fullers'-earth, potters'-clay, wood, pavement, slates, and stone. The harbour, originally constructed for the fishing-boats of Fisherrow, has little more than four feet depth at neap tides, and is therefore accessible only to vessels of inconsiderable burthen. Previously to 1806, it was formed only by bulwarks of dry stones: but since that time a substantial quay has been constructed, and the trade materially increased; and further improvements are in contemplation by extending the pier. No vessels are registered as belonging to the port. A salmon-fishery at the mouth of the Esk is conducted on a small scale, by means of stake-nets: it is the property of the burgh, to which it pays a rental of £20 per annum.

This BURGH, the superiority of which was in 1709 purchased from the Earl of Lauderdale by Anne, Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleuch, is, under previous charters confirmed by charter of Charles II. in 1671, and slightly altered by the Municipal act, governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and a council now reduced to nine members, of whom nearly one-half are resident in Fisherrow, which is included within the limits of the burgh. There are seven incorporated companies, viz., the hammermen, shoemakers, gardeners, weavers, butchers, tailors, and bakers, of one of which an individual must become a member to qualify him for being a burgess; the fees of admission vary from ten shillings to £1 for sons of burgesses, and from £1. 6. 8. to £3. 6. 8. for strangers. Bailie-courts are held for the determination of civil pleas to any amount, and also a court for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5: such criminal cases, likewise, as are of a trivial nature are summarily disposed of by the magistrates, but offences of a more aggravated character are, after examination, remitted to the sheriff of the county. Musselburgh is associated with Leith and Portobello in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The town-hall is a neat building in the High-street, containing the courts, council-rooms, an assembly-room, and others for transacting the public business. Attached to it is the town-gaol, built with the materials of the ruined chapel of Loretto, the site and grounds of which are occupied by a private seminary under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Langhorne, of the Episcopal chapel. Fronting the street leading to Newbiggin is the ancient cross.

A fair for two days, commencing on the second Tuesday in August, and which was formerly well attended by cattle-dealers, and supplied with various kinds of merchandise, is now merely a pleasure-fair. The post-office has a good delivery. Facility of communication is afforded by the North-British railway and its branches, and by the London road. Branches of the Western Bank and the Commercial Bank, and a custom-house subordinate to that of Leith, have been established. The Establishment churches of this district are, the parish church of Inveresk, and Northesk chapel; and there are places of worship for the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, Independents in connexion with the Congregational Union, Independents not in connexion, and Episcopalians. The grammar school of the burgh is under the patronage of the magistrates and town council, who pay the master a salary of £27. 4. 5., and provide him with a good house. Under the same patronage are, an English school at Musselburgh, of which the master has a salary of £21, with a schoolroom and dwelling-house free; and another at Fisherrow, of which the master has a salary of £10, with a schoolroom and dwelling-house rent free. At Fisherrow is a sailors' society, established in 1669.

MUTHILL, a parish, in the county of PERTH; containing, with the village of South Bridgend, and part of the former quoad sacra district of Ardoch, 3067 inhabitants, of whom 1089 are in the village of Muthill, 3 miles (S.) from Crieff. This place appears to be of considerable antiquity; and its name, derived from two Gaelic words signifying "a station or field for the dispensation of justice", implies that it possessed a degree of importance in the ancient feudal times. A society of Culdees was established here in the earliest period of Christianity in Britain. During the middle ages, Muthill seems to have been the head of a deanery; and after the Reformation, it was the seat of the presbytery prior to its removal to Auchterarder. The parish is of very great extent, comprising more than 26,000 acres, of which about 11,560 are arable, 2400 woodland and plantations, and the remainder uncultivated and waste land. Its surface rises gradually from the northern and southern boundaries towards the centre, where the land attains a considerable elevation, forming two nearly parallel ridges from east to west, and dividing the parish into what are called the Muthill and the Ardoch districts. The highest point of these ridges is the hill of *Torlum*, which is about 1400 feet above the level of the sea, and beautifully planted with evergreens; it is a conspicuous and interesting feature in the scenery, and commands an extensive and richly-varied prospect over the different portions of this large parish, which in some parts is in the best state of cultivation, and in others comparatively wild and barren. The scenery is enlivened by several rivers that flow through the lands. Of these the principal is the *Earn*, which issues from the lake of that name, and in its winding course forms a boundary between part of this parish and the lands of Innerpeffray, the estate of David, Lord Madderty, of whose castle there are considerable remains: its course, though generally uniform and moderate, is occasionally disturbed by torrents descending from the hills. The river *Machony* has its source in the hills of Blair-in-roan, pursues its way between the two ridges that divide the parish, and, after receiving numerous tributary streams in its progress, falls into the Earn near Kinkell. On the Ardoch side of the parish is the *Knaik*, which rises in Glenlich-horn, and, passing the camp at Ardoch, joins the river Allan, which flows into the Forth near Stirling.

These rivers all abound with excellent trout, and in the Earn are found also pike, whiting, and salmon. There are several lakes, of which one called *Balloch* is situated at the base of Torlum Hill. *Loch Drummond*, a beautiful sheet of water, of artificial formation, is about a mile in length and half a mile broad: it is bounded on one side by abrupt masses of rock rising to the height of nearly seventy feet, and on the others by steep banks richly wooded; it is the resort of various aquatic fowl, and forms a picturesque feature in the landscape. There are also numerous wells, affording an ample supply of water, and which in ancient times appear to have been held in veneration by the people for their supposed efficacy in curing diseases.

The SOIL varies greatly. Near the Earn and the Allan the lands are chiefly a rich and light loam, with occasional intermixtures of marl; while in other parts is a strong sandy soil, with a mixture of gravel, and in others again an unproductive moorland. The hills afford good pasture, and there is also a due proportion of excellent grass land. On most of the lands are thriving plantations, the largest of which is that round Torlum Hill, comprising more than 600 acres of Scotch fir: larch, birch, chesnut, and limes, with some oak, &c., are the other kinds. The system of agriculture has been much improved under the auspices of the heritors, most of whom reside upon their estates; draining has been practised extensively, and large portions of marshy land have been reclaimed, and brought into a state of profitable cultivation. The grain crops are barley and oats, with some wheat, and the rotation plan of husbandry is general; turnips have been lately much cultivated, and by the use of bone-dust and guano for manure, they are abundant. Considerable attention is also paid to the breeding of cattle. The substrata are chiefly sandstone of several varieties, and whinstone of a blackish colour; the former is quarried for building, and the latter for the roads. In the peat-mosses, and also embedded in the marl, various fossil remains have been found. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £15,000.

Drummond Castle, the occasional residence of the Drummond family, is situated near the site of a former castle, which is said to have been besieged by Cromwell, and, with the exception of what still remains, to have been demolished at the Revolution: the present seat is a substantial and handsome modern mansion. The grounds, which are well laid out, contain some fine specimens of well-grown timber, and the gardens almost every variety of the choicest flowers and plants. Drummond Castle was visited by Her Majesty, during her first tour in Scotland, in September 1842; she arrived here on the evening of Saturday, the 10th, and remained until Tuesday, the 13th, when she departed for Stirling. The village of Muthill stands on the great southern road, which passes through the parish; it is neatly built, and the surrounding hills add much to the beauty of its scenery. There was formerly a market, which, from the proximity of the market-town of Crieff, has been for some time discontinued. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agricultural pursuits, and in weaving cotton for the manufacturers of Glasgow. Two or three cattle-markets are held annually at the village of Braco, in the district of Ardoch. A subscription library, comprising a good collection, is maintained in the parish; and there is also a reading-room, in which are several valuable publications on agriculture. Great facilities of intercourse are afforded by the line of the Scottish Central railway.

Muthill is ecclesiastically within the presbytery of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £240. 17. 5., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum. The church, erected in 1828, at an expense of nearly £7000, is a handsome and spacious edifice in the later English style, adapted for a congregation of 1600 persons. In the new and thriving village of Braco, in the district of Ardoch, are a chapel of ease and a Free church, the former built in 1780; and in the village of Muthill are a Free church and an Episcopalian chapel. The parochial school affords a liberal education; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with £16. 10. fees, and a good house and garden: a schoolroom on a more enlarged scale has been built. There are also three schools in the parish partly endowed by Lady Willoughby de Eresby, and a school at Ardoch that is not connected with any particular denomination. At Innerpeffray is a library for the use of ministers and students, founded by Lord Madderty, and also endowed by him with a small salary for the librarian, who is further supported by the fees of a school which he keeps in part of the building. More than sixty of the poor are regularly supplied with meal, clothing, and fuel by Lady Willoughby de Eresby, who also pays their rent.

In the lands of *Innerpeffray* are the remains of an old church, now the burial-place of the families of Perth and Strathallan; and near the river are the ruins of the ancient castle of *Madderty*. The ruins of the castle of *Drummond* are romantically situated at the base of Torlum Hill, and on an elevated and rocky site; the south wing, the principal portion, is now converted into an armoury. The camps at *Ardoch*, the most entire in the country, and evidently of Roman origin, are supposed to have been the chief post of that people in this part of Britain. The intrenchments of the main station inclose an area 420 feet in length and 375 in breadth; and three of its principal entrances are still to be distinctly traced. Adjoining this station are three camps of more extensive dimensions, the largest of which, 2800 feet long and 1950 wide, is supposed to have been that where Agricola concentrated his army previously to his decisive battle with Galgacus, which is said to have taken place at Blair-in-roan. Another of these camps, styled the *procestrium*, and of later construction than the great camp, was of oblong shape, 1060 feet by 900, and capable of containing 4000 men. The remaining camp, to the west of the great one, is likewise of oblong form, measuring 1910 by 1340 feet, and would afford accommodation to 12,000 men; it is very entire, higher in position than the other camps, and, from its prominently marked features, is well worth the examination of the antiquary. The Rev. John Barclay, founder of the sect of the Bereans, was born at Muthill.

MYRESIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of KETTLE, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, ½ a mile (N. W. by W.) from the village of Kettle; containing 105 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-west part of the parish, and on the west side of a small stream, a tributary to the river Eden, which also flows at a short distance from the hamlet.

N

Ancient Burgh Seal.

NAIRN, a royal burgh, a parish, and the seat of a presbytery, in the county of NAIRN, of which it is the chief place; containing, with the village of Seatown of Delnies, 3393 inhabitants, of whom 2672 are in the burgh, 15½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Inverness, and 167 (N. N. W.) from Edinburgh. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is said to have been originally founded by King William the Lion, and derives its name from the river Nairn, on which it is situated. It is not distinguished by any events of historical importance except the encampment, in its immediate neighbourhood, of the Duke of Cumberland's army on the day previous to the battle of Culloden in 1746. The older portion of the town was formerly defended by a castle, whose foundations are covered by the sea; such encroachment, indeed, has the sea made upon this part of the coast, that the present town is more than half a mile from the original site. NAIRN is situated on the left bank of the river, near its junction with the Moray Firth, and consists of one spacious street, and several others that are narrow and irregularly formed, containing houses of old-fashioned appearance; and also of some streets of recent formation in which the houses are of better character. The streets and roads are macadamized; the town is lighted with gas from works established by a company in 1839, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. Assemblies are held occasionally in Anderson's hotel, which is handsomely fitted up, and provided for the accommodation of travellers and the visiters who frequent the town during the summer months for sea-bathing, for which the beach affords facility. There are hot, cold, and shower baths, with every requisite appendage; and the town is fast rising into repute as a watering-place. The environs are pleasant, and finely varied: the river, over which is a good bridge on the Forres road, forms numerous windings in its course to the Firth; and the scenes of interest within short drives of the town comprise the far-famed Cawdor Castle, Kilravock Castle, the Muir of Culloden, Fort-George, the blasted heath where Macbeth met the witches, Lethen, Brodie House, Darnaway Castle, and the banks of the Findhorn, including the Heronry, Logie, Relugas, Dunphail, and Glenfairness.

The maritime TRADE consists in the importation of coal, lime, groceries, and various other kinds of merchandise, for the supply of the town and neighbourhood; and in the exportation of timber, fish, stones, and grain. The number of vessels belonging to the port is seven, and their aggregate burthen 370 tons. Nairn harbour is formed chiefly by a pier at the mouth of the river; but from the accumulation of sand, it is scarcely accessible to vessels of any large size: the pier was almost swept away by the flood of 1829, but has been partly restored, and now, through the assistance of the Board of Fisheries, there is every prospect of its being rendered more efficient than ever. A salmon-fishery is carried on at the mouth of the Nairn, producing a rental to the proprietors of about £70 per annum. The cod and haddock fisheries are very extensive, affording employment to 200 persons during the season, after which they remove to the herring-fishery at Helmsdale, which is their chief occupation, the boats in general returning with cargoes that during the season yield from £50 to £100 per man. There are houses for curing the haddocks as speldings, of which great quantities are exported. A considerable trade is also carried on in the town, in which are shops well stored with merchandise and wares of every kind; the mail and two other stage-coaches pass and repass daily, and there are branches of the National Bank, the British Linen Company, and the Caledonian Bank, of which the first has a handsome building. The market is on Friday, and is amply supplied with provisions of all kinds. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on the third Friday in April, which is also a statute fair; on the 19th of June if on Tuesday, or if not, on the Tuesday following; on the 13th of August, or the first day after Campbelton fair; on the fourth Friday in September; on the Friday after the third Tuesday in October, which is also a statute fair; and on the first Friday in November.

The government of the BURGH, by a succession of charters confirmed and extended by James VI., Charles I., and Charles II., is vested in a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and eleven councillors, assisted by a town-clerk and others. The provost, and the bailies and other officers, are elected from the town council, by a majority of their number; and the council, since the passing of the Municipal Reform act, have been elected by the £10 parliamentary voters. There are no minor incorporated trades. The freedom of the burgh is obtained by purchase: the dues of admission, besides fees, are £8 for a merchant burgess and £1. 1. for a trade burgess, to strangers; but the eldest sons of burgesses are admitted for half those sums. The jurisdiction of the magistrates, which extends over the whole of the royalty (from two to three miles in diameter), is in criminal cases now generally confined to petty thefts and assaults, and in civil cases is scarcely ever exercised, parties preferring to sue in the sheriff's court. In conjunction with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose, the burgh returns one member to the imperial parliament; the right of election is vested in the £10 voters. The town-house, situated in the main street, is a neat structure with a lofty spire, and contains a good room for the town and county courts, which is also used for holding public meetings. This building includes the prison for the burgh and county, which has of late been much enlarged and improved.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, is about eight miles in length and six miles in extreme breadth, comprising 5000 acres, whereof 3220 are arable, 1380 woodland and plantations, and the remainder waste. On the north side of the river the surface is level, but on the south side rises gradually, and near the south angle of the parish attains a considerable elevation at the hill of Urchany, formerly an unsightly barren height, but which has been planted with oak, larch, and fir, and constitutes a pleasing and conspicuous feature in the scenery. Near the town, and

along the coast, the soil is light and sandy; in the southern portion, a rich heavy mould; and along the banks of the river, a mixture of sand and clay. Considerable improvement in the system of agriculture has taken place; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and numerous neat cottages have been built for the labourers. The annual value of real property in the parish now amounts to £4596. In general the scenery is of pleasing character; the banks of the river are wooded with alder, and the plantations around the seats of the various proprietors add much to the beauty of the landscape. Geddes House is a handsome mansion: the grounds are tastefully laid out, and embellished with shrubberies and plantations; and from the hill of Urchany, immediately in front of it, are some fine prospects over the surrounding country. Viewfield, Househill, Achareidh, Lodgehill, Firhall, and Newton, are also good residences. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray; the minister's stipend is £284, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum: patron, Mr. Brodie of Brodie. Nairn church, erected in 1810 by assessment on the heritors, is a neat structure, and contains 902 sittings; the service is performed sometimes in the English, and sometimes in the Gaelic language. There are places of worship for the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Independents, with an elegant chapel in connexion with the Church of England. The academy, for which there is a handsome building at the western approach to the town, and which is in high repute, has, since the death of the late parochial schoolmaster, been connected with the parochial school by way of experiment; the master has a salary of £40, and the teacher £25, and the fees amount to £30. There are several other schools in the parish, and some friendly and benevolent societies contribute materially to the relief of the poor. On the north side of Geddes are vestiges of the ancient castle of Finlay; and to the east are remains of the castle of Rait, for some time the residence of the family of Cumyn, and apparently of great strength. At Easter Geddes are the remains of a chapel, the place of interment for many generations of the family of Kilravock.

NAIRNSHIRE, a county, in the north-east of SCOTLAND, bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, on the east by Elginshire and a detached portion of the county of Inverness, on the south by Elginshire, and on the west and south-west by Inverness-shire. It lies between 57° 22′ and 57° 38′ (N. Lat.), and 3° 40′ and 4° 7′ (W. Long.), and is about twenty-two miles in length and fifteen miles in breadth; comprising an area of 200 square miles, or 128,000 acres; 2338 houses, of which 2235 are inhabited; and containing a population of 9217, of whom 4231 are males and 4986 females. This district formed part of the ancient province of Moray, and was in the diocese of that name; the county is now in the synod of Moray and presbytery of Nairn, and includes four parishes, with small parts of others. In civil matters, it and Elginshire are under the jurisdiction of one sheriff, but it has a resident sheriff-substitute for itself. It contains the royal burgh of Nairn, which is the county town, and a few villages. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., it is associated with Elginshire in returning one member to the imperial parliament; the election, so far as Nairnshire is concerned, takes place at Nairn, where also all the civil courts of the county are held. In the northern part the surface is tolerably level, but in the southern part hilly and mountainous. The principal heights are, Ben-Bui, Crag-Ower, Cragerachan, and the Leonach, on the confines of Inverness-shire; and Cairn-Glaschurn and Cairn-Dui towards the border of Elginshire; but none of them have any very great elevation. The rivers are the Findhorn and the Nairn, of which the former enters the county in Strathdearn, on the south-west, and, flowing with a rapid current, in a north-eastern direction, falls into the Moray Firth at the fishing-village of Findhorn, in the county of Elgin. The Nairn also pursues a north-eastern course through the county, which it enters at its western extremity from Inverness-shire; and flows into the firth, at Nairn. Both rivers abound with excellent salmon. There are several lakes, but the only one of any considerable extent is the loch of the Clans, about a mile in length and half a mile broad, with a small island in the centre, and from which a streamlet flows into the firth. Rather more than one-half of the land is arable; of the remainder, the greater portion is meadow and pasture, and the rest unprofitable moss. The soil of the arable lands is in some places a rich clayey loam, and in other parts a light sand, with other varieties; the system of agriculture has been much improved, but is still inferior to that pursued in the south. The minerals are not important. Limestone is found near the coast, and marl of different kinds has been applied to the improvement of the lands; freestone of valuable quality is also abundant at Nairn, of a beautiful colour, and compactness equal to the Portland stone. There is a considerable quantity of natural wood remaining; and extensive plantations have been formed, which are generally in a thriving state. The chief commerce is the export of timber, corn, sheep, cattle, and salmon. Facility of communication is afforded by roads kept in excellent repair. The annual value of real property in the county is £16,796, of which £15,202 are returned for lands, £1403 for houses, and the remainder for other species of real property.

NAVAR, county of FORFAR.—See LETHNOT.

NEARTAY, an isle, in the parish of HARRIS, county of INVERNESS. This is a small and uninhabited island of the Hebrides, lying in the sound of Harris, about two miles and a half north of North Uist, and three miles eastward of Bernera.

NEILSTON, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of RENFREW; comprising the villages of West Arthurlee, Crofthead, Gateside, and Uplamuir, part of the former quoad sacra district of Levern, and the whole of the former quoad sacra district of Barrhead, which last included the villages of Barrhead, Cross-Arthurlee, Grahamstown, and Newton-Ralston: the number of inhabitants is 10,577, of whom 1497 are in the village of Neilston, 9 miles (S. W. by W.) from Glasgow. This place is supposed to have derived its name from one of its earliest proprietors, and in the twelfth century belonged to Robert de Croc, whose daughter and heiress conveyed the lordship by marriage to Stewart of Darnley, ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Lennox, and of Darnley, the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots. The parish is about eight miles and a half in length, and four miles and a half in breadth. Neilston is bounded on the north by the Abbey parish of Paisley for nearly eight miles; on

the east by the parish of Eastwood, on the south by that of Mearns, on the south-west by the parishes of Stewarton and Dunlop, and on the west by those of Beith and Lochwinnoch. Its surface is irregular; towards the eastern boundary, nearly flat; and towards the south and west, rising to a height of from 400 to 900 feet above the level of the Clyde. In some parts the ground forms hills of various elevation, of which the highest are the Pad and the Corkendale-law, the first about 800, and the second about 900, feet above the sea. Between these two hills lies the narrow valley of the Levern, which that river waters for several miles, and along which passes the turnpike-road to Glasgow and Paisley. From the summit of the Pad is a magnificent view towards the east, comprehending much highly varied and richly beautiful scenery; and from Corkendale-law the prospect is still more grand. It embraces, on a clear day, the vale of Leven in Dumbartonshire, the rock of Dumbarton, Loch Lomond with several of its picturesque islands, and, in the back ground, Ben-Lomond and the Grampian range. To the east the view comprehends the fine vale of the Clyde, with the city of Glasgow, and the entire course of that river from its source till it loses itself in the Firth of Clyde, the Pentland hills, and the height of Tinto from its base to its summit; while on the south are the hills of Cumnock, Sanquhar, and the county of Kirkcudbright, and, in the distance, the tops of the Skiddaw and Saddleback mountains in the county of Cumberland. Towards the south-west the prospect embraces the extended plains of Ayrshire, thickly studded with splendid seats and graceful villas, the harbour and shipping of Ayr, the hills of Galloway, the rock of Ailsa, and the mountains of Morne on the Irish coast. The whole form an impressive assemblage of objects, which for their number, variety, and beauty, are seldom equalled.

In this parish the chief river is the *Levern*, which has its source in Long loch, and for four miles divides the lands, passing the villages of Neilston and Barrhead: after quitting the parish it unites its waters with those of the White Cart near Cruikstone Castle. The *Kirkton* stream, issuing from a reservoir of that name, falls into the Levern at Arthurlee, after a course of about two miles; and the *Brock*, which takes that appellation on leaving the Walton dam, pursues a devious line of six miles, and falls also into the Levern. These streams, in their rapid course, exhibit much romantic beauty, and form picturesque cascades, some of which display in miniature the most striking features of the celebrated falls of the Clyde. There are several lakes, the principal of them being Long loch, Loch Libo, and Loch Cawpla. *Long loch*, from which, as already observed, issues the Levern, is about one mile in length and half a mile broad, and eighteen feet in depth; the shores possess little variety of scenery. *Loch Libo* is of elliptic form, and surrounded by lofty hills, richly wooded to the water's edge; it has a strikingly picturesque appearance, and from it issues a small stream called the Lugton water, which flows through the pleasure-grounds of Eglinton, and falls into the Garnock near Kilwinning. *Loch Cawpla* is but of small extent, though its waters are increased in winter; and is not characterised by any interesting features. There are also several reservoirs, connected with the various works carried on in the parish. Of these the *Hairlaw*, which is the most extensive, covers seventy-two acres of ground, and is about sixteen feet in depth, deriving its principal supply from Long loch. The *Comore* reservoir is sixteen acres in extent, and twenty-four feet deep; and another, to the north of the Pad, is about fourteen acres in extent and sixteen feet in depth: the *Kirkton* and *Walton* dams likewise contain a considerable body of water. There are numerous springs of an excellent description, the largest of which, called *Aboon the Brae*, issues from a rock, and discharges about forty imperial gallons per minute; also several wells of the purest water, which never fail in the driest summers.

In the eastern portion the SOIL is a dry loam, occasionally intermixed with gravel; in the hilly district, of less fertility, but producing good pasture; and in other parts, moorland and mossy. The whole number of acres is estimated at 24,320, of which about 16,600 are arable, a large part in pasture, 870 acres in wood and plantations, and the remainder, whereof 3000 might be rendered productive, in moor and waste. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and beet. Draining has been carried on to some extent, and considerable portions of unprofitable land have been reclaimed, and brought into cultivation, under the auspices of the Neilston and Neighbourhood Agricultural Society, instituted in 1826, and which is conducted with spirit and success. The lands have been well inclosed, and the fences are kept in good order. Great attention is paid to the management of the dairy-farms, upon which much dependence is placed; about 1100 milch-cows are pastured, chiefly of the pure Ayrshire breed. Few sheep are bred here, not more indeed than 200; the larger number are of the Highland or black-faced, and the others of the Leicestershire breed. In general the farm houses and buildings are substantial and commodious; and the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. The principal SUBSTRATA are limestone, ironstone, whinstone, freestone, and coal; and zeolite of every species is abundant. The limestone is largely wrought, and there is an extensive quarry of whinstone at Brownside, from which more than 50,000 cubic feet are taken annually. The freestone, of very fine quality, is wrought at Uplamuir, and is in great request for building. The coal is at various depths and of various quality. A seam seven inches in thickness is found at a depth of seven fathoms from the surface; ten fathoms below it occurs a seam twelve inches thick, and at a depth of nineteen fathoms lower is a seam of six inches. At twenty-one fathoms below this last, is the main coal, which varies from three and a half feet to five and a half in thickness. There are three pits in operation, and the aggregate quantity of coal procured is about 1200 tons per week. The annual value of real property in the parish is £28,961.

The abundance of coal, and the numerous copious streams by which the parish is intersected, appear to have excited the attention of enterprising landholders to the introduction of manufactures; and about the year 1768, the Rev. Mr. Miller, in conjunction with several of the heritors, established a factory for the manufacturing of inkle. Calico-printing was introduced soon afterwards, and works were erected on the banks of the Levern, at Fereneze, in 1773: these works were carried on with success; the annual duties paid to the

excise amounted to £3000, and the expenditure in wages to £2000. A bleachfield was formed the same year, by Mr. Adair from Ireland, at Cross Arthurlee; which was followed by similar establishments founded by various persons. Some of the bleachfields have become printfields, and the establishments of each branch are now about equal in number. Cotton-spinning was commenced in 1780, and a mill erected for that purpose at Dovecothall, on the banks of the river Levern, by Messrs. Stewart, Dunlop, & Co.: spinning-mills were subsequently erected, on a larger scale, at Gateside in 1786, at Broadlie and Arthurlee in 1790, at Crofthead in 1792, and at another place in 1801. These several mills, most of which have been rebuilt or enlarged, are of very spacious dimensions, and many of them five stories high. The number of mule spindles in all the mills at present in operation is 77,826, and of throstle spindles 1344; the number of looms at work is 230, and the number of persons constantly employed in spinning and weaving cotton in the works is 1659, of whom two-thirds are females. The value of the produce is estimated at £140,000 per annum, of which £51,575 are paid in wages. On the banks of the Levern are four large printfields and three bleachfields; on the Kirkton stream, one printfield for dyeing Turkey red, and four bleachfields; and on the Walton stream, two printfields and one bleachfield. The aggregate number of people occupied in printing and bleaching is 2055, of whom about one-third are females; and the amount of wages is £47,700 per annum. An iron-foundry is carried on, for furnishing the different works with machinery, and for other articles. Crofthead House, Arthurlee House, and Lower Arthurlee House are spacious and handsome residences; and there are several other good houses.

The principal villages are Neilston and Barrhead, which are inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the mills, bleachfields, and printfields, and in the various trades necessary for the supply of this populous parish with the usual articles of merchandise. The nearest market-town is Paisley; but the villages abound with every thing requisite for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The municipal regulations are wholly under the direction of the county magistrates, and the peace is preserved by constables of their appointment. A court is held alternately at Neilston and Barrhead, for the recovery of small debts, monthly. There are post-offices at Neilston and Barrhead, which have a good delivery; and facility of intercourse is afforded by roads kept in excellent order, the turnpike-roads from Glasgow to Irvine, and from Paisley to Ayr, passing through the whole length of the parish. Numerous bridges cross the various streams. In 1845 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a railway from Glasgow, by Barrhead, to Crofthead, near Neilston: the line is open as far as Barrhead. In the following year an act was obtained for a line from Crofthead to Kilmarnock, and to the Ardrossan railway. There is a mechanics' institution called the Levern Institution, which has a library containing a well-assorted collection on scientific and literary subjects. Fairs are held at Neilston on the third Tuesdays in February, May, and October, O. S., for cattle, and on the fourth Tuesday in July, for horses, when a horse-race is celebrated. A fair is also held on the last Friday in June, at Barrhead, chiefly for horse-racing, and on the following Saturday for cattle.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the incumbent is £263: the manse, erected about 1763, and enlarged and repaired in 1809, is a handsome and comfortable residence, delightfully situated; and the glebe comprises about eight acres of profitable land, valued at £24 per annum. Neilston church is an ancient edifice of the later English style of architecture, repaired and new-seated in 1798; it is well situated for the parishioners generally, and is adapted for a congregation of 830 persons. There are places of worship for the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords a liberal course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34, with a large house and garden, and the fees average upwards of £60 per annum, exclusive of private tuition, yielding £30. There are five schools maintained by the proprietors of the cotton-works, for the instruction of the children employed by them, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and seven others, four of which are for females, supported exclusively by the fees. The aggregate number of children taught in the several schools exceeds 1000. Very few vestiges of antiquity are to be seen in the parish. Two of the springs, called Holy wells, point to the existence of some religious establishments here at an early period; but there are no remains, nor is any thing recorded of their history. Baron Mure of the exchequer, at one time member of parliament for the county, a man of profound learning and of great eloquence, was a native of the parish. Mr. John Robertson, the inventor of the self-acting mule, which has contributed so much to the improvement and perfection of cotton-spinning, was also connected with the parish of Neilston.

NENTHORN, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Kelso; containing 446 inhabitants. This place, the name of which, anciently *Naithansthirn*, is of uncertain signification, appears to have belonged at a remote period to the De Morvilles, constables of Scotland, and subsequently to the bishops of St. Andrew's, who transferred the lands to the abbot of Kelso, in exchange for the church of Cranston, in the county of Mid Lothian. It seems to have suffered materially during the period of the border warfare. In 1542 the village was burned down by the English forces. The parish is about four miles and a half in length, and measures two miles in extreme breadth, but diminishes so much towards the centre on each side as to include an area of little more than five square miles. It is bounded on the west by the river Eden, and comprises 3400 acres, of which 2800 are arable, 300 permanent pasture and meadow, and about 300 woodland and plantations. The surface is varied by successive undulations of pleasing form and gentle height, and near the northern extremity by a moderate ridge of hilly rock. The river flows between high banks, in some places sloping gradually to its margin on the one side, and rising abruptly on the other in precipitous rocks to the height of nearly 100 feet. In the north of the parish the soil is chiefly a reddish clay retentive of moisture, alternated with tracts of light and dry land; and in the southern portion, of richer quality, consisting mainly of clayey and gravelly loam. The crops are barley, oats, wheat, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in an advanced state; the lands have been

well drained, and inclosed partly with stone dykes and partly with hedges and ditches. Bone-dust, and lately guano, have been applied with success as manure in the cultivation of turnips. The farm houses and offices, with some exceptions, are substantial and well arranged; and the recent improvements in implements of husbandry have been carried into practice. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of live-stock, for which the pastures are extremely well adapted: the cattle are chiefly of the short-horned breed, and the sheep, which are much more numerous, mostly of the Leicester. The rocks present some beautiful specimens of columnar basalt. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4326.

Newton-Don, the property of Sir William Don, Bart., is a spacious mansion, delightfully situated in an ample and richly embellished demesne: the Eden, precipitated from a rocky ledge, forms a picturesque cascade in the vicinity; and the house commands an extensive prospect over the river Tweed. Here are preserved some memorials of the ancient and noble family of Glencairn, of which the proprietor is the representative. Nenthorn, a mansion formerly the residence of a branch of the Roxburghe family, is situate close by the stream of the Eden, with rich and extensive grass inclosures in the front, interspersed with trees. The villages once existing here have altogether disappeared, and nothing deserving the name now remains; the only approximation is a hamlet of two or three cottages on part of the Nenthorn property. The nearest market-town is Kelso, with which intercourse is maintained by a good road; a private carrier brings letters daily from the post-office of Kelso. Communication with Berwick, Dalkeith, and other places, is also afforded by good roads. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is the minimum of £150, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The ancient church, which was situated in a sequestered spot embosomed in trees, on the bank of the river, having become completely dilapidated, a new church was erected, in 1802, at a point where two roads meet. It has been since considerably enlarged, but possesses no claim to architectural notice: including the family galleries of Sir William Don and Mr. Roy, it is adapted for a congregation of 150 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Nenthorn parochial school affords a useful course of instruction, and is well attended; the master has a salary of £25 per annum, with about £18 fees, and a house and garden. There are no remains of the ancient chapel of Little Newton, which, together with the church and lands of Nenthorn, was given to the bishops of St. Andrew's, and by them transferred to the abbots of Kelso, to the monks of which place, also, was given a small portion of land near, to pray for the souls of the Earls of Douglas. The site is still used as a burial-place for the family of Don, of Newton-Don.

NESS, county Ross and Cromarty.—See Cross.

NESS, an island, in the parish of Bressay, Burra, and Quarff, county of Shetland; containing 24 inhabitants. This island lies a short distance east of Bressay, and is two miles long and a mile in breadth, the surface gradually rising from west to east. It consists chiefly of natural pasture, but in the western portion there is a considerable tract under cultivation. The coast is rocky, and in most parts precipitous; the few intermediate spaces of sloping beach are occasionally sandy, but in general formed of calcareous earth. The most prominent feature on the coast is the Noop, or, as it is called by mariners, Hangcliff, a headland on the eastern shore, about 600 feet high, and the resort in summer of swarms of migratory and other birds. On the south is Hova, another headland, 200 feet high. Contiguous to the coast are several holms, or uninhabited isles, of very small extent, among which the holm of Ness is the most conspicuous. This is a rock with a perpendicular elevation of about 200 feet, separated from Ness by a very narrow firth, and communicating with it by means of a cradle fastened to ropes, which is used for the transit of ten or twelve sheep, sent for two or three months in the summer to graze upon it.

NESTING, LUNASTING, and WHALSAY, a united parish, in the county of Shetland; containing 2294 inhabitants. This parish consists of the three districts or ancient parishes of Nesting, Lunasting, and Whalsay, with the small islands of the Skerries on the north-east. It is from eighteen to twenty miles in length, supposing the whole of the land to be continuous; and about four miles in average breadth. About 1000 acres are arable, and the remainder undivided waste or pasture, common to the tenants of the two principal proprietors. Lunasting and Nesting are situated on the Mainland, but are separated from each other by an arm of the sea; the latter has the island of Whalsay on the east, and Catfirth voe or harbour on the south. The inhabitants are principally engaged in fishing, agriculture being but a subordinate occupation, and followed by the people only so far as oats, potatoes, and other vegetables are urgently required as a part of their subsistence. The system of husbandry is therefore on the worst footing, and no improvements have been made in tillage during the last half century. The population, however, has advanced in numbers beyond the average ratio of other parishes in the Shetland Isles, in consequence of the two chief heritors making numerous new settlements, here called outsets, on lands formerly uncultivated. The annual value of real property in the parish is £862; and the average rent of land, about £1 per merk. Gneiss is the prevailing rock, but primitive limestone, mica-slate, sienite, and granite are also found; and peat, which constitutes the principal fuel, exists in great abundance. A large mansion has been erected in Whalsay, at an expense of £20,000, by Mr. Bruce of Simbister, the material being grey granite imported across the sound of Whalsay; it consists of three stories, and has a wing on each side with extensive and convenient offices.

The inhabitants' chief means of subsistence are piltocks and sillocks, which they are able to catch throughout the whole of the year. What is here termed the Haaf fishing, comprising ling, cod, and tusk, employs nearly all the males, with the exception of those who go to the Greenland whale-fishery; it is carried on from the beginning of June till July or August, and the produce is sent to Leith. About twenty-three herring boats belong to the parish, and the aggregate quantity of this description of fish is about 3000 barrels per annum. Provisions are frequently imported in years of scanty supply; the cattle reared for sale are sent to the market-town of Lerwick. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the

presbytery of Olnafirth, synod of Shetland, and in the patronage of the Earl of Zetland. The minister's stipend, exclusive of a vicarage tithe of certain quantities of butter and oil, is £150, of which the sum of £69 is received from the exchequer; there is also a manse, and the glebe, consisting of twelve merks and a half, is valued at £12 per annum. The church of Nesting was built in 1792, and is in decent repair. That of Whalsay has been new-roofed, but is deficient in accommodation; the church of Lunasting has been recently repaired, and is well seated: they are both visited by the minister eleven times a year. A church at Skerries, situated at the distance of sixteen miles from the main land, is visited only once a year. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches of education; the master has a salary of £25 per annum, with £2 or £3 fees. There is a small subscription library, lately established.

NETHER GASK, in the county of PERTH.—See GASK, NETHER.

NETHERLEE, a hamlet, in the parish of CATHCART, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 1 mile (S. S. W.) from Cathcart; containing 56 inhabitants. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, and on the western bank of the White Cart river. There is a very extensive printfield at this place, capable of giving employment to 300 persons, including children, and to which very large additions were made a few years since; but the works are at present either discontinued, or not in full operation.

NETHERMAINS, a hamlet, in the parish of KINNAIRD, county of PERTH; containing not more than 29 inhabitants.

NETHERTON-QUARRY, a village, in the parish of NEW KILPATRICK, county of DUMBARTON, 5 miles (N. W.) from Glasgow; containing 111 inhabitants. This place lies in the south-eastern part of the parish, a little west of the high road from Glasgow to Kilpatrick, and on the line of the Forth and Clyde canal. It derives its affix from a considerable and very celebrated quarry, the stone of which is of a warm cream colour, easily chiselled as it comes from the quarry, but hardening by exposure. Roseneath House, Blythswood House, the custom-house at Greenock, and Garscube House, the last in the vicinity of the village, were built of this stone. At one time it was largely exported to Ireland and the West Indies.

NEVAY, in the county of FORFAR.—See EASSIE and NEVAY.

NEW GALLOWAY.—See GALLOWAY, NEW.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix, will be found under the proper name.*

NEWABBEY, a village and parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT; containing 1049 inhabitants, of whom about 330 are in the village, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Dumfries. This place, anciently called *Kirkindar* from the situation of the old church on an island in Loch Kindar, derived its present name from the foundation of an abbey which, in contradistinction to that of Dundrennan, was styled the New Abbey. In 1300, Edward I. of England encamped his army in the immediate vicinity of the abbey, and while here received through the Archbishop of Canterbury a bull from Pope Boniface VIII., rebutting the king's claim to the superiority of Scotland, and urging his own title to that kingdom as part of St. Peter's patrimony. Edward held a council at this place, to deliberate upon the pretensions of the pope; but as the question involved the interests of England, he declined coming to any decision till he should consult with the estates of the realm, for which purpose he disbanded his army, and proceeded to Lincoln, where he summoned a parliament to determine the affair.

The PARISH, which is partly bounded on the east by the river Nith, is about ten miles in length and nearly two miles in average breadth; comprising an area of 11,000 acres, whereof 4000 are arable, 600 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill, pasture, moor, and waste. Its surface is greatly diversified. Along the western boundary is a range of hills, of which Lowtis on the north, and Criffel on the south, are the most conspicuous: Criffel has an elevation of 1900 feet above the level of the sea. On the north-eastern border is a similar ridge, of less height. Between the two ranges is an extensive valley, and towards the south the land has a gentle declivity from the west to the banks of the Nith. The lower lands are watered by numerous small rivulets, rising in various parts of the parish, and which, uniting their streams, form what is called the Pow of Newabbey. There are also three lakes, the largest of which is *Loch Kindar*, near the base of Criffel, about a mile in length and three-quarters of a mile broad, and abounding with different kinds of trout. In this lake are two islands, on one of which are the remains of the ancient parish church, that have been preserved from further decay by a slight repair, and by the fitting up of a part for the accommodation of anglers. *Loch End*, at the foot of the hill at Lowtis, is three-quarters of a mile in length and half a mile broad, and abounds with perch and pike: near the shore is a small artificial island, richly wooded. *Craigend loch*, of nearly equal extent with Loch End, from which it is separated by a ridge of rocks, contains pike of large size. The shores of all these lakes are fringed with plantations, and in some parts of them the scenery is beautifully picturesque.

The SOIL of the arable lands is in general a gravelly loam, but in some parts clay and moss; the crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips. The system of husbandry is improved: the lands have been drained, and inclosed chiefly with fences of stone; the farm-buildings are substantial and comfortable, and on the various farms are eighteen threshing-mills, of which more than one-half are driven by water. On the hill pastures the sheep are of the black-faced breed, but on the low lands chiefly of the Leicestershire, with a few of the Cheviot recently introduced; the cattle are usually of the Galloway breed. There are considerable remains of natural wood; and the plantations, which are extensive and in a thriving state, are of oak, ash, beech, larch, and Scotch fir. The rocks in the parish are almost entirely of the sienite formation: there are some veins of coarse limestone and whinstone; and indications of coal have been observed, but no mines have as yet been opened. The annual value of real property in Newabbey is £4784. On the lands of Shambelly, which have been richly planted, is a handsome house, erected within the last twenty or thirty years by William Stewart, Esq., who resides in an ancient mansion in the village; and a house in the cottage style, on the lands of Kinharvey, has been lately purchased by Mr. Maxwell of Terregles, as a residence during the shooting season. The village is pleasantly situated on the Pow of Newabbey, near its influx into the Nith, and is neatly built, containing several good

houses. There is a parochial library, having a valuable assortment of volumes on history, travels, and divinity; it has been established about forty years, and is supported by subscription. A hall erected for a Freemasons' lodge, and for the meetings of a friendly society, is now used as a ball-room and for public meetings. A mill for carding and spinning wool, a mill for grain, and a saw-mill, have been erected in the village; and the timber prepared at the last mentioned is generally shipped for Liverpool. An indifferent harbour has been constructed at the mouth of the Pow, which in spring tides is navigable to within a mile of the village for vessels of seventy tons, that land their cargoes of lime and coal for the supply of the parish, and return laden with agricultural produce. Salmon, flounders, and *herlings*, are taken in abundance in the Nith, where the inhabitants have the right of fishing, upon paying one-third of what they take to the proprietor, who, however, commutes this payment for a nominal sum of money. A branch of the post-office of Dumfries is established in the village; and facility of communication is afforded by good roads which pass through the parish. The small hamlet of Drumburn is pleasantly situated on a burn of that name flowing into the Nith.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £233, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £33 per annum; patron, the Crown. New-abbey church, contiguous to the church of the abbey, of which it originally formed a part, is apparently of the thirteenth century, and was enlarged in 1805 by rebuilding the front wall; it is in good repair, and contains 470 sittings. A Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1823; but for the last few years no service has been performed in it. There are three parochial schools: the master of the principal school has a salary of £29. 18. 9., with a house and garden, and the interest of a bequest of £150; the masters of the other two have each a salary of £10. 13. 10., and one of them the interest of £54. There are still, though greatly dilapidated, considerable remains of the Cistercian abbey already referred to, founded in 1284 by Devorgilla, mother of John Baliol, King of Scotland, who, after the death of her husband, had his heart embalmed, inclosed in a casket of ivory enriched with silver, and deposited in the choir of the church here, from which the abbey took the name of Sweetheart, afterwards changed to that of the New Abbey. The remains consist principally of the conventual church, an elegant cruciform structure in the early English style of architecture, 194 feet in length from east to west, and 102 feet across at the transepts, with a central tower ninety feet high: most of the other buildings were demolished to furnish materials for houses. On the farm of Lundis, about half a mile from the abbey, are the ivy-mantled ruins of a square edifice, the occasional residence of the abbots, near which a metal vessel was dug up a few years since; and two similar vessels have been found in Loch End, capable of holding from three to four gallons each. Soon after the battle of Waterloo, a granite column fifty feet high was erected in honour of the Duke of Wellington and the British army, principally by the inhabitants of this parish, on Glen Hill, an eminence in the parish, which has an elevation of 400 feet above the level of the sea. It was projected by Robert Johnston, Esq., author of *Travels from Petersburgh to Moscow, and along the line of Napoleon's retreat from Russia.* On the farm of Craigend is a large rocking-stone of sienite, supposed to weigh more than fifteen tons.

NEWARK, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of PORT-GLASGOW, Lower ward of the county of RENFREW; containing 2449 inhabitants. Newark is united to Port-Glasgow, and the two places are termed the burgh of Port-Glasgow and Newark, the latter forming the eastern portion of the town. The extent of the quoad sacra parish was about one square mile, partly rural; but with the exception of about forty persons, the whole population of the district, chiefly composed of ship and other carpenters, coopers, smiths, joiners, weavers, rope-makers, and other labouring classes, reside in the town portion. Newark bay is now converted into a spacious wet-dock, in which vessels of the largest burthen can lie at any state of the tide: at its eastern extremity stands the old decayed castle of Newark, on a point of land. The place is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the church was built by subscription in 1774, and is a plain building, affording accommodation for about 1600 persons: patrons, the proprietors and seat-holders. There are several schools.—See PORT-GLASGOW.

NEWARTHILL, a village, in that part of the parish of BOTHWELL which formed the quoad sacra parish of Holytown, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 1¼ mile (S. E. by E.) from Holytown; containing 968 inhabitants. This village is situated south of the post-road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, in the heart of a district abounding with coal and ironstone; and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in collieries, and in the iron and steel works which are carried on in the immediate vicinity. Schools are supported by the proprietors of the works, for the instruction of the children of their workmen.

NEWBATTLE, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH; containing, in 1841, with the villages of Easthouses and Stobhill, 2033 inhabitants, of whom 159 were in the village of Newbattle, 1 mile (S.) from Dalkeith. This place originated in the foundation of a monastery by David I. in 1140; he endowed it for brethren of the Cistercian order, from the abbey of Melrose, and the institution continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £1413 in money, and various payments in kind. At the Reformation, the small parish of Maisterton was joined to this parish, and the church of the abbey was made parochial. The patronage of the united church, with the lands of Maisterton and the manor of Newbattle, was held by Mark Kerr, the last commendator of the abbey, and ancestor of the Lothian family, who died in 1584, and was succeeded by his son Mark, who in 1587 obtained from James VI. a patent erecting the lands into a barony, and who in 1606 was created Earl of Lothian. The estate has since that time remained in the family, and is now the property of the eighth Marquess of Lothian.

The PARISH of Newbattle, part of which is beautifully situated in a romantic valley watered by the South Esk, is in shape something like an equilateral triangle, each side being four miles; and contains rather more than 5000 acres. Of this area, 4700 acres are arable, 300 occupied by wood, and the remainder waste, consisting of the mouths of coal-pits and the ground used for lime-kilns. The surface is finely varied, the main part rising

gradually from the margin of the river, and terminating in a bold ridge, the highest point of which has an elevation of 700 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive and richly-diversified prospect over the adjacent country. In the lower lands the soil is luxuriantly rich, and of great depth; but in the higher districts, comparatively light and shallow. The system of agriculture is in an improved state, and the rotation plan is prevalent; the crops are wheat, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips. In general the farm-buildings are old, and in very indifferent condition, inferior to many in the vicinity. The plantations are under good management, and are regularly thinned and pruned; they consist of oak, ash, elm, beech, plane, and various kinds of fir. The substrata are chiefly coal and limestone, which are both abundant, and of good quality; and the former is wrought to a very great extent by the Marquess of Lothian, whose mines of parrot-coal of the finest description are apparently inexhaustible. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,706. *Newbattle Abbey*, the seat of the marquess, is an imposing mansion erected on the site of the ancient monastery, and beautifully situated on the north bank of the South Esk, in a well-wooded park. It contains many stately apartments; an extensive and valuable library, enriched with splendidly illuminated missals and curious manuscripts formerly belonging to the abbey; a large collection of paintings by the first masters, and numerous family portraits. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and embellished with thriving plantations, and with many trees of ancient and majestic growth, among which are some beeches of extraordinary size, planted by the monks. Within the park is an old bridge of one arch over the river, called the Maiden Bridge, said to have been erected by a young lady whose lover was drowned while attempting to ford the stream at this spot; it is now overgrown with ivy, and has a strikingly romantic appearance. Woodburn is a handsome modern house on the east bank of the river, pleasantly situated in a well-planted demesne, and commanding some fine views. There are several villages. The houses in that of Newbattle are old, and gradually coming down, while no new ones are being erected, so that ere long the village will cease to exist. Easthouses, in its vicinity, a place also gradually falling into decay, is inhabited by persons employed in the collieries of the Marquess of Lothian. A large new village for colliers has recently been built at Newton-Grange, and the parish also contains the village of Stobhill, and several rural hamlets. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, which runs through the western part of the parish.

Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale: the minister's stipend is £188, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £21 per annum; patron, the Marquess of Lothian. The church, situated near the principal lodge of Newbattle Abbey, was erected in 1727, and is a plain structure containing 400 sittings, a number that might be considerably increased by the erection of a gallery. There is a regular preacher at Stobhill, where a chapel has been raised: he is supported by a subscription, chiefly of the neighbouring gentlemen, which is headed by Mr. Dundas of Arniston, who has likewise given the minister a comfortable free house. The parochial school is well conducted, and attended by about eighty children; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £25 per annum. Another school, an infant school, and a school for girls, are all specially attached to the coal-works; the scholars are numerous, and the teachers partly paid by salaries, and partly by a deduction from the wages of the colliers. Some friendly societies operate to keep down the number of applicants for parochial relief. On the summit of the ridge rising from the bank of the river, are distinct traces of a Roman camp about three acres in extent, the area of which has been planted with trees; and to the north of the abbey was a conical mount, ninety feet in diameter at the base, and thirty feet high, on the removal of which, for the erection of the present mansion, a stone coffin seven feet long was found, containing a human skull. Archbishop Leighton, so remarkable for his piety and eloquence, was for some time minister of this parish, to which he was inducted in 1648.

NEWBIGGING, a village, in the parish of Carnwath, Upper ward of the county of Lanark, 2 miles (E. by S.) from the village of Carnwath; containing 217 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in the south part of the parish, on the road from Carnwath to Dunsyre, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in weaving at their own dwellings for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley.

NEWBIGGING, a village, in the parish of Auchtertool, district of Kirkcaldy, county of Fife; nearly adjoining the village of Auchtertool, and containing 67 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern part of the parish, on the road from Kirkcaldy to Dunfermline; and is wholly agricultural. The church is distant from it about a mile, westward.

NEWBIGGING, a village, in the parish of Newtyle, county of Forfar, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Cupar-Angus; containing 229 inhabitants. It is situated in the western part of the parish, on the borders of the county, and on the road from Dundee to Meigle. The village is of rather old appearance, and consists of about sixty dwelling-houses, of which the owners of about thirty have small pendicles of land, each of from three to fifteen acres. The careful cultivation of these pendicles, and the agricultural business of the parish, afford employment to the chief part of the population.

NEWBIGGING, a village, in the parish of Tealing, county of Forfar, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Murroes; containing 88 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern extremity of the parish, and about a mile and a half distant from the church, which stands westward.

NEWBOTTLE, in the county of Edinburgh.—See Newbattle.

NEWBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of Kirkliston, county of Edinburgh, 1 mile (S. by W.) from the village of Kirkliston; containing 153 inhabitants. It stands on the east side of the Almond water, which here separates the two counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow; and is a pleasantly situated village, having an inn. The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Bathgate, which intersects the southern part of the parish, passes through it; and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway runs in the vicinity. At Loughend, near Newbridge, are set up some large stones where a battle was fought in the year 995, between Kenneth, the natural brother of Malcolm II., and Constantine, the usurper of

the crown; and about a mile and a half westward, stone coffins have been from time to time discovered.

NEWBRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of TERREGLES, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Dumfries; containing 24 inhabitants. It lies in the extreme north of the parish, on a tributary to the Nith, which flows at a short distance eastward.

NEWBURGH, a village and sea-port, in the parish of FOVERAN, district of ELLON, county of ABERDEEN, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Ellon; containing 393 inhabitants. This is a small but flourishing place, situated on the bank of the river Ythan, at its confluence with the German Ocean. The village is now much improved. It contains about 120 houses, some of them very substantial and commodious; is well provided with shops, and has persons carrying on all the necessary trades for the convenience of the population. There is a bone-mill, actively employed; also eight large well-built granaries. The soil in the immediate vicinity is a fine, strong, black earth, producing rich crops of bear, potatoes, and turnips, and a small quantity of oats. The river takes a serpentine course, and is navigable for nearly a mile and a half, affording an opportunity at low water for the loading and unloading of vessels. It is well stocked with sea-trout, salmon, flounders, and especially mussels: of the last there are several hundred tons taken annually, sold at £1. 10. per ton. The entrance to the river is exceedingly bad, and often dangerous on account of the shifting sands. The beach extending from its mouth nearly ten miles south, has stake and bag nets for taking salmon: the fish caught in the sea are haddocks, cod, skate, and flounders; and there are two fishing-boats belonging to the village. The number of ships belonging to the port is eight, the aggregate burthen of which is 646 tons; the exports consist of grain and cattle, and the imports of coal, lime, timber, and bones. A tide-waiter resides here, and a pilot-boat is attached to the station. There is a branch of the National Savings' Bank, in connexion with the Ellon Bank; also a society called the "Newburgh Shipmasters' Friendly Society". A school has been established for twenty children of poor fishermen, from a bequest by the late Mr. Mather; and a weekly lecture is delivered by the parochial minister or schoolmaster, supported by funds left also by Mr. Mather for that purpose. A turnpike-road has been lately formed leading from Meldrum into the village.

Burgh Seal.

NEWBURGH, a parish, sea-port, burgh, and market-town, in the district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 11 miles (S. E.) from Perth, and 40 (N.) from Edinburgh; the parish containing 2897 inhabitants, of whom 2491 are in the burgh: Mount-Pleasant, a suburb of the town, in Abdie parish, contains 524 inhabitants. The parish of Newburgh derives its name from a town built here long before the separation of the district from the parish of Abdie, or Lindores, of which, previously to the year 1622, the lands formed a part. The town appears to have been indebted for its increase to the encouragement of the abbots of the monastery of Lindores, near which it was situated. This monastery was founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, about the year 1180, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew, for monks of the Benedictine order, who were placed in it from the abbey of Kelso. Soon after its foundation, the earl granted to the abbot of Lindores, and to the church of St. Mary and St. Andrew, the island of Fedinch, supposed to be the present Mugdrum, with the fisheries in the river Tay adjoining, and a right of taking, from his quarries at Irneside, stone for the erection of conventual buildings. Additional grants were made by William the Lion, Alexander III., and other kings of Scotland, for its endowment; which was subsequently augmented by James II., who gave to the monastery the lands of Parkhill, in Fife. It continued to flourish under a long succession of abbots till the year 1600, when James VI. erected the abbacy into a temporal lordship. In 1606 John, the last abbot of whom any notice occurs, is said to have assisted at a general council held at Westminster to deliberate on the expediency of establishing episcopacy in Scotland.

The TOWN is advantageously situated upon the river Tay, which near Newburgh is divided by the island of Mugdrum into two channels, called respectively the North and the South Deep, the latter being the principal roadway for ships approaching the port. The greater part of the town has been rebuilt within the last fifty or sixty years, and it has also been much increased by the erection of suburbs. Its streets are paved, and lighted with gas by a company lately established here; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water from springs. The houses are for the most part large, and uniformly built of greenstone from the neighbouring quarries; the public buildings, of the same material, are embellished with freestone of good quality from Cupar-moor and other places. Its appearance is cheerful and prepossessing; and from its sheltered situation, the salubrity of its air, and the beauty and variety of the surrounding scenery, Newburgh is fast growing into favour as a summer residence for families at a distance. The linen manufacture has long been established here, affording employment to several hundreds of persons in hand-loom weaving, and to more than 350 persons, chiefly women, in winding bobbins. The linen made here is chiefly dowlas sheeting, for which a ready market is obtained in London, Leeds, and Manchester, and of which great quantities are also exported to the West Indies and South America: the finest pieces are what are called "fourteen-hundred linens". It appears that the number of looms in the town is 560, producing on an average 23,600 webs, 140 yards in length, and from one yard to three yards in width, and in which are contained more than 826,000 spindles of yarn. There is also an extensive bleachfield, supplied with pure water from the spring called the Nine Wells, the waters of which are collected into one copious and powerful stream. A considerable trade is carried on in grain; and a market for stock, opened in 1830, is held on Tuesday, and numerously attended by dealers from all parts of the adjacent country. Fairs are held for horses, cattle, and sheep, on the first Tuesday in April, the third Friday in June, and second Tuesday in October; and for hiring servants, on the first Tuesday in December. A post-office is established, which has a good delivery; and facilities of communication are afforded with the neighbouring towns by excellent turnpike-roads, of which

that from Cupar to Perth passes through the town. Here is also a station on the Perth section of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway.

The trade of the PORT consists principally in the exportation of the linens manufactured in the town and parish to the West Indies and South America, and the importation of timber from the Baltic, North America, and Norway, generally brought by vessels belonging to those parts. Ten vessels, varying from sixty to 150 tons, belong to Newburgh, and these are employed chiefly in the coal trade. Most of the potatoes and other agricultural produce of Strathearn, Kinross, and the surrounding district, are shipped from this port for the London market. Two packets are regularly engaged in bringing the raw materials for the linen manufacture from Dundee; and vessels bound for Perth are frequently obliged to wait here for the flow of the tide. The steam-boats between Perth and Dundee touch at Newburgh daily; and a passage-boat has long been established on the Tay between the Pow of Errol and this place. There is also a steamer belonging to Newburgh, which commenced a few years ago to ply between it and Perth. The port is situated on that channel of the river called the South Deep, and is accessible to ships of 500 tons, which can load and unload their cargoes on the quay. The landing-place consists of four piers, projecting boldly into the channel: warehouses and granaries have been built for the accommodation of the merchants, and several handsome dwelling-houses for the residence of persons connected with the shipping. Ship-building is extensively carried on. The revenue paid to the custom-house is considerable, and the trade of the port gradually increasing. In 1847 an act was passed for the construction of a branch, less than a mile in length, from the Perth line of railway, to the harbour. Many persons are occupied in the salmon-fishery of the Tay; the fish are of superior quality, and very much esteemed. The number of boats on the average is thirty, and about sixty seamen are engaged: there are several stations, on one of which, employing only two boats, 250 salmon, 610 grilse, and a proportionate number of trout, were taken in one season. Considerable numbers are still caught, which, after affording an abundant supply for the town and neighbourhood, are shipped to London by the Dundee steamers, which perform the voyage in about thirty-five hours. The sperling, or *salmo eperlanus* of naturalists, is also found here, though not in any other part of the Firth of Tay. The nets for taking the sperling are fixed by stakes in the rapids of the current, and the fish are obtained in great quantities, even in the winter months, so long as the river is free from ice; they are much valued by the inhabitants of the place, and find a ready market also at Perth.

The people of Newburgh received their earliest charter of incorporation from the abbot of Lindores, who erected the town into a burgh of regality, and endowed the burgesses with the lands of Woodriff and the hills adjacent, which now constitute the principal revenue of the corporation. In 1631, Charles I. confirmed the preceding charter, making the town a royal burgh, and investing the burgesses with various privileges and immunities: among these was the right of sending a member to the Scottish parliament, which, however, from neglect, soon fell into disuse. Under these charters the government is vested in two magistrates, and a council of fifteen burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk and other officers. The magistrates exercise jurisdiction over the royalty of the town, but not over the whole of the harbour and suburbs; they are elected by the council, by whom also all the other officers are appointed. Courts are held weekly, on Wednesday, for the trial of civil actions and of misdemeanors, the town-clerk acting as assessor; but little business has been done in these courts, since the small-debt sheriff circuit courts were established, one of which is held here quarterly by the sheriff-substitute of the county. The town-house, a neat edifice with a spire, was erected in 1808; and a building of considerable size has been since added to it for the use of the stock market.

The PARISH, after its separation from that of Abdie, under the sanction of the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, in 1622, was enlarged by the addition of a portion of the adjoining parish of Abernethy, annexed to it by the same authority. The present parish is about three miles in length from north to south, and two miles in breadth from east to west, inclosing an irregular area, bounded on the north by the Tay, which washes the coast for about two miles. It comprises 1145 acres, of which 280 are meadow and pasture, ninety acres woodland and plantations, forty acres garden and orchard, and the remainder good arable land in a state of profitable cultivation. Towards the east the surface is flat, but towards the west rises gently till it terminates in a tract of table-land, from which, in a southern direction, is a gradual ascent until it reaches the Black Cairn, elevated about 800 feet above the level of the sea. To the south-west, also, the land forms a ridge increasing in elevation, and which at Craig-Sparrow is 600 feet in height. The low lands are intersected by a stream that issues from the loch of Lindores, in the parish of Abdie, and falls into the river Tay at the north-eastern extremity of this parish; and also by another streamlet, flowing from Loch Mill, in the same parish, and joining the Eden at Auchtermuchty. The Tay, after receiving the waters of the Earn on the west, expands into a breadth of almost two miles at this place; and its channel, as already observed, is divided nearly into two equal portions by the island of Mugdrum, in the parish of Abernethy. There are many excellent and copious springs, of which the one called Nine Wells rises in the hilly district towards the south-west. The SOIL in the higher lands, though of little depth, is very fertile, consisting of a loose black loam; and in the low lands, a remarkably rich clay, under proper management producing abundant crops. The system of agriculture is in the highest state of improvement; the crops are, barley, of which the chevalier species is fast coming into general use, oats, potatoes, turnips, and some wheat. In the vicinity of the town are some orchards abounding with fruit of the finest quality, which finds a ready sale at the market, and returns a high profit to the proprietors. In this parish the principal woods are those of Mugdrum (not on the isle), comprising about thirty acres on the banks of the Tay, and consisting chiefly of spruce-firs and larch; and Pitcairly, twelve acres in extent, producing some fine specimens of ash, beech, elm, and plane. The plantations on the Town's land comprise more than forty acres of spruce, Scotch fir, and larch, of recent growth, and in a thriving condition. The substratum of the

parish is principally of the trap formation: in the lower part a fine-grained porphyritic greenstone, and in the upper a compact felspar, and some beds of trap tuffa, are found. In the small veins of the greenstone are crystals of quartz, carbonate of lime, barytes, and other minerals; and in the felspar occur nodules of claystone, and agates of jasper, approaching in quality to the Mocha stone. Among the hills are boulders of primitive rock, granite, gneiss, quartz, mica-slate embedded with garnets, and primitive greenstone. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4958. Mugdrum House and Pitcairly are the principal mansions.

Newburgh is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Cupar, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Earl of Mansfield and the Hay family: the minister's stipend is £225. 14. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £40 per annum. The church, erected in 1833, and situated in the centre of the town, is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, and forms a conspicuous feature in the view; it is adapted for a congregation of 1000 persons. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Church and small congregations of Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The parochial school affords a useful course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £22 fees, and a good house and garden, in addition to which he possesses about four acres of land bequeathed to the school many years since. There are two Sabbath schools, to each of which is attached a juvenile library. Little remains of the ancient MONASTERY of LINDORES, which after its dissolution soon sank into a state of dilapidation and decay; but even its inconsiderable ruins, which for some time have been carefully preserved, afford obvious indications of its former splendour. The porch of the church is in good preservation, and shows the original building to have been of elegant design, and of elaborate workmanship; the walls are massive, and appear to have been very extensive. Among the ruins of the abbey was found a stone coffin, said to have contained the body of the Duke of Rothesay, who was barbarously put to death in the palace of Falkland, and privately buried within the monastery; and it is traditionally recorded that James, ninth Earl of Douglas, who was taken prisoner at Barneswark Hill, was immured in the abbey, in which he continued till his death in the year 1488. In the hills to the south of the ruins, the sites of the monks' and abbot's wells are still pointed out; but no traces whatever remain of the causeway that extended from the abbey to the church of Magirdum, in the parish of Dron: this causeway was raised by the monks, who went annually to that place to unite with the nuns of Elcho in paying their devotions to the patron saint. Among the woods westward of the town are the remains of an ancient cross called the *Cross of Mugdrum*, consisting of the upright shaft, inserted in a pedestal, and ornamented with curious antique devices on the several stages into which its surface is divided. The two upper compartments of the east face have in each the sculptured representation of a man on horseback, much mutilated; and in the two lower compartments are two horses of unequal size, and the representation of a boar-hunt, very rudely sculptured. On another side are some scroll ornaments; but on the two other sides, the figures or devices are entirely obliterated. A transverse portion appears to have been broken off; the shaft is of sandstone, and about seven feet in height. The name of the cross is supposed to be a corruption of Magridin, the saint to whom it was dedicated. By some antiquaries it is thought to have been raised to commemorate the defeat of the Danes in the battle of Luncarty, about the close of the tenth century, through the resolute valour of Hay and his sons, who compelled their retreating countrymen to return to the field of battle. About a mile southward of this monument, on the confines of Strathearn, is another ancient relic of the same material, called *Macduff's Cross*. It consists of one large block of stone, deeply indented in several parts, in each of which cavities there were formerly an iron staple and a ring, said to have been intended for securing certain cattle offered by the Macduff family as an atonement for the crime of murder. The shaft was destroyed by the Reformers, on their route from Perth to the abbey of Lindores, in 1559. Near the site is a cairn of loose stones, called *Sir Robert's Prap*, raised over the grave of Sir Robert Balfour of Denmill, who fell in a duel not far from the spot towards the commencement of the last century. The Earl of Newburgh takes his title from this parish.

NEWBURN, a parish, in the district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Largo; containing, with the village of Drumeldrie-Muir, 419 inhabitants. This place, originally called Drumeldrie, obtained its present name from a stream which, deviating from its ancient course, now intersects the greater portion of the parish. According to tradition, the Culdees had an establishment here in the earliest periods of Christianity; and Malcolm I. is said to have given to the brethren the lands of Balchrystie, where they erected a church, the foundations of which are supposed to have been discovered about the close of the last century, when the stones of a very ancient building were dug up on these lands. The parish is about three miles and a half in length and nearly two miles in breadth, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kilconquhar and Largo; on the south by the sea; on the east by Kilconquhar; and on the west by Largo. Its surface is pleasingly diversified with hills and valleys, and enlivened with the windings of the burn from which the parish derives its modern name; the scenery is generally interesting, and in some parts beautifully picturesque. The soil is fertile, producing abundant crops; and the pasture and meadow lands along the sea-shore, form a level tract of luxuriant verdure.

In this parish the number of acres is 2880, whereof about 2400 are arable, 350 in pasture, and 130 in plantations; the crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, peas, and turnips, which last are extremely favourable. The most improved system of husbandry is prevalent, and the farm buildings and offices are substantial and well arranged; the lands are well drained and inclosed, and the fences, chiefly of thorn, are kept in excellent order. The principal seats are, Lahill, the lands of which have been highly improved; Wester Lathallan, or Gilston, a handsome mansion-house in grounds finely planted; West Coates, also a genteel residence; and Balchrystie, a well-situated house surrounded with grounds tastefully embellished. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture; and for some years a salmon-fishery has been carried on, but with no great profit. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4849. Ecclesi-

astically it is within the bounds of the presbytery of St. Andrew's and the synod of Fife. The stipend of the incumbent is £200; the manse, built in 1819, is a commodious residence, and the glebe comprises about twenty-two acres, valued at £30 per annum. Newburn church, which is well situated, was built in 1815; it is a substantial and neat edifice, affording ample accommodation for the parishioners. The parochial school appears to have originated in an appropriation of lands in 1659 by John Wood, Esq., of Orkie, for the erection of a free grammar-school in this parish, and the maintenance of several poor scholars. The "poor scholars" are instructed and maintained by the parochial schoolmaster, to whom the trustees of Mr. Wood pay a liberal allowance. His salary as parochial schoolmaster is £29. 18. 10. per annum, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £14.

NEWBYTH, a village, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of KING-EDWARD, district of TURRIFF, county of ABERDEEN; containing 1396 inhabitants, of whom 335 are in the village, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Cuminestown. This place is comparatively of recent origin, taking its name from the estate of Byth, the proprietor of which, James Urquhart, Esq., in 1764 granted various allotments of land upon feu for its erection. The village is situated on gently-rising ground, in the south-eastern portion of the parish, and consists of two regularly-formed streets intersecting each other nearly at right angles; the houses are neatly built, and to many of them are attached small pieces of land. A public library is supported by subscription; there are two good inns, and several shops amply supplied with merchandise for the adjacent district. No manufactures are carried on, except the weaving of linen dowlas for a house in Aberdeen, in which fourteen handlooms are employed: a distillery, on a moderate scale, has been established some time. There is a post-office under that of Turriff; and a fair for cattle, merchandise, &c., is held on the Tuesday after the 11th of May. A chapel, now in connexion with the parish church of King-Edward, was purchased by subscription of the inhabitants of the district, about the year 1792, and adapted to a congregation of 400 persons. The minister receives a stipend of £80, one-half paid by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and the other from the collections and seat-rents; he has also a manse, and a glebe of from five to six acres. There is a school, the master of which has a salary of £6, with a house and garden, from the heritors, in addition to the fees.

NEWHAVEN, a sea-bathing village, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of NORTH LEITH, county of EDINBURGH, 1 mile (W. by N.) from Leith, and 2 (N.) from Edinburgh; containing 2103 inhabitants. This place derives its name, in contradistinction to the old haven of Leith, from the construction by James IV. of a port and dockyard here, in which a ship of very large burthen, called the *Michael*, was built in 1511. In the early part of the fifteenth century the hamlet contained a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, of which there are still some remains, consisting chiefly of part of the outer wall, now inclosing the burying-ground in the centre of the village. The chapel, together with the lands appertaining to it, was annexed to the parish of North Leith in 1630, by the provost and town council of Edinburgh, who had previously purchased from the king the village, chapel, and harbour, with all the privileges belonging to them. For a long time the place was inhabited almost exclusively by fishermen and their families. The fishermen are a hardy and industrious race, acting also as pilots, and annually engaging in the great herring-fisheries in the north of Scotland; and their wives and daughters, like the women of Fisherrow, supply the Edinburgh markets with fish and oysters, of which they carry immense loads in baskets.

In the original village the houses are ill built and of mean appearance, with the staircase on the outside. The more modern portion contains many good houses, and some inns and public-houses, partly for the accommodation of parties from Edinburgh, who resort hither to dine upon fish; there are several pleasant villas, and numerous lodging-houses for families that reside here during the bathing season. The pier is commodiously formed; and to the west of it is the chain-pier constructed in 1821 by Capt. Sir Samuel Brown, R.N., at an expense of £4000; it is 750 feet in length and four feet wide, and is the property of a company called the Trinity Chain-pier Company. In this part of the village is the Newhaven station of the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway, the course of which from the city to Trinity is north-by-west, and two miles and a quarter long. For the purposes of the line, it was found necessary to make a cutting here more than ninety yards in extent, and seventeen feet in depth. The approaches to Newhaven by land are pleasant on all sides except from Leith, where the sea has made very great encroachments, as well as between the stone-pier and the Trinity cottages, which are now defended by a strong embankment. A large tract of land called the Links has almost entirely disappeared. The church was erected in 1837, after a design by Mr. Henderson, of Edinburgh, and contains 630 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship.

NEWHILLS, a parish, in the district and county of ABERDEEN, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from the city of Aberdeen; containing 2865 inhabitants. The name of Newhills was given to this place when it was made the head of a separate parish; the name of Keppelhills, by which it had before been called, being changed in order to commemorate the new character it then assumed. Before its erection into a parish, the district formed part of the extensive parish of Old Machar, or St. Machar, whose church was in the town of Old Aberdeen; and it was impossible for the inhabitants, so remotely situated, to attend regularly at the church. This circumstance induced Mr. George Davidson, of Pettens, a burgess of Aberdeen, to assign the lands of Keppelhills, which he had purchased of the town of Aberdeen, as a permanent endowment for a regular clergyman. Upon this estate, consisting of 880 acres, he caused a church to be erected in the year 1663; and in 1666 the trustees, after his death, applied to the Lords Commissioners for planting churches, for the erection of the district into a parish, which application, being supported by the general voice, was successful. Since this period Newhills has enjoyed all the rights and privileges common to parishes in Scotland.

The PARISH is about six miles in length and five in breadth, and contains 16,850 acres. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Dyce and Kinnellar, on the

south by the parishes of Peterculter and Banchory, on the south-east by the parish of Old Machar, on the east by the river Don, and on the west by the parish of Skene. Towards the west the surface is hilly and mountainous, part of it covered with wood, and part with heath and stones; in the north-eastern quarter the land is tolerably flat, and more adapted to agricultural purposes. The climate is sharp and bleak, and the soil generally light and poor, except in the more level grounds, where a good rich loam is sometimes to be seen. About 13,865 acres are under cultivation, 1760 are waste or pasture, 600 in common, and 625 in wood and plantations. Of the waste, 1160 acres are considered capable of profitable tillage. The land is productive; but the efforts of husbandry are greatly obstructed in wet seasons by the hard impervious subsoil, which retains the moisture so as seriously to injure the corn, grasses, and turnips that are raised. Dairy-farming is much followed, on account of the vicinity of the parish to Aberdeen and the proximity of the suburban village of Woodside, where the produce is disposed of to great advantage. Many improvements have been made in husbandry within the last few years, and others are still going on, being much encouraged by the plentiful supply of manure and the nearness of good markets. The average rent of land is from £1. 10. to £2 per acre; the best land lets for £3. Blue granite is obtained in large quantities from the quarries here, which are regularly worked; about 260 men are employed, and many of the blocks are sent to London and other parts. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,221. The chief mansions are Springhill and Hazelhead; and in addition to these, the houses of Sheddocksley, Fairley, Craibstone, Cloghill, Gateside, Waterton, and Newhills, the last the property of the minister, are deserving of mention.

There are three paper manufactories in the vicinity of the river Don. One of these, at Waterton, has two large machines, which perform all the various processes of the manufacture in one operation; and about 150 hands are engaged in the concern, which is carried on night and day, producing immense quantities of paper, some of it writing-paper, but the greater part fine printing paper. The other two manufactories are employed in making wrapping-papers, and also give occupation to a considerable number of hands. There is likewise at Waterton a worsted manufactory, where about seventy persons are occupied. Eight meal-mills are at work in the parish, and two flour-mills, which prepare large quantities of grain for Aberdeen and the country around; also two snuff-mills, and a public brewery, the produce of which is very considerable. These numerous manufactories, with the constant working of the quarries, and the operations on the dairy-farms, keep up a general activity throughout the parish. The Inverury, Old Meldrum, and Skene turnpike-roads pass through the district; and the Inverury canal intersects it at its eastern point for about three miles. Three fairs are held at Greenburn in summer for cattle, sheep, and horses. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. The stipend of the minister is £415, of which £400 are derived from the land assigned by Robert Davidson, subject to the usual rates and charges on landed property; the glebe is of the annual value of £45. The Earl of Fife is patron. The church, which is handsome and commodious, and centrally situated, was built in 1830. There is a parochial school, in which the usual branches of education are taught; the master has a salary of £33. 7. 6., with a school-house of two stories, an allowance from the trustees of the Dick bequest, and about £25 fees. In the parish are some mineral springs, but they are of little note.

NEWINGTON, for a time a quoad sacra district, in the parish of St. Cuthbert, suburbs of the city of Edinburgh; containing 3310 inhabitants. This is an elegant modern suburb of the metropolis, on the south side, consisting chiefly of villas and handsome streets, and finely sheltered on the east by Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat. The district was ecclesiastically divided from St. Cuthbert's in April 1835; its greatest length was about three-quarters of a mile, and its greatest breadth about one-quarter, nearly the whole extent being covered with buildings. Newington was within the bounds of the presbytery of Edinburgh, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; and the patronage was vested in St. Cuthbert's Kirk Session: the stipend of the minister was £350, derived from seat-rents and two-thirds of the ordinary collections. The church, erected by the Kirk Session in 1823, at an expense of £6372, contains 1623 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. At a school here, considered as parochial, from 160 to 200 children are instructed; but no salary is attached to it, nor are there any other emoluments than the fees, which amount to about £55 per annum. Seven other schools are all taught by females.

NEWLANDRIG, a village, in the parish of Borthwick, county of Edinburgh, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Ford; containing 132 inhabitants. It lies in the north-west part of the parish, on the borders of the parish of Cockpen, and on the road from Ford to Carrington; and is a quiet and retired place, of which several of the houses were lately, and perhaps still are, untenanted.

NEWLANDS, a parish, in the county of Peebles, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Linton; containing 1063 inhabitants. This parish, which is unconnected with any historical event of importance, is about eleven miles in length and two miles in average breadth, and comprises 11,337 acres, whereof 3341 are arable, 7659 meadow and pasture, and 337 woodland and plantations. Its surface is strikingly diversified with hills and valleys. The principal vale is inclosed on the one side by a range of hills called the Kellyheads, and on the other by a ridge of lower elevation, of which the most conspicuous heights are the Dodhead and the Broomyleas. Towards the bottom of this vale is Hallmyre bog, a tract of mossy land about sixty acres in extent, and formerly incapable of cultivation, but which, having been drained by the late Mr. Gordon, is now firm arable ground. The Lyne water crosses the vale nearly at right angles a little below Hallmyre, from which point the vale extends between smaller ridges to the Terth, a stream separating this parish from the parishes of Stobo and Kirkurd. The valley of the Lyne is bounded on one side by the Kellyheads, and on the other by gentle acclivities, and, in addition to the Lyne water, which flows through it, is enlivened by the small streams of Flemington-Mill, Stevenson, and Hagenhope: all these streams abound with trout.

In the lower lands the soil is rich and fertile, and in the higher parts light, and sometimes a gravelly loam; the crops are oats, barley, wheat, peas, potatoes, and

turnips. The system of agriculture is in a very advanced state: much progress has been made in draining the lands; and on the farm of Boreland, in particular, such beneficial changes have been made by an enterprising and judicious plan of husbandry, as to stimulate to great exertions for the general improvement of the land. Considerable attention is paid to the management of the dairy-lands, and to the live-stock, for which the hills afford excellent pasture. The number of milch-cows kept is 350, chiefly of the Ayrshire breed; and about 4000 sheep are pastured: these are of the Cheviot and black-faced breeds, with a cross of both, and a small number of the Leicestershire. Large quantities of butter are sent to the market of Edinburgh, with which place there is great facility of intercourse. The woods and plantations are well managed, and in a thriving condition. The substrata are mainly limestone, slate, white sandstone, and coal; the Kellyheads range is chiefly of whinstone. Coal and limestone are wrought, and there are lime-works carried on; also a tile-work; and at Broomyleas a quarry of excellent red sandstone, of compact texture, has been opened, which is extensively worked for the supply of the adjacent districts. Whim, Lamancha, Magbiehill, Hallmyre, Romanno, Boreland, and Callends, are the mansions here. There is a post-office at Noblehouse, on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, nearly in the centre of the parish. The annual value of real property in Newlands is £8251.

It is in the presbytery of Peebles, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the gift of the Earl of Wemyss and March: the minister's stipend averages £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £26 per annum. The late church, an ancient edifice containing details of the Norman and of the early and later English styles of architecture, having become dilapidated, a new church was erected, and opened for divine service in December 1838; it is a handsome structure in the later English style. There is a place of worship at Mountains-Cross for members of the United Presbyterian Church. Newlands parochial school affords a good education, and is well attended; the master has a salary of £34, with £15 fees, and a house and garden. In the eastern portion of the parish is another school, the master of which receives a salary of £8 from the heritors, in addition to the fees. A savings' bank has been established. On several of the hills are remains of circular intrenchments, and near the junction of the Terth and Lyne waters are the ruins of Drochil Castle, supposed to have been erected by the Regent Morton; it is in good preservation, and over one of the windows are the arms of the Douglas family, sculptured in relief. Sir Robert Murray Keith, of Hallmyre, ambassador to the court of Copenhagen, and who saved the life of the queen in the affair of Count Struensee; his brother, Sir Basil, governor of Jamaica, who died in that island; and Lord Chief Baron Montgomery, one of the first sheriffs of royal nomination, after the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, and the first, also, of his countrymen that attained the office of chief baron, were natives of this parish.

NEWMILLS, a village, in the parish of KEITH, county of BANFF, 1¼ mile (N. by E.) from Keith; containing 449 inhabitants. This is a thriving village on the estate of Lord Fife, by whose great-grandfather it was built, about the middle of the last century, and of whom it is held in feu. It is situated on the north side of the Isla, and contains about 100 feus, with five acres of land to each: most of the population are engaged in the cultivation of the ground. A well-frequented market for cattle, horses, and sheep is held annually in the month of October.

NEWMILLS, a hamlet, in the parish of FORDYCE, county of BANFF, 3 miles (S.) from Portsoy; containing 46 inhabitants. It is a small place, situated on the west side of the Boyne burn, and a short distance east of the high road from Huntly to Portsoy.

NEWMILLS, or TORRY, in the county of FIFE.—See TORRY.

NEWMILNS, a village, and a burgh of barony, in the parish of LOUDOUN, district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, 8 miles (E.) from Kilmarnock, and 18 (N. E. by E.) from Ayr; containing 1988 inhabitants. This place was made a burgh of barony under a charter of James IV., dated the 9th January, 1490, and which vested the superiority in the Earls of Loudoun. It is a thriving village, situated on the river Irvine, and at about the middle of the south boundary-line of the parish: nearly the whole of the population are engaged in weaving, the principal article being muslin. There is a post-office for the convenience of the surrounding district. The village is governed by two bailies, a chancellor, treasurer, fiscal, and thirteen councillors: the nomination of the magistrates and council is annual, the burgesses choosing the council, and these, again, appointing the bailies, chancellor, and other officers. Here is an excellent market; and four annual fairs take place in February, May, August, and October. The parish church is situated in the village, which also contains the parochial school, and a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. A bequest of £60 per annum by Mr. James Smith, a native of the place, is appropriated to decayed burgesses, their widows, and children, not receiving parochial relief.

NEWPORT, a village, in the parish of FORGAN, district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE, 10½ miles (N. N. E.) from Cupar; containing, in 1841, 260 inhabitants. This is a small but thriving village, situated on the southern bank of the river Tay, and forming a ferry-station for the opposite town of Dundee: the Edinburgh road terminates at Newport, and on the east a new road has been opened from the village to Ferryport-on-Craig. Newport harbour is capacious, of ample depth of water, and in every respect well adapted to its use. The chief feature of the place is its fine pier, constructed under the superintendence of the late Thomas Telford; it is 350 feet in length and sixty feet in breadth, with a good carriage-road on each side, and is furnished with every requisite for facilitating the business of the ferry, which since the recent improvements has been rapidly increasing. The width of the Firth of Tay, between Newport and Dundee, is about a mile and a half; and the passage, once dangerous and uncertain, is now performed with perfect safety and with the utmost regularity. In the year 1819 an act was obtained, constituting the justices of the peace and the commissioners of supply in the two counties of Fife and Forfar, with other official persons, trustees for the erection of piers, and for otherwise improving and regulating the ferry. By that act, the trustees were authorized to construct piers at Dundee and at Newport; and the works for

the purpose were completed at an expense of £40,000. The ferry, which is in the occupation of lessees, pays an annual rent of £2200 to the proprietors; part is appropriated to the payment of the interest of the sum borrowed, and the remainder to the liquidation of the principal. The lessees, who are bound to maintain the harbour in repair, lately introduced a steam-vessel of sixty-horse power; in addition to which a large sailing-packet, a pinnace, and a yawl are kept in readiness, with the requisite number of men, for the accommodation of the public when wanted; and Newport ferry, now one of the best and most frequented on this part of the coast, yields to the lessees an annual income of £5000. In 1846 an act of parliament was passed authorizing the extension to Newport of the Cupar branch of the Edinburgh and Northern railway, now called the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The village is rather straggling, and numbers of neat houses and cottages are interspersed over the beautifully-wooded banks of the Tay. From the salubrity of the place, it is frequented in summer by families from other parts; and its delightful walks add to its advantages as a genteel watering-place. Tayfield is a pleasant residence in a romantic glen, surrounded by fine plantations. Upon the road to the hamlet and creek of Woodhead, on the west, is a small Independent chapel; and the members of the Free Church have also a place of worship.

NEWSTEAD, a village, in the parish and district of Melrose, county of Roxburgh, 1 mile (E.) from the town of Melrose; containing 250 inhabitants. This place lies on the Edinburgh road, by Drygrange bridge, to Jedburgh; occupying a pleasant spot in the vale of Melrose. Its population is chiefly employed in agriculture. The scenery is diversified; and below the village, a small rivulet, emanating from the Tweed above the town, returns into it, insulating in its course a rich tract of level ground called the Ana. There is a school, for which a house has been built at the expense of the heritors.

NEWTON, a village, in the isle and parish of Great Cumbray, county of Bute; containing 444 inhabitants. It is seated at the head of a capacious and finely-sheltered harbour, called Kames bay, where vessels of considerable burthen may have safe anchorage at the depth of six feet at low water: the bay opens southward into Fairley roads. Millport, the chief village in the island, lies at a very short distance on the west.

NEWTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, county of Dumfries; containing not more than 34 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a parish, in the county of Edinburgh, 2 miles (N. W.) from Dalkeith; containing, with the villages or hamlets of Adamsrow, Backdean, Claybarns, Edmonstone, New Engine, Old Engine, Easter and Wester Millerhill, Pentecox, Redrow, Sheriffhall-Engine, and Squaretown, 1743 inhabitants. This parish, including the old parish of Woolmet, united with it at the Reformation, is about two miles in length and a mile and a half in breadth; comprising an area of 1256 acres, nearly the whole of which is under profitable cultivation. Its surface is generally level, and the soil fertile; the scenery is finely varied, and the tract of country between this place and Edinburgh abounds with interesting features. The substratum is chiefly coal, of which there are several mines in extensive operation; and freestone is found at a great depth below the surface, but no regular quarries have yet been opened. In the strata of coal occur various geological specimens, some of which are very beautiful. The collieries have been worked for more than a century, and afford employment to about 1000 of the population. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9739. Edmonstone House, the seat of John Wauchop, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion, situated in an ample demesne tastefully laid out, and embellished with thriving plantations. Newton House, also of modern erection, is a neat mansion pleasantly seated; and Woolmet House, an ancient mansion, retaining much of its original character, is also a pleasant residence. There are several villages, chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in mining, of which the principal are Edmonstone, Easter Millerhill, Wester Millerhill, and Adamsrow; and various small hamlets, among which are Little France and Sheriffhall. Some others, from the exhaustion of the mines wherein the inhabitants were employed, have become extinct. The Edinburgh and Hawick railway intersects the parish. Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, Mr. Wauchop. The minister's stipend is about £148, with £4. 8. 10. for communion elements, a rent-charge of £5. 11. 2. on lands in Edmonstone, a glebe valued at £20 per annum, and the interest of capital paid for the purchase of the coal under the glebe, producing £115. 6. 4., and making the whole income equivalent to about £293 per annum: there is also a manse. Newton church, rebuilt, with the exception of the ancient tower, in 1742, and repaired and reseated in 1819, is a neat structure, but containing only 430 sittings. The chapel at Edmonstone is a handsome edifice in the later English style, now used only as a mausoleum for the Wauchop family. The parochial school, to which a good library is attached, is well conducted, and is attended by about 180 children: the master has a salary of £34. 4., with a house and garden; and the fees, with other perquisites, average £100, part arising from the interest of money paid for the coal discovered under his garden.

NEWTON, a village, in the parish of Glammis, county of Forfar, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Kirriemuir; containing 105 inhabitants. This village is situated in the north-western part of the parish, and on the high road from Meigle to Forfar. The Dean river flows at a short distance on the north.

NEWTON, a village, in the parish of Pencaitland, county of Haddington, 1 mile (S.) from Penston; containing 168 inhabitants. It lies in the northern part of the parish, and, as its name implies, is of recent origin, having been built for the accommodation of persons employed in the collieries of the district. A school for the children of the colliers has been some time established here; the master receives an annual donation from Lady Ruthven and the lessees of the collieries, in addition to the fees, by which he is chiefly supported.

NEWTON, a small hamlet, in the parish of Wiston and Roberton, Upper ward of the county of Lanark; containing 48 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a village, in the parish of Abercorn, county of Linlithgow, 2 miles (W. by S.) from South Queensferry; containing 250 inhabitants. This village is situated in the eastern part of the parish, on the high

road from South Queensferry to Linlithgow; and is a small place, in which are a few shops. On the farm of Newton, in its vicinity, is a limestone-quarry; the stone is of a dark grey colour, but becomes pure white when calcined, and is extremely friable in the process of burning.

NEWTON, a village, in the parish of URQUHART and WESTER LOGIE, county of NAIRN; containing 118 inhabitants. This place is situated in the detached portion of the county of Nairn surrounded by the county of Ross and Cromarty, and not far distant from the town of Dingwall.

NEWTON, a village, in the parish of MEARNS, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Neilston; containing 629 inhabitants. This village, which is a burgh of barony, and has the right of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs, is situated on the road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock, in the north-eastern part of the parish, and consists of two rows of houses, about half a mile distant from the church. The inhabitants are partly employed in the printing of calico, for which there are some large print-fields at Wellmeadow and Netherplace, in the immediate vicinity. The market, if ever held, has been long discontinued; and one fair only, of no importance, takes place. A penny-post has been established under the office at Glasgow, and there is an excellent inn on the high road.

NEWTONMORE, a village, in the parish of KINGUSSIE, county of INVERNESS; containing 222 inhabitants. This is one of two villages in the parish, both of which are of modern date, having been built within the last fifty or sixty years. It is a very small place, situated on the north side of the river Spey.

NEWTON OF BELLTREES, a hamlet, in the parish of LOCHWINNOCH, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Beith; containing 58 inhabitants. It is a small place, situated in the south-east portion of the parish, and on the east of Castle-Semple loch. There is a preaching station at Belltrees, containing 200 sittings; also a school, the master of which is paid £5 per annum by the parochial master.

NEWTON OF FALKLAND, a village, in the parish of FALKLAND, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 1 mile (E.) from Falkland; containing 236 inhabitants. This village is situated in the east part of the parish, and on the high road from Falkland to Cupar. A portion of the population is engaged in hand-loom weaving, and the remainder chiefly in the business of husbandry. A school is supported by the inhabitants.

NEWTON-RALSTON, a village, in that part of the parish of NEILSTON which formed the quoad sacra parish of BARRHEAD, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW; containing 893 inhabitants. This place, and Dovecothall, may be considered as parts of the populous and flourishing village of Barrhead, situated on the stream of the Levern, in the north-east portion of the parish. Its population participates in the manufactures of the district, consisting of cotton spinning and weaving, and printing, bleaching, and dyeing, all of which are extensively carried on, principally for the Glasgow and Paisley markets.

NEWTONSHAW, a village, in the parish and county of CLACKMANNAN, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Alloa; containing 798 inhabitants. This place, also called Newton of Sauchie, was originally built for the accommodation of the work-people employed by the Devon Iron Company. It is situated about a mile south of the river Devon, and on the road from Tillycoultry to Alloa. Considerable mining operations are carried on in the neighbourhood. A school here has been for some years well taught and well attended; the school has a garden, and a few pounds a year are given by the Earl of Mansfield to assist in the maintenance of the teacher.

NEWTON-STEWART, a market-town, in the parish of PENNINGHAME, county of WIGTOWN, 7¼ miles (N. by W.) from Wigtown, and 26 (E. by N.) from Stranraer; containing 2172 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its foundation, in the eighteenth century, by a younger branch of the Stewarts, Earls of Galloway, proprietors of the lands of Castle-Stewart, on which they built the original village. Owing to its advantageous situation on the river Cree, between the Ferrytown of Cree and Glenluce, the village rapidly increased in extent and importance; and on its subsequently becoming the property of Sir William Douglas, of Carlingwark, it was erected into a burgh of barony, of which he became superior. From this circumstance the place assumed the appellation of Newton-Douglas; and for some time it continued to flourish under the auspices of its superior, who introduced various branches of manufacture, which were pursued with much success, and tended greatly to augment the population. These branches were, the cotton manufacture, for which a spacious mill was erected at an expense of about £25,000; a carpet manufactory; and several others; but in a few years they began to decline, and ultimately became extinct; and the place has since resumed its original name of Newton-Stewart, by which it is now generally known.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Cree, over which is an elegant bridge of granite of five arches, connecting it with the village of Creebridge, in the parish of Minnigaff. It consists chiefly of one spacious street, extending along the shore, and in the centre of which is the town-hall. The houses, generally two stories in height, are neatly built, and roofed with slate. A public library, and a news and reading room well supplied with journals and periodical publications, are supported by subscription, and a horticultural and an agricultural society hold their annual meetings in the town. The principal trade is the tanning and currying of leather, and the buying and selling of wool. The weaving of cotton is still carried on by hand-loom weavers at their own dwellings for the Glasgow manufacturers, though gradually diminishing; and the curing of bacon, which is of recent introduction, is extensive, producing annually a return of £6000. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the usual handicraft trades requisite for the wants of a district; there are numerous shops well stored with articles of merchandise, and also an extensive brewery. Branches of the British Linen Company and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, as well as several insurance agencies, have been established. The post-office has a good delivery; and facility of communication is maintained by the military road from Dumfries to Portpatrick, and by the road from Wigtown to Ayr. Port-Carty, about a mile south of the town, is accessible to vessels of eighty tons at spring tides. A market is held on Friday; and there are fairs on the second Fridays in January, March, April, May, August,

September, and December, for cattle; on the second Fridays in February, June, and November, for horses; and on the second Fridays in July and October, for wool: the October fair is also for hiring servants. The government of the place is vested in a constable; the town-hall is a neat building, and there is a small prison for the temporary confinement of petty offenders. In the town are the parish church, and places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church, Cameronians, and Roman Catholics. The parochial school is also situated here, and the master has an excellent dwelling-house attached, with a large garden: there are several other schools, one of which is the Douglas endowed charity school, described under the head of PENNINGHAME.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a burgh, market-town, and parish, in the district of KYLE, county of AYR; containing 4482 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its being of more recent foundation than the county town, and from its position on the opposite bank of the river Ayr. The precise time of its erection is not distinctly known; but it appears to have obtained some importance at a comparatively early period; and an ancient castle of which the last remains have been removed within the present century, was for many ages the residence of the family of Wallace of Craigie, whose descendant Sir Thomas Wallace, the fifth baronet, built the mansion of Craigie House on the bank of the river. The inhabitants adhered to the fortunes of Robert Bruce, and distinguished themselves at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, for which important service that monarch, after he had secured the crown, granted them a charter of incorporation. Newton may be almost regarded as a suburb to Ayr, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge, and in the trade of which it participates. Its more ancient part consists of one street of considerable length, the houses in which are irregularly built, and of very indifferent appearance: the more modern part, which has arisen within the last fifty or sixty years, comprises several streets regularly disposed, and containing some handsome houses; and a few pleasing villas have been erected.

Ship-building, which afforded occupation to more than 200 men, afterwards very materially declined, but has in some degree revived, and at present gives employment to about ninety men: a patent-slip was constructed in 1831, since which time numerous vessels of different sizes have been repaired, and some ships have been built, registering from fifty to more than 400 tons' burthen, for the ship-owners of Greenock, one of which was destined for the East India trade. Rope and sail making affords employment to ten persons, who are regularly engaged for the supply of the yard. Four iron and brass foundries on a moderate scale occupy about sixty men and fifteen boys, and, in connexion with some forges, are employed in the manufacture of machinery of all kinds. Five men, also, are engaged in some salt-works. There are numerous weavers employed by agents for Glasgow houses; and the Ayrshire needle-work, so well known, gives support to a number of females, working muslins for the Glasgow manufacturers. The maritime trade is almost limited to the export of coal: the produce of the collieries in the parish of St. Quivox is conveyed to this side of the river by a railroad; about 300 vessels annually depart in this trade, and the quantity shipped averages 40,000 tons. A lighthouse of stone, erected by the Coal Company on the north-east part of the harbour, and destroyed by the encroachment of the sea, was replaced in 1827 by one constructed of wood. The market is little more than nominal, the chief business being transacted in the market of Ayr. Some boats are employed in fishing. Facility of communication with places in the vicinity is afforded by the bridge over the river, and by good roads which are common to both Ayr and Newton; and the railway from Glasgow to Ayr has its terminal station at this place. The town received its first charter of incorporation from Robert Bruce, who conferred upon forty-eight of the inhabitants the lands of the burgh, and granted them many privileges: this grant was confirmed by charter of James VI., in 1595 and in 1600. The lands appear to have been divided among the original number of burgesses for certain definite periods, which have been increased by successive arrangements from seven to 999 years; and to have since descended as a patrimonial inheritance to their sons, or, in failure of issue male, to have passed to such as have been elected burgesses when vacancies in the number have occurred. The government is vested in two bailies, a treasurer, and six councillors elected annually by the burgesses. Both civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised, but the former is generally confined to the recovery of debts of small amount, and the latter to petty breaches of the peace. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., the burgh is included within the parliamentary boundary of Ayr. The council-house is a plain building, surmounted with a spire.

The PARISH is about one mile and a half in length and one mile in breadth. It is bounded on the south by the river Ayr, and on the west by the Firth of Clyde, and comprises 429 acres, of which 350 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. With the exception of a rocky headland projecting into the firth at the north-eastern extremity, the coast is a level sandy beach; the surface of the interior is uniformly flat, and, from the want of wood, possesses little variety of character. In general the soil is sandy, but it has been greatly improved by good management; and several tracts, previously unprofitable, have been reclaimed and rendered fertile. The crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips; the system of agriculture is in an advanced state, and the lands are inclosed with stone dykes, and hedges of thorn. The farms are in the possession of the burgesses, and the recent improvement of the lands has added much to the value of the freedom. Coal is found in the parish, and was formerly worked extensively, yielding to the proprietors more than £300 per annum; but since 1832 the mines have been exhausted, and the working of them has been discontinued. Freestone and sandstone are quarried to some extent, producing an income of about £400. The annual value of real property in Newton is £3707. It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of thirteen delegates chosen by the burgesses: the minister's stipend is £178, being augmented to that sum by a grant from government of £90, and subject to an increase arising from the seat-rents; there is a manse, and the glebe is valued at £15 per annum. The church, a neat substantial edifice, was erected by the corporation at an expense of £2000, in 1778, and was enlarged in 1832, affording accommodation to about

1000 persons. The members of the Free Church of Scotland have a place of worship here. Newton parochial school affords a useful course of instruction, and the master has a salary of £34 per annum, with the fees: a new school-house was erected in the year 1845. A parochial library, established in 1829, now comprises above 500 volumes. Among the ruins of the ancient castle of Newton were found an antique mathematical quadrant, and the barrel of a very ancient gun, about seven feet in length and of massive form: they are preserved in the library of the Mechanics' Institution at Ayr.

NEWTOWN, a village, in the parish of ABBOTSHALL, county of FIFE; adjacent to Kirkcaldy, and containing 860 inhabitants. This village, which is of comparatively recent origin, consists of one long street of well-built houses, extending at right angles from the eastern extremity of Linktown; and is partly inhabited by persons employed in weaving. It is well lighted with gas, and has a neat and cheerful appearance. There are extensive spinning-mills here belonging to Mr. Aytoun, in which more than 120 of the inhabitants are regularly engaged. The whole of the buildings of the town, which appear to be rapidly increasing in number, are erected on land let for that purpose by the Ferguson family, of Raith. Great facilities of communication are afforded by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway.

NEWTOWN, a village, in the parish of ABERDOUR, district of DUNFERMLINE, county of FIFE; containing 152 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a village, in the parish of BORROWSTOUNNESS, county of LINLITHGOW; containing 138 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of BEDRULE, district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH, 2½ miles (W.) from Jedburgh; containing 56 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-western part of the parish, on the high road from Eckford to Hawick. Anciently, it was the property of a family named Ker, and had a house of great strength: this has been demolished; but the foundations, with the venerable avenue of trees, still evidence the grandeur of the mansion. Newtown is now a farm. Distinct vestiges of a camp may be traced.

NEWTOWN, a village, in the parish and district of MELROSE, county of ROXBURGH, 3 miles (S. E.) from the town of Melrose; containing 164 inhabitants. This village is beautifully situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, in the romantic dell through which the river Bowden flows into the Tweed. There is a place of worship for a congregation of the United Presbyterian Church; and a school-house has been erected for the instruction of poor children.

NEWTOWN, a village, in the parish of FINTRY, county of STIRLING, ½ a mile (N. W. by W.) from Fintry church; containing 556 inhabitants. This place is situated in the western part of the parish, on the high road from Kippen to Campsie, and is of modern erection, and now the principal village. It owes its origin to the establishment, about fifty or sixty years since, of a considerable cotton-factory, round which houses continued to spring up for the accommodation of the work-people, and of others, until the village attained its present extent and population. The cotton-mill contains 20,000 spindles, and employs 260 hands, the machinery being partly driven by the water of the Endrick, collected in a reservoir of thirty acres. Here is also a large distillery producing annually 70,000 gallons of whisky; and a good intercourse is kept up with Glasgow. Besides the parochial school, a school has been opened lately, for the instruction of the children engaged in the factory. In the village are also a savings' bank, and a small subscription library.

NEWTOWN OF PITCAIRN, a village, in the parish of DUNNING, county of PERTH, 1 mile (S. E.) from the village of Dunning; containing 319 inhabitants. This village has been built within the present century, on the estate of Mr. Graham; it lies in the eastern part of the parish, near the road from Dunning to Arngask. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving. The mansion-house of Pitcairn, erected within the last twenty or thirty years, is the seat of the Pitcairn family.

NEWTYLE, a parish, in the county of FORFAR; containing 1264 inhabitants, of whom a large part are in the New Village, 2¼ miles (S. by E.) from Meigle. This place is conjectured to have taken its name from the slate, or material for tiles, found in the hills of the parish. It measures almost four miles in length from east to west, and above two miles in breadth from north to south, comprising upwards of 4000 acres, of which 2630 are arable, 1370 pasture, 189 wood, and the remainder roads, &c. The Sidlaw hills stretch along the south, chiefly from east to west, and, being covered with verdure nearly to their summits, have a pleasing appearance, and form fine sheep-walks. Between the hills of Hatton and Newtyle, two of the most considerable elevations, is the pass to the beautiful valley of Strathmore, commonly called the Glack of Newtyle, which introduces the spectator, advancing towards the north, to the rich and picturesque scenery, suddenly expanding before him, of the valley below. To the level of this valley the surface gradually declines from the northern base of the hilly part of the parish on the south. In the southern division the soil is mostly a black earth, or clay, mixed with sand or gravel, and incumbent on rock, mortar, or clay; the soil in the north is nearly of the same character, but richer in many places, and resting on a subsoil of sand, gravel, clay, or marl. The grain chiefly raised is oats and barley, and all the crops are cultivated according to the most approved system of husbandry. A large extent of barren and swampy ground has been brought under tillage. The rearing and feeding of cattle receive much attention; and several of the farmers purchase sheep for eating off winter turnip, and sell them, when fattened, in the following spring. On the farm of Auchtertyre, tenanted by Hugh Watson, Esq., an enterprising agriculturist, who introduced the use of bone-manure into this district, a stock of South-down sheep is regularly kept. The farms vary much in size, ranging from small allotments of one or two acres to a rental of £700: land under tillage lets at £1. 10. or £1. 15. per acre on an average. In general the farm houses and offices are substantial and convenient; several of a superior description have been built. There are thirteen threshing-mills, one of which is impelled by steam, and the rest by water or horse power. Whinstone, which is abundant, is used for the repair of roads; and several quarries of freestone are in operation, supplying an excellent material for building. There is also in the hills an inferior kind of slate, but it is little wrought. The plantations, of small extent, consist chiefly of larch and

Scotch fir, occasionally intermixed with different kinds of hard-wood: a small copse of natural birch on the northern declivity of the hill of Newtyle, has an interesting and picturesque appearance, and contributes to the improvement of the scenery in that locality. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4521.

The parish contains the villages of Kirkton, Newbigging, and several hamlets; besides Newtyle or the New Village, separated from the village of Kirkton by the Dundee turnpike-road, and containing nearly 500 persons. Newtyle is built on a regular plan, upon a site of about fifteen acres, let out in 1832 in lots for building, under leases of ninety-nine years, by the late Lord Wharncliffe, proprietor of nearly the whole parish. It consists of streets of good width, crossing each other at right angles; each house has a kitchen-garden at the back, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from two excellent wells. Newbigging is the next in size to the New Village, and contains about 230 persons. Many of the inhabitants of the parish, young and old, are employed in different branches of manufacture, consisting chiefly of sacking and Hessian sheetings; coarse linens called Osnaburghs are also produced, with some shirting and common sheeting. Nearly as many women as men are engaged in the weaving, having applied themselves to it since the spinning-wheel was supplanted by machinery. There are two meal-mills, and two saw-mills driven by water. Peat is obtained from a moss in the southern part of the parish, now in progress of draining; but coal is chiefly burned, being readily brought from Dundee, with which place the general traffic is carried on. The public road from Dundee to Meigle passes through the parish, between Kirkton and the village of Newtyle; and county and statute-labour roads cross each other in different parts. The railway from Dundee to Newtyle was commenced at each end of the line in 1826, and opened in 1832; it is about ten miles and a half long, and was completed at an expense of about £50,000. This line joins the Scottish Midland Junction railway near Newtyle, and an act for its improvement was passed in 1847.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of Lord Wharncliffe: the minister's stipend is £164, with a manse, and a glebe of about six acres. The church is a plain edifice, erected in 1767, with its spire, contrary to custom, on the east side: it will now accommodate from 500 to 600 persons, some new sittings having been added of late years. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church. Newtyle parochial school, for which new premises have been built in a superior style, adapted for about 170 scholars, affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. A parochial library was established in 1822, and there is a branch of the Dundee National-Security Savings' Bank. Grahame's Knowe and King's Well, in the north-western part of the parish, are traditionally said to mark the track of Macbeth northward from his fortress on Dunsinnan hill, when fleeing before the Thane of Fife. Not far from the hamlet of Auchtertyre, adjoining a well called the Crew Well, are the remains of a camp of square form, occupied by the army of Montrose for some nights, while the marquess lodged at a castle in the neighbourhood, after having burned the house of Newton of Blairgowrie. Near this place, also, has been discovered an artificial subterraneous cavern of considerable extent and contrivance, supposed to be of Pictish construction. The Castle of Hatton, now in ruins, was built in 1575, by Laurence, Lord Oliphant, and appears to have been originally a strong and spacious structure; it is situated on the north-western declivity of the hill of Hatton, in the pass called the Glack, and commands a beautiful view of the subjacent strath. On the hill of Kilpurnie, the most northern of the Sidlaw hills ranging from the south, and the highest ground in the parish, stands an observatory, built in the last century by the proprietor, with a keeper's residence adjoining; the latter, however, has entirely disappeared, and the walls alone of the former remain. This eminence and turret are valuable as a landmark for mariners; and the summit of the hill is supposed to have been formerly used for beacon-fires, commanding, as it does, an extensive range of observation in every direction. It embraces views of the vale of Strathmore, the Grampian mountains, the river Tay with its estuary, the Bell-rock lighthouse in the German Ocean, and the picturesque towers of St. Andrew's.

NICHOLAS, ST., in the county of ORKNEY.—See STRONSAY.

NIDDRY, a village, in the parish of KIRKLISTON, county of LINLITHGOW, 2 miles (W.) from the village of Kirkliston; containing 111 inhabitants. The head of the barony of Niddry was anciently hereditary bailie of the ecclesiastical regality of Kirkliston; and it is mentioned that during the reign of David II., Alexander Seton granted to Ade Forest two ploughs of land in the town of Niddry. The celebrated castle stands a little south of the Edinburgh and Linlithgow road. It was at one time possessed by the Earls of Wintoun; and Mary, Queen of Scots, rested, and, it is said, slept, at this castle when on her flight from Lochleven to join her adherents at Hamilton, in 1568. It is now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun, and is a fine old ruin. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and the Union canal, pass by Niddry. The Earl of Hopetoun derives his title of Baron Niddry from this place.

NIGG, a parish, in the county of KINCARDINE, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Aberdeen; containing, with the villages of Burnbanks, Cove, and Torry, 1642 inhabitants, of whom 866 are in the rural districts. This place, anciently called St. Fittick's from the name of the saint to whom its church was dedicated, derives its present appellation, signifying in the Gaelic language "a promontory or headland", from the projection of its north-eastern extremity, Girdleness, into the German Ocean near the harbour of Aberdeen. Previously to the Reformation the lands were part of the possessions of Arbroath Abbey; subsequently, one-half became the property of a predecessor of the late proprietor, John Menzies, Esq., of Pitfoddels, and the other half was acquired by the corporation of Aberdeen. In 1786, the parish was by arbitration divided into two parts, of which that extending along the coast and the harbour of Aberdeen was assigned to the town council, and the remainder, and more inland portion, to the family of Menzies.

The PARISH occupies the north-eastern extremity of the county, and is about five miles in length and three miles in breadth; comprising an area of 3537 acres, of

which 1885 are arable, about sixty woodland and plantations, and the remainder moss, moor, and waste. By the sea on the east, and the river Dee on the north and north-west, the parish is formed into a peninsula. Its surface rises gradually from the east by a range of hills covered with heath, which at the western boundary attain an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the sea, and are crowned with two cairns, visible at the distance of several leagues, and on the higher of which, during the late war, a flag-staff was sometimes erected to announce the approach of hostile vessels. These hills form part of the Grampian range, which terminates in this parish, near the coast, in the hill of Tullos, an eminence partly covered with thriving plantations. The coast is bold and elevated, rising in a chain of rugged rocks varying from sixty to eighty feet in height. It is indented with several small bays forming natural harbours for fishing-boats, and in many places is perforated with caverns of considerable extent, the roofs of which, by the action of the water, have been worn into arches of graceful form. The chief headlands are, Gregness, on the south of the bay of Nigg; and Girdleness, on which a lighthouse was erected in 1833 by the Commissioners of Northern Lights, under the superintendence of their engineer. The tower rises to a height of 131 feet above the basement, and exhibits towards the east two polygonal lanterns; the lower has an elevation of 96 feet, and the upper, which is perpendicularly above it, an elevation of 166 feet, above the level of the sea, displaying fixed lights visible at a distance of sixteen miles. This lighthouse is under the management of an inspector and two resident keepers. The lands are watered by numerous springs, and some of them, near the centre of the parish, are chalybeate, though not medicinally used. Not far from the south-west boundary is the loch of Loirston, about twenty-seven acres in extent, from which issues a stream that gives motion to several mills.

In this parish the SOIL is generally a black loam varying in depth, but in some parts clay; the crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. The system of husbandry is improved, and considerable portions of waste ground have been reclaimed by draining; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and the lands inclosed chiefly with stone dykes. Few sheep or cattle are reared here; but great numbers of cows are kept for supplying the city of Aberdeen with milk, which is sent there daily in the morning and evening. The plantations consist of oak, beech, elm, plane, alder, pine, larch, and Scotch fir. Granite of good quality for paving abounds in the parish, and was formerly wrought to a very great extent, affording employment to more than 600 men in quarrying and dressing paving-stones, which were sent to Aberdeen, whence they were shipped to London; but since the introduction of wood pavement, the demand is greatly diminished, and comparatively few men are now engaged in the quarries. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6419. The village of Charleston, of recent erection on the lands of Mr. Menzies, who portioned out a barren hill in allotments for building, has considerably increased of late, and at present contains nearly 200 inhabitants. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads, and by bridges connecting the parish with the city of Aberdeen on the opposite bank of the Dee: the elegant suspension-bridge, called the Wellington bridge, was erected in 1833, at the northern extremity of a road constructed at the same time through the centre of the parish. The Aberdeen railway enters the parish from the south, and passing along the romantic coast, afterwards curves round towards the Dee, where it leaves the parish for Aberdeen, crossing the channel of the river by a majestic viaduct. The villages or fishing-hamlets of Burnbanks, Cove, and Torry are noticed under their respective heads. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £160. 2., of which more than one-third is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £60 per annum: patron, the Crown. The old church, situated at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, having fallen into decay, the present church was erected in a more central situation, by the heritors, at a cost of £1800, in 1829; it is a handsome structure, with a square tower, and contains 900 sittings. Nigg parochial school is attended by about sixty children; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average £20. There are also a school in the village of Cove, the master of which has from the heritors of the parish a house and garden, £7 per annum from an endowment, and £15 fees; and a school in the village of Charleston, the master of which has a house and garden, with £12 fees, besides a donation of £5 from the trustees of the late Mr. Donaldson. James Calder, Esq., of Aberdeen, some years since bequeathed £500 to the poor of the parish. In the parish are numerous large cairns, supposed to have been raised over the bodies of persons killed in battle in former times; also some remains of an ancient house, a summer residence of the abbots of Arbroath. When cutting through some low ground, in order to form a drain to the sea, in 1804, the workmen met with the timbers of a vessel of considerable burthen, embedded in the soil.

NIGG, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 2 miles (N.) from Cromarty; containing, with the village of Shandwick, 1426 inhabitants. The name appears to have been corrupted from the word *Wigg*, by which the parish is called in some ancient records; and this word is thought to be a derivation of the Saxon *Wich*, signifying "a bay or harbour". From the relics of antiquity, and the names attached to them, we may conclude that in the tenth or eleventh century the Danes effected a settlement here; and in 1179, William, King of Scotland, erected a castle on the top of a rock opposite Cromarty, the site of which still remains, and which is said to have been raised as a security against robbers, and hence to have received its name of Dunskeath Castle. In the sixteenth century, the bishops of Ross resided during the summer in the vicinity of the present church, and enjoyed, as a glebe, nearly the whole of the parish lands. At the present time, indeed, all the lands of Nigg, with the exception of the estate of Dunskeath, pay bishop's rents to the Crown amounting to £200 or £300 per annum.

The PARISH is nearly six miles long and from two to three broad, and contains 5000 acres. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Logie-Easter and Fearn, on the south and west by the Firth of Cromarty, and on the east by the Moray Firth. The general appearance of the surface is broken and rugged, and the aspect of the shores abrupt and rocky. About one-third of the parish is occupied by the hill of Nigg, formerly called the Bishop's

forest, which runs from the north Sutor of Cromarty along the Moray Firth for about five miles; its breadth is about a mile, and its height from 300 to 500 feet, the hill commanding a view of nine counties, easily discernible with the naked eye, viz., Sutherland, Ross, Caithness, Inverness, Nairn, Cromarty, Moray, Banff, and Perth. The remaining portion of the parish consists of an extensive declivity on the western side of the hill, and a plain commencing at its base, and reaching to the parishes of Logie-Easter and Fearn. There is a curious rock projecting from the shore, and rising to a perpendicular elevation of 300 feet; it is indented with caves, and covered in many places with ivy of an unusual size. In different parts are excellent springs, and several wells of some note; but the only conspicuous piece of water is the bay of Cromarty, which resembles an inland lake, and which was called by the Romans *Portus Salutis*.

The SOIL varies considerably. In the neighbourhood of the hill of Nigg, which is partly planted with Scotch firs, it is poor and wet; in other parts, clayey; while in the western quarter is a deep layer of light sand, which is said to have been cast by some marine convulsions over the bed of clayey loam that is found beneath it. The larger portion, however, of the arable land is a fine loam, from one to four feet in depth, and resting on red sandstone. About 2500 acres are in tillage; 100 are under fir wood; 1000 are waste capable of profitable cultivation; and 100 in common. Great quantities of wheat are now grown; and the parish was famous some years ago for its large supply of barley, very little of which is at present raised: Chevalier barley has been recently introduced, and is gaining ground. Angus and potato oats are freely cultivated, and the Hopetoun are increasing in favour. Beans, potatoes, and turnips are also raised in considerable quantities; the last attain a fine size by the use of bone-dust manure. Lime and sea-weed are likewise extensively employed in agriculture. Much land has been recovered within the last twenty or thirty years by embankments, and great improvements have been made in other parts by draining and trenching; the size of the farms is from thirty to 400 acres, and generally the buildings are in good condition. There is still, however, considerable room for improvement. The few sheep reared are South-Downs and Cheviots; black-cattle are but little attended to. Numerous goats are to be seen feeding upon the herbage of the rocks of Castle-Craig, at a height beyond the reach of other animals. In this parish the strata are of very different kinds, consisting of granitic gneiss, conglomerate, red and white sandstone, belemnites, shale, and limestone. The only seat of note is the mansion-house of Bayfield, built about half a century ago, but which, though a good building, is destitute of ornamental grounds and picturesque scenery. There are four threshing-mills worked by water, and three meal-mills.

The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits; but there are several families of fishermen, by whom the two small villages of Balnabruach and Balnapaling, in the western extremity of the parish, seem to be inhabited. In the eastern part, at Shandwick, is also a fishing settlement. Both of the firths are well stocked with almost every kind of white fish, and the rocks afford crabs, lobsters, and oysters: in the Moray Firth, during the season, is also a regular herring-fishery, in which about sixteen boats have been employed, but which is now in a declining state. There is no harbour; but in a large bay of the Firth of Cromarty, called the Sands of Nigg, small craft discharge lime, slate, and coal, and take back cargoes of timber and potatoes. About thirty-two boats are used for fishing. The roads from Cromarty Ferry to Tain and Tarbat pass through the parish. A fair is held in November for general purposes. Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Tain, synod of Ross, and the patronage is vested in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is about £234, with a manse, and a glebe of four acres and a half, valued at £10 per annum. Nigg church, built in 1626, underwent extensive repairs in 1725 and 1786, and accommodates 425 persons. The members of the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church have places of worship. There is also a parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £34, and £5 fees, with a house and garden. Another school is partly supported by a society, who allow the teacher a salary of £10 per annum. At the village of Nigg is a monumental stone, in the churchyard; the top is of a triangular form, and on the stone are depicted two figures in the attire of priests, with books in their hands, over whose heads a dove is hovering, ready to take away the sacrifice from an altar below. Crosses and various sacred hieroglyphics appear on the other parts of this monument, which has always strongly excited the curiosity of strangers, and is evidently of great antiquity. There is a monument at Shandwick, somewhat similar to the former, called the Stone of the Burying-ground. Of the several chalybeate springs in the parish, the most esteemed is one at Wester Rarichie, called "the Cow's Eye": it is impregnated with sulphur and magnesia.

NINIAN'S, ST., a parish, in the county of STIRLING; containing, with the former quoad sacra parishes of Bannockburn and Plean, and the villages of Cambusbarron, St. Ninian's, Torbrex, and the Whins of Milton, 10,080 inhabitants, of whom 1295 are in the village of St. Ninian's, 1 mile (S.) from Stirling. The original name of this place was Egglis, from a church founded here at a very remote period, and which is thought to have been for ages the only church between the rivers Forth and Carron. The place is supposed to have subsequently derived its present appellation from Ninianus, an eminent disciple of Palladius, and who was sent by Pope Celestine to oppose the Pelagian heresy, which at that time infested the Scottish Church. Owing to its situation, bordering upon the confines of Northumbria and Cumbria on the south, and the territories of the Picts and the Scots on the north, the district appears to have been exposed to incessant devastation from the hostilities and incursions of contending rivals; and even after the final establishment of the Scottish monarchy under Kenneth II. in the ninth century, it seems to have been for many years the seat of turbulence and war.

In 1314 the memorable battle of Bannockburn took place in this parish between the English army, consisting of 100,000 men under Edward II., and 30,000 of the Scots, commanded by Robert Bruce: it terminated in the entire defeat of the English, and the permanent establishment of the independence of the Scottish crown. The English, on the night previous to the battle, were encamped at West Plean; the Scottish forces were drawn up in three divisions, in front of an eminence called the

Gillies Hills, on the opposite bank of the rivulet or burn which has given name to the encounter. On the following morning of the 24th of June, the English, descending from the heights, crossed the Bannock burn, and, their cavalry falling into numerous pits which the Scots had by order of Bruce dug for their annoyance, and filled with iron caltrops, were thrown into confusion. A total rout of the English troops ensued, and Edward, after the loss of nearly half his men, narrowly escaped. During the engagement, the Scottish standard was placed in the cavity of an upright block of granite, on the summit of an eminence named Caldan Hill, within half a mile of the village of St. Ninian's. The stone is still preserved, under the appellation of the "Bored Stone", as a memorial of the victory; and to secure it from the avidity of numerous visiters to obtain fragments for converting into trinkets, it has lately been inclosed with an iron palisade.

In 1448 a battle took place at Sauchieburn, in the parish, not far from Bannockburn, between James III. and the confederate lords who had rebelled against him; on which occasion the king, retreating unattended from the field, in attempting to cross the burn on his way to the Forth, was cast from his horse at Milton, and carried into the house of a miller near the spot. On the king's recovery from the state of insensibility into which the fall had thrown him, he made himself known, and requested his host to send for a priest; when one of his pursuers, coming up at the time, and personating a confessor, obtained admission to the king, and stabbed him to the heart. In 1511, the Earl of Lennox, who was holding a parliament at Stirling as regent of Scotland, during the minority of James V., was attacked by a party that had marched from Edinburgh during the night, and, in a skirmish on the following day at Newhouse, near the village of St. Ninian's, received a wound of which he afterwards died. During the time of Cromwell and of Charles II., though no battle took place within the limits of the parish, it was harassed by the contending armies marching through it, or encamping in the vicinity. In September 1745, the Young Pretender with his army passed through the parish, and spent one night at Bannockburn House, upon the invitation of Sir Hugh Paterson, its proprietor; and on his return in 1746, he made it his head-quarters, while his followers were quartered in the surrounding villages. On the morning of the 17th of January, he assembled his forces on Plean moor, whence they marched to Falkirk, and obtained a victory over the Royalist troops; but on the approach of the Duke of Cumberland, they retreated towards the north, previously blowing up the church of St. Ninian's, which they had converted into a powder magazine, and which, with the exception of the steeple, was entirely destroyed.

The PARISH is partly bounded on the north by the river Forth, and on the south by the Carron. It is about thirteen miles in length, and seven miles in extreme breadth; comprising an area of about 35,000 acres, of which 20,000 are arable and in good cultivation, 2000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, moor, and waste. The surface is pleasingly diversified with hills and gentle undulations. Of the hills the principal are the Dundaff and the Earl's hill, forming part of the Lennox range in the south-west; but the loftier of the two has not an elevation of more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea. In one district of the parish the high lands are mostly covered with heath, affording tolerable pasturage for sheep and cattle. Along the banks of the rivers are some fine tracts of even ground. The principal river is the Forth, which flows along the boundary of the parish in strikingly picturesque windings, and afterwards expanding into a spacious firth in its course towards the east, unites with the German Ocean between Crail and Dunbar. The Carron, which has its source in the adjoining parish of Fintry, and for some miles bounds this parish, runs eastward into the Firth of Forth at Grangemouth. There are numerous smaller streams, which intersect the lands in various directions: the Bannock burn rises in Loch Coulter, in the parish, and, winding to the north, joins the river Forth; the Endrick flows westward, and becoming a considerable stream falls into Loch Lomond, while the Earl's burn and other streams run southward into the Carron. Loch Coulter, in the south-west, is about two miles in circumference, and in some parts of great depth. Salmon, whiting, sea-trout, and smelts are found in the Forth, and perch and pike in Loch Coulter; common trout are found also in the smaller streams, and other kinds of fish. The moorlands abound with grouse and other game; partridges are to be seen in great numbers, and wild-ducks frequent the lake.

Though varying greatly in different localities, the SOIL is generally fertile, and in many parts luxuriantly rich. The carse grounds along the banks of the Forth appear to have been at some remote period an extensive morass, and gradually reclaimed from the encroachment of the river, above the level of which they have now attained a moderate degree of elevation, forming a fine tract of arable land. The central districts, as distinguished from the carse and the moorlands, are called dry-field, and are the most extensive portion of the parish: they are usually arable; and the soil, though inferior to that of the carse lands, from which the ground rises abruptly to a considerable height, is fertile and productive. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. The system of husbandry is in a very improved state; a rotation of crops is carefully observed, and the lands generally are in a high state of cultivation. Thorough-draining and subsoil-ploughing have been extensively practised; and the lands have been well inclosed, the lower with fences of thorn, and the higher with dykes of stone, both kept in good order. Several of the farm houses and offices have been rebuilt in a substantial and commodious style, but there are still many of a very inferior description. The hills and moorlands afford good pasture for sheep and cattle, of which considerable numbers are reared, the former in the higher parts and the latter in the lower moorlands, where the heath has been supplanted with grass; the sheep are about 5000 in number, and of the cattle there are more than 1000. Dairy-farming is well managed, and large quantities of butter and cheese of excellent quality are forwarded to Stirling. The sheep and cattle are chiefly sent to Falkirk, and sold to dealers for the supply of the southern markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is £49,082.

There are but few remains of ancient wood: the forests with which this part of the country was overspread are supposed to have been cut down by the Romans, to prevent their affording shelter to the natives, who, con-

cealing themselves, frequently issued thence in numbers. The plantations consist of firs of all kinds, not surpassed in luxuriance by any in the country, and of other kinds of trees, for which the soil is well adapted. Many of the ash-trees in the park of Carnock are of very stately growth, and on the lands of Touch are some oaks, and a cedar of Libanus said to be the largest of the sort in Britain. In this parish the substrata comprise sandstone, limestone, greenstone, clay-slate, and coal. The limestone, which is very abundant, is wrought at Craigend and Murray's Hall, affording constant occupation to about forty men; and there are extensive quarries of freestone at Catscraig, Blackcraig, and Craigbeg, where about seventy persons are employed. Coal of excellent quality has been long in operation. The principal collieries are at Greenyards, Bannockburn, Plean, and Auchenbowie; the two last are wrought by the proprietors of the lands, and those of Greenyards and Bannockburn by a company holding the mines on lease. The several collieries give employment to more than 400 persons, for whom, in addition to their wages, houses and gardens are provided at a nominal rent: the quantity of coal annually produced averages above 60,000 tons. Clay of good quality for bricks and tiles is also found in the parish; and at Throsk some works have been established, which are in full operation, engaging nearly thirty men: great numbers of tiles for draining are made at these works. There are numerous mansion-houses belonging to landed proprietors, and the tastefully embellished and richly planted demesnes attached to them add much to the beauty of the scenery; the principal houses are Auchenbowie, Bannockburn, Craigforth, Carnock, Plean, Polmaise, Sauchie, Throsk, and Touch.

The village of St. Ninian's is pleasantly situated at the junction of the roads from Edinburgh and Glasgow to Stirling. It consists principally of one narrow street of ancient houses irregularly built, but most of the houses being whitewashed, it has a cheerful and lively aspect. The steeple of the church destroyed by the Highland forces of the Pretender is still remaining entire, and, being at a considerable distance from the new church built on a different site, forms a singularly striking feature in the scenery of the village. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of carpets, tartans, and plaidings, of which the most extensive establishments are at Bannockburn, and which is also carried on at Cambusbarron and in some of the hamlets, affording occupation to more than 1500 persons, and producing goods to the amount of £130,000 annually. The tanning and currying of leather, for which there are two establishments at St. Ninian's, and one at Bannockburn, are also pursued to a considerable extent: in these works fifty persons are employed, and the value of the hides annually prepared is estimated at £30,000. About 200 persons are engaged in making nails, which form a staple article of trade. The making of malt is carried on in the village, and also at Bannockburn and Sauchenford, and the quantity annually averages nearly 30,000 bushels. There were formerly not less than six distilleries in the parish, but at present there is only one, near the hamlet of Chartreshall; and of numerous breweries, the only one remaining is that at St. Ninian's, upon a very moderate scale. The villages of Bannockburn, Cambusbarron, Plean, Torbrex, and the Whins of Milton, are all described under their respective heads. The nearest market-town is Stirling, whence letters are brought to St. Ninian's and to Bannockburn; at which latter place, fairs for cattle are held on the second Tuesday, O.S., in June and October. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Scottish Central railway; the line intersects the parish, and has a station at Bannockburn. Facility of communication is also maintained by the high road from Edinburgh to the north by Stirling, which runs for six miles through the parish; by the post-road from Glasgow to Stirling, which intersects it for four miles, and joins the former at the village of St. Ninian's; by the road from Dumbarton to the ferry at Alloa, passing for twelve miles through the parish; and the road from Carron-Bridge, which connects the southern district with the roads to Glasgow and Edinburgh. The river Forth, also, is navigable.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is about £345, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patrons, the heads of families who are communicants. There is also an assistant minister, who receives a stipend of £50 from the teinds, and contributions from the parishioners amounting to about £80 per annum. The church, situated in the village of St. Ninian's, was built in 1750, and is a plain substantial structure containing 1500 sittings. At Buckieburn is a chapel built about the middle of the last century, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that moorland district, who are five miles distant from the parish church: divine service is performed here by the parochial minister or his assistant. Churches, also, were erected at Bannockburn and Plean, to each of which a quoad sacra district was for a time assigned under act of the General Assembly. There are places of worship in the parish for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. St. Ninian's parochial school affords a very complete course of instruction to about 100 children: the master, who keeps an assistant, has a salary of £34. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £65. There are several other schools; two or three of them have a trifling endowment, and the rest are solely dependent on the fees. The late Francis Simpson, Esq., of East Plean, built a large cottage for the reception of aged and poor men, chiefly soldiers and sailors, and in his will bequeathed property in money and land, producing an income of nearly £1000 per annum, in trust, for their benefit. The trustees have enlarged the building into a spacious asylum, in which there are more than thirty aged men, who are lodged, clothed, and fed, and have each a moderate allowance of pocket-money. The same Mr. Simpson, a few years before his death in 1831, gave to the Kirk Session £500, of which he directed the interest to be annually divided among the poor of the parish, but "so as not to relieve the heritors from their bounden duty of supporting them." William Wordie, Esq., of Cambusbarron, towards the close of the last century, bequeathed £1120 to the Kirk Session, appropriating the interest for distribution on the 4th of October among the poorest inhabitants of the parish, not being common beggars. Mr. Greenock, of Whitehouse, left £500 for the payment of £10 annually to the schoolmaster of Cambusbarron, and for the application of the remainder of the proceeds to pious uses; and the late Mr. Mc Gibbon, of Greenyards, bequeathed £200, and Mrs. Brotherstone, of Touch, £50, to the poor.

The Roman road from the Forth to Stirling, of which some vestiges may be traced, passed for several miles through the parish; and there are remains of not less than five Roman stations. The ancient castle of Sir John de Graham, the intimate friend and zealous adherent of Sir William Wallace, and who was killed while fighting by the side of that hero in the battle of Falkirk, is still standing, though in ruins; it appears to have been a place of great strength. In the massive walls of the old house of Sauchie, the loop-holes for the discharge of arrows and other missiles are yet in good preservation. On the lands of Carnock are some remains of Bruce Castle, a circular tower of moderate dimensions; and at no great distance from it, at Plean Mill, are the ruins of a square fortress, of which the greater portion has been removed at various times to furnish materials for buildings on the farm. There are numerous cairns and tumuli, remains of Druidical monuments, and ancient fortresses in various parts; and on the removal of a cairn on the lands of Sauchie, some years since, two coffins of freestone, of unequal size, were discovered. While levelling a field on the lands of Craigengelt, a circular mound twelve feet high, and 300 feet in circumference at the base, which was surrounded by twelve upright stones, was found to contain a stone coffin with the remains of a skeleton of ordinary stature, and other relics of antiquity, of which a stone battle-axe of fine workmanship, and a ring of chased gold in which had been a gem of some kind, are preserved. Sir John de Graham; Henry, the historian; and Harvey, a painter, were born in the parish. The Duke of Montrose takes his title of Viscount Dundaff from lands here.

NISBET, a hamlet, in the parish of PENCAITLAND, county of HADDINGTON, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Penston; containing 43 inhabitants. It lies in the north-eastern part of the parish, on the western bank of the Tyne water, and is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in trades. The weaving of cloth was formerly carried on to some extent.

NISBET, EAST and WEST, a village, in the parish of CRAILING, district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH, 1½ mile (W.) from Eckford; containing 320 inhabitants. Nisbet was anciently a parish, and is famous, by tradition, for having been a stronghold of some of the marauders of the border. By the forfeiture of William Soules in the reign of Robert I., the barony of Nisbet became the property of Walter, steward of Scotland; and in 1371 the baronies of Nisbet and Ednam were granted by Robert II. to Sir Robert Erskine and Christian de Keth his wife. The church was demolished many years ago, but its cemetery is still used by the old families: for a long time after the union of Nisbet with Crailing, divine service was performed in the church of the former place on alternate Sabbaths. The village is small, but pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Teviot, and on the road from Roxburgh to Ancrum; and is the property, with the lands around it, of the Marquess of Lothian. There is here a good parish library, the gift of the marquess. At the village are the ruins of two strong towers, where stones of excellent workmanship have been occasionally dug up.

NITSHILL, a village, in the ABBEY parish of the town of PAISLEY, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 4 miles (S. E.) from Renfrew; containing 821 inhabitants. This place is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, and on the high road from Paisley to Strathaven. The district around it abounds in coal; and in the village and its neighbourhood, extensive mineral and other considerable works are carried on. In 1807, copperas-works were established here by a company, who subsequently purchased a similar concern at the village of Hurlet, in the vicinity, which they converted into an alum manufactory. On the banks of the Levern, a short distance from the village, are several bleaching and print fields.

NORRIESTOWN, for a time a quoad sacra parish, consisting of parts of the three parishes of KILMADOCK, KINCARDINE, and PORT of MONTEITH, in the county of PERTH; and containing 1284 inhabitants, of whom 105 are in the village of Norriestown, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Doune. This place takes its name from the original founder of the chapel of ease, Mr. Gabriel Norrie, who in 1674 bequeathed funds for the erection and endowment of a place of worship in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland. The parish was about four miles and a half in length, and three and a half in breadth. It is mostly arable land, with small plantations; a portion is good dry-field, and some is part of the beautiful carse which extends from Gartmore, on the west, to Stirling, eastward. The villages of Norriestown and Thornhill, pleasantly situated on the road from Stirling to Port of Monteith, have been so extended as to form one spacious village, with a population of 636. A post-office has been established; and a fair for cattle and for general purposes is annually held in January. The Goodie river flows a short distance south of the united village. Ecclesiastically the place is within the limits of the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the patronage being vested in the male communicants. The stipend of the minister is £95, arising from the endowment, consisting of two farms, by Mr. Norrie, and from lands purchased by subscription under authority of the General Assembly; with a manse, and a glebe of six acres, the latter valued at £24 per annum. The present chapel, the third erected on the same ground, and which serves as the church of the district, was built in 1812, at the cost of £1100; it was repaired in 1833, and is a plain but neat and substantial structure, containing 870 sittings. A bell was presented by Mr. Mc Gregor, and communion plate by Mr. Downie of Appin. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. There are two schools, one of which is supported by the General Assembly, who, aided by some of the heritors, pay the master a salary of £22 per annum, in addition to the school fees; he has also a good dwelling-house, and garden, rent-free, from the proprietor of the Blair-Drummond estate. The other school is solely supported by the fees.

NORTH BERWICK.—See BERWICK, NORTH.—*And all places having the same distinguishing prefix, will be found under the proper name.*

NORTHCHURCH, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of LESMAHAGOW, Upper ward of the county of LANARK; containing 1800 inhabitants. This place is situated on the western bank of the small river Nethan, and on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle.—See LESMAHAGOW.

NORTHESK, for a time a quoad sacra parish, comprising the sea-port of Fisherrow, in the parish of INVERESK, county of EDINBURGH, 5 miles (E. by S.) from

Edinburgh; and containing 3414 inhabitants. The town of Fisherrow is situated on the western bank of the Esk, near its influx into the Firth of Forth, and forms part of the town of Musselburgh, with the rest of which it is connected by three bridges over the river. One of these, erected after a design by the late eminent Sir John Rennie, is of very handsome appearance. The spacious High-street, on a line with the London road, contains many substantial and well-constructed houses; and Bridge-street, leading to Musselburgh proper, is also elegantly built; but the houses in most of the other streets, and in the lanes, are of a far inferior description, and inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the fishery off the coast. The fish caught here are haddock, cod, turbot, ling, skate, flounders, whiting, and occasionally soles and mackerel; in the taking of which twenty-eight boats, averaging twenty tons' burthen, and having each a crew of five men, are, with nearly an equal number of smaller boats, constantly engaged during the season. The owners of the larger boats proceed to Caithness, Dunbar, and Sunderland, from the middle of July till September, during the herring season. They also, in December, make voyages to the east of the Isle of May. The produce of the fisheries is usually carried in baskets by the fishermen's wives and daughters to Edinburgh and other places in the vicinity.

The trade of the port is identified with that noticed in the article on Musselburgh; and the inhabitants of this place, in addition to their participation in the manufactures of that town, are engaged in the salt-works of the parish, and in the making of bone-dust for manure, in which about 200 persons are employed. In the vicinity are some handsome seats and villas; the principal are Belfield, Campie, and Olivebank. There is a post-office; and facility of communication is afforded by the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, and by the North-British railway. The church was built by subscription at a cost of £2500, of which £375 were a grant from the Assembly's fund, and £200 from the presbytery of Dalkeith. It was opened for public worship on the 9th of September, 1838; the structure is in the later English style of architecture, and contains 1000 sittings. The minister derives his stipend from the rents of the seats, and collections: the patronage is vested in trustees chosen by the male communicants, heads of families. There are places of worship for Burghers, Independents, and Wesleyans. One of the schools of the burgh of Musselburgh is here; also a school maintained by Sir Charles Fergusson, Bart.: in connexion with the church is a Sabbath school, to which is attached a library of 500 volumes; and there is an infant school, supported by subscription.—See Inveresk, and Musselburgh.

NORTHMAVINE, a parish, in the Mainland district, county of Shetland, 30 miles (N. W. by N.) from Lerwick; containing 2504 inhabitants. This is a peninsula of nearly triangular form, joined to the parish of Delting and the great body of the Mainland by the isthmus of Mavine, a neck of land not more than 100 yards wide, and which is almost covered by the sea at spring tides. The parish is thought to take its name from its situation being northward from the isthmus, while some suppose it to have been designated North Main, or Northmavine, from its relative bearing to the rest of the Mainland. It is about sixteen miles in length from north to south, about eight miles in breadth, and is computed to contain 60,000 acres, 6000 of which are under cultivation. The surface of the interior is uneven, rugged, and hilly, and for the most part covered with short coarse grass or heather; while the shores, which are surrounded with islands, holms, and rocks, are lofty and precipitous. They are deeply indented with numerous fissures, forming excellent creeks and bays, and frequented at all seasons of the year by wild geese, ducks, and a variety of other water-fowl. The most spacious and celebrated of these harbours is St. Magnus' Bay, on the west, from which several voes run into the land, affording commodious and safe retreats for shipping in stormy weather. Hillswick voe is most resorted to, on account of its greater security. On the south and east of the bay is Sullom voe, eight miles long; and on the north are Ronan's voe, a narrow channel six miles in length, and Hamna voe; both of them, especially the latter, considered superior harbours. At the back of Hillswick Ness is an immense rock called the Drongs, which rises perpendicularly to the height of 100 feet; and not far distant is the rock of Dorholm, rising to an elevation of about seventy-six feet, and distinguished by an arch, whence it takes its name, and the height of which is fifty-four feet. A few miles north-westward is another rock, called Osse-Skerry, forming a conspicuous object from a great distance, and also entered by a very spacious arch; and between the two last-named rocks is a third, bearing the name of Maiden-Skerry, rising from the sea at a small distance from the shore, and on which, tradition asserts that no person has ever trodden. Near Fetheland, to the east of the parish, is a range of lofty rocks called the Romna Stacks, which, with the adjacent holms and promontories, invest the locality with a picturesque appearance: they have long been well known as landmarks by mariners. Of the numerous islands and holms around the shore, the chief are Eagleshay, Nibon, Stenness, Gluss, Gunister, and Lamba: they are all uninhabited, but afford excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle, which graze both summer and winter without shelter or fodder, and are remarkable when killed for the flavour of their flesh.

None of the hills are of great height, except that of Rona, which is 1500 feet above the level of the sea, and is the most lofty elevation in Shetland, commanding on a fine clear day, which seldom happens, extensive and beautiful views of sea and land. Not far from the summit are some powerful springs. The parish contains upwards of 100 lochs, and many of them are of considerable size, and well stocked with trout. The soil is of various kinds, but generally very thin and wet; a circumstance which, in connexion with that of the tenacious impenetrable subsoil, greatly impedes the operations of agriculture. The rocky parts are mostly covered with peat-moss, affording to the inhabitants an inexhaustible supply of fuel; while along the shore, in some places the earth is light and sandy, and in others clayey and loamy, producing usually very good crops. Several sorts of grain are cultivated, to the yearly value of about £3000; meadow-hay to the amount of £100; and potatoes, turnips, and cabbages, to the value of £1000. Some of the native sheep yet remain, but in general the sheep are a cross between these and the Cheviot or the black-faced; and large numbers of the native cattle and ponies are annually reared. The state of farming, however, is very low. The scarcity of money, and the want

of roads, but especially the absence of the men during the summer season at the fishing stations, and the tenure on which the farmers hold their land, form obstacles to any extensive improvements in husbandry. Ploughs are occasionally to be seen; but for the most part they have yielded to the spade since the distribution of the farms into smaller allotments, and the selection of many portions from the common ground for cultivation. The fences are principally of turf, and form but little security against the ravages of the sheep, from which the crops sustain much damage every year, as well as from the storms that visit the locality. The annual value of real property in Northmavine is only £256. In this parish the rocks comprise old red sandstone and coarse limestone, and chromate of iron of inferior quality has been found; the higher grounds consist chiefly of granite, gneiss, porphyry, sienite, and sienitic greenstone. The mansions are, Ollaberry, a very neat modern structure; and Tangwick.

The parish is entirely destitute of roads; but there is a communication, by post, with Lerwick twice a week. The trade consists partly in the sale of cattle and horses, which are sent by steamers to the southern markets, but principally in the curing of fish, of which the cod is chiefly sent to Spain, and the ling and tusk to Leith, Liverpool, and Ireland. It appears, however, that the former of these fisheries has been nearly given up, on account of its almost total failure for several years past. The latter, for which there are three stations, namely, Stennies, Hamna voe, and Fetheland, is carried on from May till August, at the distance of forty or fifty miles from the shore. The inhabitants also take sea-trout, haddock, whiting, codlings, and piltocks, for their own subsistence; and are tolerably well supplied with mussels, cockles, oysters, lobsters, and other shell-fish. In the month of May there is a sale or fair for milch-cows, cattle, and horses; in November is one for fat-cattle and horses; and at several fairs of an inferior kind many persons attend and much business is done.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Burravoe, synod of Shetland, and in the patronage of the Earl of Zetland: the minister's stipend is £150 per annum, with a manse, and a glebe situated in four different parts of the parish, and valued altogether at £15 per annum. Northmavine church is a plain building, situated inconveniently for the population, at no great distance from the sea, and capable of accommodating 583 persons with sittings; it was built in 1733, repaired in 1764, and the interior renovated in 1822. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, and another for Independents. The parochial school affords instruction in reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, and navigation; the master has a salary of £25. 3. 4., with about £4 fees. There is also a school supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, in which the same branches are taught. The principal antiquities are, an immense stone of the granite species, raised on the top of a hill encircled at the base by smaller stones; the remains of a large Picts' house; a watch-tower on the summit of Rona's hill; and the ruins of a church at Ollaberry, of one at North Roe, and other religious houses.

NORTHMUIR, a village, in the parish of KIRRIEMUIR, county of FORFAR; containing 297 inhabitants.

NOSS, county of SHETLAND.—See NESS.

O

OA, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of KILDALTON, district of ISLAY, county of ARGYLL, 9 miles (S. S. E.) from Bowmore; containing 1023 inhabitants. This place, which is in the south-eastern portion of Islay, was separated for ecclesiastical purposes from Kildalton, and erected into a quoad sacra parish, under act of the General Assembly. The village is situated on the road from Port-Ellen to Bowmore; and the inhabitants are partly employed in agriculture, and in the rearing of black-cattle, of which considerable numbers are sold at the fairs held at Port-Ellen. There are no regular fisheries established; but cod and other white-fish are occasionally taken off the coast in great abundance. The church, erected by parliament in 1828, is a neat plain structure: the minister's stipend is £120, with a manse, and a small glebe; patron, the Crown. There is a parliamentary school with a salary of £30.

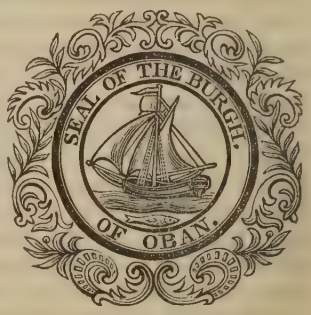
OAKFIELD, a village, in the parish of BEATH, district of DUNFERMLINE, county of FIFE; containing 102 inhabitants. This is one of two small villages in the parish, the other, and more considerable, being Kelty. It is chiefly inhabited by colliers.

OATHLAW, or FINHAVEN, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Forfar; containing 420 inhabitants. The original name of this parish appears from ancient documents to have been Fyniven or Finavon, now corrupted into Finhaven; but no precise account can be given of the time or cause of its change to Oathlaw. It is supposed, however, upon the authority of an old record, that a chapel formerly stood upon some property called Oathlaw, and that, when the ancient church of Finavon fell to decay, this chapel, being used as the church, gave the name of the estate on which it was situated to the whole parish. The appellation Finavon is compounded of two Gaelic words, *Fin*, signifying "white or clear", and *Avon* or *Aven*, signifying "a water or a river". The parish seems in early times to have been the theatre of extensive and important military operations. Upon the beautiful hill of Finhaven, which rises to a considerable height above the level of the surrounding country, is a celebrated vitrified fort, in the shape of a parallelogram, extending about 476 feet from east to west. It is a very strong work, and is supposed to have been the head post of some warlike chief, with his several native tribes, and designed to command the passes in this part of the country. Another supposition is, that it was a temple erected to the god of fire, worshipped by the Druids; there are remnants of smaller temples all over the country, and this great temple seems to have commanded a view of many of them. On the low grounds, about two miles and a half to the north-west, are the remains of an extensive Roman camp called Battledykes, thought to have been capable of containing between 30,000 and 40,000 men. This camp is situated at the entrance of the great valley of Strathmore, commanding the whole of the lowlands beneath the base of the Grampians, and also the passes of the highlands. The ancient castle of Finhaven, the ruins of which are still to be seen on the north side of the hill, was in former times the scene of great adventures. It was the residence of the well-known Earl of

Crawfurd, who, from his ferocity, received the name of "the tiger earl"; he was chief of the Lindsays, who possessed a large part of the county, and his furious contests with the Ogilvys are among the most memorable conflicts of the kind recorded.

The PARISH is about five miles in length, and about one mile and a half in breadth, containing 3870 acres. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Tannadice, on the south by the parishes of Rescobie and Aberlemno, on the east by Aberlemno, and on the west by the parish of Kirriemuir. The surface is tolerably uniform, except in the southern quarter, in which rises the hill of Finhaven, cultivated to the very summit, and partly covered with larch and beech. Tradition reports the parish to have been formerly part of a great forest called the Forest of Claton. The chief properties are the estates of Finhaven and Newbarns, the former of which comprehends four-fifths of the whole lands, and was purchased in 1815 by the Marquess of Huntly for £65,000. The river Esk intersects the parish in several places; it is here 140 feet broad, and its banks being low, it frequently overflows, to the injury of the neighbouring grounds. Another stream is the Lemno rivulet, which, after a winding course of twelve or thirteen miles round the hill of Finhaven, falls into the Esk, only about a mile northward from its source.

The SOIL is in general clayey, and its retentive nature has been found a great obstacle to agricultural improvement. It is fast being improved by thorough-draining. About 2850 acres are occasionally cultivated or in tillage; 900 acres are in wood, and 120 waste. All kinds of green crops and of grain are grown; of the latter, oats are most cultivated: the character of the husbandry is very good, and the crops are heavy and of fine quality. The cattle are the Angus: the few sheep that are kept are of the common black-faced breed, with some Cheviots, Leicesters, and South-Downs. This parish was behind most others in its husbandry at the commencement of the present century; but its advance since that period in the most approved usages, particularly in thorough-draining, has been rapid. Much land has been reclaimed; thorn-hedge inclosures have been extensively formed, plantations have been made, and the farm-buildings are also in very good condition. The prevailing rock is sandstone, of which a quarry is wrought for building and other purposes. The population are mostly agricultural: till within the last few years a spinning-mill was in operation, which employed about sixty hands. Coal is the fuel generally used, being brought from other parts: an attempt was made by Mr. Ford, a late proprietor, to procure coal in the parish, but though he bored to the depth of 160 feet, his search for it was unsuccessful. There is a bridge over the Esk, and five small bridges cross the Lemno. Near the church is a very small village. The annual value of real property in Oathlaw is £3056. Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; patron, J. Carnegy, Esq., of Finhaven. The stipend is £158, communion elements included; and there is a manse, with a glebe of about ten acres of arable land. Oathlaw church is a small handsome building with a finely proportioned tower, situated about the centre of the parish, and surrounded by a number of old ash-trees; it was built in 1815, and seats upwards of 200 persons. The ancient church stood on the bank of the Esk. There is a benefaction called "Hanton's bequest", left in 1833 for the poor, at the discretion of the minister and elders. A parochial school is supported, in which Latin and the usual branches of education are taught; the master receives a salary of £34. 4., with about £10 fees, and has the accommodation of house and garden. There is also a parochial library, consisting of several hundreds of volumes.



Burgh Seal.

OBAN, a burgh of barony, a sea-port town, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of KILMORE and KILBRIDE, district of LORN, county of ARGYLL, 32 miles (W. N. W.) from Inverary, and 136 (W. by N.) from Edinburgh; containing 1554 inhabitants, of whom 1398 are in the burgh. This place is situated on the western coast of Mid Lorn, at the head of a fine bay formed by the island of Kerrera on the west, and having facilities of entrance on the north and south. Oban owes its origin to the establishment of a storehouse in 1713, by a company of merchants from Renfrew, attracted by the convenience of its position for trade, and the safe and extensive accommodations of its bay. It was much increased in importance in 1778 by Messrs. Stevenson, who, settling here, introduced several branches of traffic, which added greatly to the number of buildings; and during the same century, Oban was constituted a custom-house port. The town is beautifully seated on the banks of a small river which divides it into two parts. As approached either by sea or by land, it has a strikingly picturesque and interesting aspect. It consists of various well-formed streets of neat and substantial houses; and in the main street is a commodious hotel, for the reception of the visiters and families who resort hither during the season for sea-bathing, and for whose accommodation there are also comfortable lodging-houses. In Her Majesty's visit to Scotland in 1847, the royal squadron stayed for a short time in the bay here, and a royal salute was fired from a battery formed on one of the hills behind Oban.

The manufacture of silk and straw hats is carried on to a considerable extent; and there are two large distilleries in the town. The trade of the port consists chiefly in the exportation of wool, kelp, pig-iron, fish, whisky, and slates from the quarries of the surrounding district; and in the importation of merchandise from Glasgow and Liverpool. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is thirteen, of the aggregate burthen of 360 tons. Oban bay, which is sheltered from all winds by lofty mountains, has from twelve to twenty-four fathoms' depth, and is sufficiently capacious to contain more than 500 sail of trading-vessels. There are two spacious quays, of which that on the north was enlarged and improved in 1836; and since the opening of the great Caledonian canal, steamers from Greenock, Glasgow, Inverness, Mull, Iona, Staffa, and Skye, have touched at the port. In 1846 an act was passed for the construction of a railway from Oban to Crianlarich, in the county of Perth, with a branch to Loch Lomond. The custom-house, erected in 1763, occupies a commanding site overlooking the bay. The post-office has a good

delivery. A branch of the National Bank of Scotland, a savings' bank, four insurance agencies, and an excise-office, have been established. Markets are annually held in May and October for black-cattle, and in March and November for horses.

The town was first erected into a burgh of barony by charter granted to the Duke of Argyll in 1811, and subsequently by a new charter granted to the duke, and also to Mr. Campbell, in 1820. There were a provost, two bailies, and four councillors annually chosen by the burgesses; but since the passing of the Municipal Reform act, six councillors have been elected by the £10 householders, of whom two are bailies; and the office of provost has been set aside. The authority of the magistrates is co-extensive with the territory of the burgh, but, except in cases of petty delinquency, they exercise no criminal jurisdiction; and since the establishment of the sheriff's-court for small debts, which is held quarterly, few civil actions have been tried before them. This burgh is associated with Ayr, Campbelltown, Inverary, and Irvine, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the number of qualified voters is about sixty. The late parish, which for ecclesiastical purposes was separated from Kilmore and Kilbride under act of the General Assembly in 1834, included the town of Oban and adjacent district, comprising an area nearly six square miles in extent. The church, built as a chapel of ease in 1821, at an expense of £1142, is a neat structure containing 530 sittings. The minister had a stipend of £100, derived from the seat-rents and an annual donation of £20 by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Independents; and a congregation of about forty Baptists assemble in a private room.

OCHILTREE, a parish, in the district of KYLE, county of AYR, 3½ miles (W. by N.) from Old Cumnock; containing 1601 inhabitants. This place, in various ancient records called *Uchletree*, has some pretensions to antiquity. In 1296, Simon de Spalding, then rector of the parish, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick; and in the reign of Robert I. the church, with all its appurtenances, was granted by Eustace de Colville to the monks of Melrose Abbey, to whom it belonged at the time of the Reformation. The lands that constituted the barony of Ochiltree were in 1530 exchanged by the proprietor, Sir James Colville, for the barony of East Wemyss, and became the property of Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, who conveyed them to Andrew Stewart, Lord Evandale, who in 1543 was created Lord Stewart of Ochiltree. After passing to various proprietors in succession, the lands were at length vested in William, first Earl of Dundonald, who gave them to his second son, Sir John Cochrane. They were forfeited to the crown by Sir John in 1685; but were afterwards re-granted to his son William, and remained in the family till they were purchased, about 1730, by Governor Mc Rae, whose legatee conveyed them by marriage to the Earl of Glencairn. The lands of the barony now belong to different families.

The PARISH is about eight miles in length, and five miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Stair, on the east by the parishes of Old Cumnock and Auchinleck, on the south by those of New Cumnock and Dalmellington, and on the west by the parishes of Stair and Coylton. The surface, which has an elevation varying from 400 to 1000 feet above the level of the sea, is intersected with ridges, running in nearly parallel directions from east to west, with tracts of level ground intervening; and the scenery is in some parts enlivened with small patches or wood and young plantations. The lands abound with springs of excellent quality, affording an ample supply of water; and there are two lochs, the larger of which covers about twenty-seven acres. The rivers are, the Lugar, which separates the parish from that of Auchinleck, and in its course receives the Burnock water and some other streamlets; and the Coila, which divides the parish from Coylton. Both of them fall into the Ayr.

In general the SOIL is a clayey loam, resting on a subsoil of retentive clay; but in the upland parts of the parish, mossy, resting also upon clay. The number of acres is estimated at 15,387, of which 10,242 are under tillage and in good cultivation, and the remainder hill-pasture, plantations, and waste: the crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips. The system of husbandry is improved, and the lands have been partially drained; but much still remains to be done in order to render the soil fully productive; the farm-buildings are inferior to those of many other parishes, and only a few of the houses are slated, by far the greater number being thatched. The fences are partly stone dykes, and partly hedges of thorn. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of live-stock. From 3000 to 4000 sheep are fed, for which the hills afford good pasture: they are of the black-faced breed, with a few of the Leicester, South-Down, and Cheviot breeds; and some of the black Egyptian breed, of which the wool is remarkably fine. About 1050 cows are kept for the dairy, and there are about 1200 head of cattle besides; they are all of the Ayrshire breed, and thrive well. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9521. Ochiltree House is the residence of the Dowager Lady Boswell. The village is situated on the site of what is said to have been an ancient camp, from which circumstance probably the name of the parish may have been derived; it is neatly built, and well inhabited. There is a manufactory for reaping-hooks, some of which are sent to distant places; and many of the females are employed in working muslin for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. The nearest market-town is Ayr, with which, and with other towns in the vicinity, facility of intercourse is maintained by good roads kept in repair by statute labour, and by the turnpike-road from Dumfries and Cumnock to Ayr, which passes for nearly seven miles through the parish. Fairs for horses and cattle are held in the village on the second Wednesday in May, and the first Tuesday in November; and a savings' bank has been formed, which is well encouraged. A post-office is established under Cumnock.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the incumbent is £247: the manse, erected in 1800, and enlarged in 1833, is a comfortable residence; and the glebe comprises about nine acres of land, valued at £20 per annum. Ochiltree church, which is in the centre of the village, is a neat substantial edifice erected in 1789, in good repair, and adapted for a congregation of 900 persons. The parochial school, also situated in the village, affords a useful education to

about 100 children: the master has a salary of £34. 4., with a house and garden; also £6. 3. 4. per annum, a bequest by Mr. Patrick Davidson, charged on the lands of Shield, in the parish of Stair; and school fees averaging £30. There is a library connected with the school. At a place called the Moat, on the turnpike-road to Ayr, was found an urn containing calcined bones, and subsequently a crown-piece of the reign of James I. of Scotland, in excellent preservation. There are no other remains of the ancient castle of Ochiltree than the foundations, which may still be traced on the bank of the river Lugar; the walls have been levelled to furnish materials for buildings and other purposes. On the same river a detached portion of rock, which rises from its bed, sixty feet in height, forty feet long, and twenty feet broad, covered on the summit with shrubs and heath, presents a singularly romantic appearance, and from its resemblance to a fort has attained the appellation of Kemps Castle.

OLA, ST., county of ORKNEY.—See KIRKWALL.

OLD BROCKLEHURST.—See BROCKLEHURST, OLD.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

OLDCASTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of SLAINS and FORVIE, district of ELLON, county of ABERDEEN, 7 miles (E.) from Ellon; containing 51 inhabitants. This is a small fishing-hamlet, situated on the eastern coast: the fishing is carried on with success.

OLDENEY, an island, in the parish of ASSYNT, county of SUTHERLAND; containing 60 inhabitants. It lies on the western coast of the county; is about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile where broadest; and has two small harbours. Oldeney is attached to the sheep-farm of the same name, and is valuable for its pasturage.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, a parish, partly in the county of BERWICK, but chiefly in the county of HADDINGTON; containing, with the villages of Bilsdean, Birnieknows, and Oldhamstocks, 694 inhabitants, of whom 138 are in the village of Oldhamstocks, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Dunbar. This parish, the name of which (anciently *Aldhamstocs*) is derived from the village in which its church is situated, appears to have been formerly more populous than it is at present, a decrease having arisen from the abandonment of some collieries and salt-works that were carried on here in the last century. The parish lies on the shore of the German Ocean; is about six miles in length from north-east to south-west, and from two to three miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Innerwick, on the east by the sea, on the south by the parish of Cockburnspath, and on the west also by the parish of Innerwick. The surface ascends gradually from the shore, and is diversified with numerous hills of inconsiderable elevation, rising one above another in succession towards the higher portion of the parish; the grounds near the sea are level, and the coast is indented with small bays. A creek flows up to the village of Bilsdean; but there is no river. The scenery, like that of almost every other parish in East Lothian, is in general deficient in wood and plantations; but round Dunglass, the elegant seat of Sir John Hall, Bart., there is more fine old wood than in any other part of the county, except Tyninghame. There are also several young and thriving plantations in the parish. The lower grounds are in the highest state of cultivation; and even that part of the surface which runs up into the hills of Lammermoor, though cold, is by no means cheerless.

In general the soil is dry; towards the sea-shore, very fertile; but towards the higher parts of the parish, inferior and heathy. The state of agriculture is advanced, and the crops are favourable; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and on most of the farms threshing-mills have been erected. The high lands afford pasture for sheep, of which a considerable number are reared; and much attention is paid to the improvement of the breed. There are limestone, ironstone, coal, and freestone: the coal has been worked, though now discontinued; and as the upper seam only has been taken, it is supposed that there is still an abundant supply, should it be requisite to renew the workings. The North-British railway runs through the parish, parallel with the Dunbar and Berwick road, and has a splendid viaduct over the small burn or rivulet of Dunglass, which separates East Lothian from Berwickshire: this viaduct is 140 feet high from the water to the top of the main arch, and has altogether six arches, three of them upon land on the East Lothian side of the rivulet, two on the Berwickshire side, and one over the burn in the middle. There is also a fine bridge over the Dunglass glen, on the line of the Dunbar and Berwick road. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5775, of which amount £4690 are returned for the Haddingtonshire portion. Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patrons, the Hunter family, of Thurston. The stipend of the incumbent is £297. 15. 6.; the manse is a comfortable residence, and the glebe comprises about nine acres and a half. Oldhamstocks church, erected in 1701, is a neat and substantial edifice in good repair. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £25. 15., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £20 per annum. There are two other schools, supported by the fees. It may be mentioned that James VI., with all his retinue, remained a night at the ancient castle of Dunglass on his way from Scotland to take possession of the crown of England: he also made it a resting-place in his coming back to visit his ancient kingdom of Scotland. At that time Dunglass belonged to the Earls of Home.

OLDROME, a village, in the parish of DUNDONALD, district of KYLE, county of AYR; containing 257 inhabitants. Here is one of three considerable coal-works in the parish; and the population is, consequently, for the most part colliers.

OLRICK, or OLRIG, a parish, in the county of CAITHNESS, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Thurso; containing, with the village of Castletown, 1584 inhabitants, of whom 1107 are in the rural districts. This place, which is of remote antiquity, seems to have derived its name, signifying the "son of Erick", from one of the Norwegian chieftains, who is supposed to have made himself master of it during the general invasion of Caithness by the King of Norway, about the commencement of the ninth century. There are not any events of historical importance. It appears that an inconsiderable descent of the Danes took place here at a distant period, on which occasion the force landed at the bay of Murkle, but was totally defeated by the inhabitants in a sanguinary conflict on a height called, from the slain, Morthill, of which

the present name of the bay is supposed to be a corruption. The PARISH is bounded on the north by the bays of Dunnet, Murkle, and Castlehill, and is about five miles in length and three miles in average breadth; comprising an area of 10,000 acres, of which nearly 6000 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with about 500 acres of links and moss, and twenty acres of plantations. Its surface is diversified with hills of moderate elevation, interspersed with pleasing and fertile valleys; and most of the hills and high grounds are clothed with verdure, affording pasturage for sheep and cattle. Olrick hill commands from its summit an extensive view of the coast and the adjacent country: the view embraces the bays of Sandside, Scrabster, Dunnet, Freswick, and Reiss, the heights of Canisbay and Nosshead, and several of the islands of Orkney, with the mountains of Sutherland, Moray, Banffshire, and Aberdeenshire; forming together one of the finest and most comprehensive prospects in the north of Scotland. The only lake in the parish, Loch Durran, from which issued a rivulet flowing by the village of Castletown into the bay of Dunnet, was about three miles in circumference, but has been drained for the sake of its marl, and laid down in pasture. The coast is not more than two miles in extent; it runs from east to west, and is generally shelvy and rugged, but not precipitous. On the east is the bay of Castlehill, forming a commodious harbour at the village of Castletown; and on the west is Murkle bay, which, from its superior shelter and depth of water, might at a moderate cost be improved into one of the best harbours on this part of the coast. There is a salmon-fishery; and cod, ling, and other white-fish abound.

Along the coast generally, and in some of the other low lands, the SOIL is a deep rich clay alternated with sand and till; towards the interior, mostly of lighter quality, but fertile: the higher grounds, and such other portions as are not arable, afford excellent pasture. The crops are oats, bear, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. On the lands of Murkle, a species of black oats, which almost every where else degenerates by repeated sowing, thrives luxuriantly without any change of quality, and the produce is consequently in great demand as seed in the surrounding country. The system of husbandry has for many years been gradually advancing, and is now in a highly improved state. Furrow-draining has been introduced by Mr. Traill with great success, and large tracts of waste land have been brought into profitable cultivation. On most of the farms due regard is paid to a regular rotation of crops; and on the larger farms the buildings are substantial and well arranged, and the lands well inclosed, partly with hedges of thorn and partly with stone dykes: all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. Great attention is paid to live stock; the cattle are generally of a cross breed between the Highland and the Teeswater, and the sheep are of the Leicester breed. Considerable quantities of grain are sent to the Edinburgh market; and large numbers of cattle and sheep are shipped for London and the southern markets, for which steam navigation affords abundant opportunities. The plantations are chiefly on the lands of Castlehill and Olrick, and consist of ash, for which the soil seems peculiarly favourable, plane, elm, oak, mountain-ash, and larch; all in a thriving condition. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4122. There are large quarries of what is called Caithness paving-stone, of very hard and durable texture, and varying from grey to blue in colour. In these quarries a number of persons are constantly employed; and at Castlehill is machinery for sawing and polishing the stone, which is there formed into slabs, mantel-pieces, and other ornamental parts of the interior of buildings. Great quantities are sent to Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle, and London. Castlehill, one of the seats of George Traill, Esq., of Ratter, an elegant mansion beautifully situated near the shore of the bay of Castlehill, in a tastefully embellished and richly-planted demesne; and Olrick House, the seat of James Smith, Esq., a neat modern mansion near the base of Olrick hill, are the only houses of any importance. The village of Castletown is described under its own head. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in March, and the third Tuesdays in June and November. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-road from Wick to Thurso, which passes through the parish; and by cross-roads kept in excellent repair.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £191. 8. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. The old church, erected in 1633, and containing 400 sittings, having become ruinous, and inadequate to the increased population, was deserted, and a handsome structure was erected at the eastern extremity of Castletown, affording ample accommodation. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Olrick parochial school, also situated in the village, affords instruction to upwards of eighty children; the teacher has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £15 per annum. There are numerous Picts' houses; and on the lands of Murkle, it is said, was a nunnery, the site of which is supposed to be indicated by a small burn called Closters, thought to be a corruption of Cloisters. On the summit of the hill of Olrick are some remains of an ancient watch-tower; and near the eastern boundary of the parish, at a place called St. Coomb's Kirk, was a church dedicated to St. Columba, and supposed to have been the church of the united parishes of Olrick and Dunnet: this, with the adjoining manse, was overwhelmed during the night by a drift of sand.

OMOA, a village, in the parish of BERTRAM-SHOTTS, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 5 miles (S. W.) from the village of Bertram-Shotts; containing 206 inhabitants. This place is situated in the south-western part of the parish, and owes its origin to the erection of considerable iron-works, in 1787, on the estate of Colonel Dalrymple; the ironstone in the neighbourhood is very abundant, and the ore is wrought to a great extent. The village lies on the road from Airdrie to Cambusnethan.

OPSAY, an isle, in the parish of HARRIS, county of INVERNESS. It is one of the small islands of the Hebrides, lying in the sound of Harris, between Hermitray and Bernera; and is distant northward about three miles from the main land of North Uist. The isle is very small, and uninhabited.

ORDIQUHILL, a parish, in the county of BANFF, 11 miles (E. N. E.) from Keith; containing, with the village of Corncairn, 637 inhabitants. This place, which

is situated within seven miles of the North Sea, derives its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "a hollow near an eminence", from the nature of its surface, and its position with respect to the mountainous elevation of Knockhill, which rises on its western border to the height of more than 1600 feet above the level of the sea. It is not connected with any event of historical importance; and the only document of antiquity in which notice of it occurs, is a charter of Alexander II. in 1242, setting forth the boundaries of the estate called Park, now the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, sole proprietor of the parish. The parish is about three miles and a half in length and two and a half in breadth, and comprises 5500 acres, of which 2200 are under tillage, about the same number in pasture, and about 1000 woodland. The system of agriculture is improved; the chief crop is oats, and great attention is paid to the rearing of cattle. Draining has been extensively carried on under the encouragement, and by the assistance, of Col. Gordon, who generally divides the expense with the tenant. Cattle-fairs take place in the village, where shows of cattle have also been held for several years; and ten markets are held annually near the village of Corncairn, but in an adjoining parish, for the sale of grain. The surface is intersected by numerous rivulets, over which are four good bridges. In this parish the plantations consist of larch, Scotch fir, ash, beech, elm, and birch, and are mostly in a flourishing state. The substratum varies in different parts, but is usually a coarse mica-slate passing into gneiss, and resting on a bed of granite. In the eastern portion is an extensive bed of thick moss, under which is coarse clay. Masses of whinstone and trap rock, and also blocks of granite, are scattered in various places; and garnets and tourmaline, some of large dimensions, are frequently found embedded in them. Across the eastern base of Knockhill passes the serpentine rock of Portsoy, which may be distinctly traced; and specimens occur of asbestos and rock-cork. The summit of Knockhill is a bed of moss from fifteen to twenty feet in depth, in some parts continued down the declivity to the mosses around the base. The farm-buildings are comfortable and substantial; the inclosures are few in number, and in very indifferent condition. Considerable facilities of communication with the neighbouring markets are afforded by good turnpike-roads, which intersect the parish in various directions. The mansion-house of Park, the seat of Colonel Gordon, is a handsome building, enlarged in 1829, and situated in the midst of thriving plantations. The annual value of real property in Ordiquhill is £2246.

It is in the presbytery of Fordyce, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Seafield: the minister's stipend is £185. 6. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £6. 10. per annum. Ordiquhill church, erected in 1805, at the extremity of the parish, affords accommodation to a congregation of 500. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £21. 9. 6., with £10 fees, and a portion of the proceeds of the Dick bequest. A parochial library has been some years established; it forms a collection of about 300 volumes, and has been productive of much benefit. There is also a Sunday-school library, and a parochial association has been formed for promoting religious objects at home and abroad. Mr. Walter Goodall, author of a defence of Mary, Queen of Scots, was a native of this place.

ORINSAY, an island, in the former quoad sacra parish of Trumisgarry, island and parish of North Uist, county of Inverness; containing 102 inhabitants. This is an isle of the Hebrides, lying between Boreray and North Uist, and separated from the latter by a narrow sound, which is dry at low water. The isle is half a mile in length; the soil for the most part is sandy, and tolerably fertile in favourable seasons.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, a group forming, with that of Shetland, a maritime county, in the northern extremity of Scotland. They are bounded on the north by the waters which divide Orkney from Shetland; on the east by the North Sea; on the south by the Pentland Firth, which separates the isles from Caithness; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. They lie between 58° 44′ and 59° 24′ (N. Lat.) and 2° 25′ and 3° 20′ (W. Long.), and extend about fifty miles in length and nearly thirty miles in breadth; comprising an area of 235 square miles, or 150,000 acres; 6325 houses, of which 6181 are inhabited; and containing a population of 30,507, of whom 13,831 are males and 16,676 females. These islands, anciently the *Orcades*, most probably derived that name from Cape Orcas, opposite to which they are situated, and which is noticed by Ptolemy as a remarkable promontory on the Caithness coast: it is supposed that the isles were originally peopled from Caithness. The Orkney and the Shetland Islands appear to have been explored by the Romans, who, however, retained no permanent possession of either; and they were both subsequently occupied by the Picts, a Scandinavian tribe who, settling at first in the Western Isles, soon spread themselves over the greater portion of Scotland. Under the Picts, the islands of Orkney seem to have been governed by a succession of petty kings, that exercised a kind of independent sovereignty till the year 876. At that period Harold Harfager, King of Norway, landing here with a powerful force, reduced them to his dominion; and on his return to Norway, he appointed Ronald, a Norwegian earl, to be their governor, whom he invested with the title of Earl of Orkney, and under whose successors they remained for many generations, as an appendage of the crown of Norway, till the reign of James III., since which time they have formed part of the kingdom of Scotland.

The first Earls of Orkney under the kings of Scotland were the St. Clairs, from whom the earldom reverted to the crown; and the lands, for nearly a century, were leased to various tenants. Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1564, granted a charter of the crown territory to Lord Robert Stewart. On her marriage with the Earl of Bothwell, she revoked this gift in favour of the earl, whom she had engaged to create Duke of Orkney: he never, however, obtained possession; and the dukedom was forfeited. Lord Robert Stewart afterwards became Earl of Orkney, but on the second earl's being brought to the scaffold in 1615, the islands again came to the crown. In 1707 they were mortgaged to the Earl of Morton; and the mortgage being subsequently declared irredeemable, the rights of the islands were in 1766 sold by the then Earl of Morton to Sir Laurence Dundas, ancestor of the Earl of Zetland. In 1814 it was calculated that the family drew annually from the ancient earldom of Orkney £2187 in money and produce, in addition to their large private estates in the isles. For many ages, lands in these islands were held by what

was called Udal tenure. They were exempt from all taxes to the crown, and the proprietor acknowledged no superior lord; at the death of the father, the property was equally divided among all the children; and no fines were levied on entrance. Under the later earls, however, this system of tenure, which was supposed to be adverse to their interest, was gradually discouraged; and on the last annexation to the crown, it was wholly discontinued.

Before the abolition of episcopacy, the islands were included in the diocese of Orkney, the precise date of the foundation of which is not accurately known. Christianity is, however, supposed to have been introduced here by St. Columba, about the year 570, and again by Olaus, King of Norway, in the year 1000; and the cathedral church of St. Magnus, in Kirkwall, is thought to have been founded about 1138. The see flourished under a succession of at least twenty-nine prelates, including seven Protestant bishops, till the Revolution, since which it has constituted the synods of Orkney and Shetland; the former containing the presbyteries of Kirkwall, Cairston, and North Isles, and eighteen parishes. For civil purposes, Orkney, which was previously a county of itself, has, since the passing of the act for amending the representation, been united with Shetland, under the jurisdiction of one sheriff, by whom two sheriffs-substitute are appointed. One of these holds his courts weekly at Kirkwall. Here, also, the justice-of-peace courts are held on the first Wednesday, and at Stromness on the last Tuesday, in every month; and courts for the recovery of small debts occur several times a year, at Stromness, St. Margaret's Hope, and Sanda; but no particular days are fixed. The towns are, Kirkwall, which is a royal burgh and the county town, and Stromness, which is a burgh of barony; there are several villages, and some fishing-stations on the coast. Under the provisions of the act above mentioned, Shetland joins with Orkney in returning a member to the imperial parliament.

The Orkneys comprise a cluster of sixty-seven islands, of which twenty-nine are inhabited, and the remainder chiefly small holms affording pasturage for cattle. Of the inhabited islands the principal are Pomona or the Mainland, Rousay, Westray, Papa-Westray, Eday, Sanda, North Ronaldshay, Stronsay, Shapinshay, Hoy, Flotta, South Ronaldshay, Eagleshay, Burray, and the smaller islands of Faray, Gairsay, and Græmsay. Towards the east the surface is level, and of very moderate elevation above the sea; but the ground rises gradually towards the west, where the coasts are bounded by hills of considerable height. The lands are intersected by numerous streams, but none of them entitled to the appellation of rivers; and are diversified with numerous lakes, most of which are also of small extent, varying from a mile to four miles in circumference. That of Stennis, however, in the parish of Firth, in Pomona, is more than fourteen miles in circumference; and is divided into two parts by a peninsular projection, on which are some highly interesting Druidical remains. Of the lands, about 30,000 acres are arable, nearly an equal quantity in meadow and pasture, 4000 in fresh-water lakes, and the remainder chiefly heath, peat-moss, and undivided common. Though destitute of timber, the scenery is pleasing from the alternation of hill and dale; many of the hills are covered with verdure to the summit, and others, for some distance above their bases, are under profitable cultivation. The soil in the plains is sandy; in some other parts, a clayey loam alternated with gravelly soil: there are several tracts of grass-land of luxuriant growth, and the mosses afford abundance of peat for fuel.

The crops are barley, oats, rye, flax, and a moderate portion of wheat, with potatoes and turnips, of which very fine crops are raised. The general system of agriculture, however, though gradually improving, is comparatively in a backward state. The farms, also, are mostly of very small extent, some not exceeding ten acres; but there are several exceptions, and an example of skill and a spirit of enterprise have been set forth by some of the proprietors of lands, which may soon produce important alterations. Though limestone is plentiful, the principal manure is the sea-weed obtained on the coasts. Both the sheep and the cattle are of the native breed; the horses are of the Shetland breed. From the roots and trunks of trees found in the tracts of peat-moss, it would appear that there were anciently extensive woods; yet very few trees are now to be seen, except such as are of modern plantation, and these only thrive in sheltered situations. They are chiefly the plane, common and mountain ash, elm, and willow. The substrata of the lands are mainly sandstone of various colours, schistose-clay, limestone, and in some parts breccia, and specimens of basaltic formation. Attempts have been made in search of iron-ore, and hæmatites of iron were discovered in tolerable plenty, and of rich quality; but similar attempts to discover lead-ore have not been attended with success. In Orkney the gentlemen's seats are Burness, Brugh, Burgar, Carrick, Cliffdale, Cairston, Woodwick, Holland, and Tankerness.

The manufactures pursued here are, those of stockings, blankets, and coarse woollen-cloth, for home use; the spinning of yarn and the weaving of linen, which are increasing; the manufacture of thread for the firms of Montrose; the platting of straw for bonnets, in which more than 2000 females are employed; and the manufacture of kelp, formerly much more extensive than at present, but still far from being inconsiderable. A profitable trade is carried on at the several ports on the coast, in the exportation of beef, pork, salt, fish, butter, tallow, hides, oil, feathers, linen yarn and cloth, and kelp; and in the importation of timber, iron, flax, coal, tobacco and snuff, wines, spirits, soap, leather, broad cloth, printed linens and cottons, groceries, and hardware. The building of boats, also, and the making of sails, nets, and cordage, are pursued in connexion with the shipping. In a late year there were registered, as belonging to Orkney, seventy-eight vessels of the aggregate burthen of 4050 tons. The cod and herring fisheries are extensive. In the former about twenty vessels are employed, and in the latter about 750 boats; and 500 tons of cod, and 50,000 barrels of herrings, upon the average, are annually shipped off from the several ports. The principal fishing-stations are Papa-Stronsay, Deer Sound, Holm, Burray, and St. Margaret's Hope in South Ronaldshay. Lobsters of very superior quality are found in great abundance, and sent in smacks to London: crabs, mackerel, grayling, trout, salmon, turbot, halibut, haddock, common and conger eels, and skate, are also found. The coasts are indented with numerous havens, in which the largest ships may anchor in safety. In some parts the

shores are low and sandy; in others, rocky and precipitous, especially the shores on the west of Hoy island, which rise perpendicularly to a height of more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and are frequented by sea-fowl of every kind, that build their nests in the cliffs. Facility of communication throughout the Mainland and the other large islands is maintained by good roads; and intercourse with the smaller islands, on some of which, during the season, temporary huts are erected for the manufacture of kelp, is afforded by the tides in the several firths, which, though rapid and dangerous, are to those who know them an expeditious mode of communication. Between Kirkwall and Caithness is a ferry for the mail, and for passengers, across the Pentland Firth, here about twelve miles in breadth. A steam-packet sails weekly during the summer between Shetland and Leith, touching at the intermediate ports; and also sailing-packets monthly from Kirkwall and Stromness to the port of Leith. The annual value of the real property in Orkney is £22,858, of which £21,430 are returned for lands, and the remainder for houses.

There are numerous monuments of antiquity in the islands; the principal are the ancient Picts' houses, which are found in many places. In the island of Westray are a large number of graves, probably covered originally by tumuli or barrows, but now exposed to view by the drifting of the sand: some are formed of numerous small stones, others of four larger stones; and in all have been found warlike instruments and other ancient relics. There are various remains of Druidical circles; the most interesting are those of Stennis, once consisting of thirty-five stones, thirteen of which remain, varying from ten to sixteen feet in height. In Kirkwall are the ancient cathedral, dedicated to St. Magnus, nearly entire, and now used as the parish church; the bishop's palace, near the cathedral, but a ruin; the remains of the palace erected in 1607 by Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney, which are considerable; and the ruins of King's Castle, erected in the fourteenth century by Earl St. Clair, of which little more than the site is remaining.

ORMISTON, a village and parish, in the county of HADDINGTON; containing 826 inhabitants, of whom 335 are in the village, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Haddington. This place, which is situated on the western borders of the county, derives its name from the family of Orme, the earliest proprietors concerning whom any authentic notice occurs, and whose descendants continued in possession till the end of the thirteenth century. From the Ormes the lands passed to the Lindsay family, of whom Sir Alexander Lindsay was also proprietor of Paiston and Templehall, which, together with the estates of Ormiston and Muirhouse, he gave with his only daughter in marriage to John, second son of Sir Alexander Cockburn, constable of Haddington. This grant was confirmed by a charter of David Bruce, King of Scotland, in 1368; by which, also, the office of constable was made hereditary in the family. Patrick Cockburn, a descendant, defended the castle of Dalkeith in the county of Edinburgh in 1452, from the assaults of James, ninth Earl of Douglas, who had rebelled against his sovereign, and whom, having put himself at the head of the king's forces, he compelled to retire. In 1545, the celebrated reformer, George Wishart, having preached at Haddington, returned to Ormiston with Sir Alexander Cockburn and two of his friends; and in the night, the house was surrounded by the Earl of Bothwell and his followers, who demanded that Wishart should be delivered into their custody. This was ultimately complied with, on a solemn promise of his safety, which Bothwell observed so far as to refuse to give him up to Cardinal Beaton; but he afterwards surrendered him to the Earl of Arran, governor of Scotland, by whom he was delivered into the hands of the cardinal, who carried him to St. Andrew's, where he was executed. In 1747, John, second Earl of Hopetoun, having acquired possession of part, purchased the remainder of the estate of Ormiston from the last representative of the Cockburn family, and became sole proprietor of the parish, which is now the property of his descendant, the present earl.

The PARISH is about five miles in length, and of extremely irregular form, varying from a mile and a half to little more than half a mile in breadth, and comprising an area of about five square miles. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Tranent, on the east by that of Pencaitland, on the south by the parish of Humbie, and on the west by Cranston. In general the surface is flat, admitting of scarcely any variety; but the scenery is much enriched with woods and plantations, scattered over several parts; and the inclosures of hedges of whitethorn, interspersed with sweetbrier and honeysuckle, and the trees on each side of the roads that intersect the parish, forming pleasing avenues, give the district an interesting and beautiful appearance. The river Tyne flows through the lands in the north-east; but except after continued rains or floods, it is a narrow and shallow stream. There are numerous copious springs, some of which are strongly impregnated with iron. The SOIL is greatly diversified: to a small extent on each side of the river, and about the village, is found a light loam, resting upon a gravelly bottom; in other parts, clay, more or less tenacious; and in some parts, land bordering almost on sterility, but rendered profitable by diligent cultivation. There is a considerable tract of good meadow-land, which yields early and abundant crops of grass; and in the village are two gardens for raising vegetables and fruits for sale, from which during the season 200 or 300 pints of strawberries are sold daily. The whole number of acres is estimated at 3270; of these about 3000 are arable and in a profitable state of cultivation, 130 meadow and pasture, and about 140 in woods and plantations. The chief crops are, grain of all kinds, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips. From the encouragement given to the tenants by the grant of long leases of their farms, the lands have been improved nearly to the utmost. The farm-houses are substantial and commodious, some of them even handsome; the lands are well inclosed, the fences well kept, and on almost every farm threshing-mills have been erected, some of which are driven by steam. Rape and bone-dust manures have been introduced with success. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5524.

The substrata are chiefly limestone and coal, both of which are wrought, and the latter from a remote period. The principal vein of coal lies in the grounds of Ormiston Hall, in various parts of which the surface, being undermined, has fallen considerably; the Hall itself appears to have been much endangered, and rendered secure only by under-building to a great extent. Upon the south side of the river are three seams of good coal, the uppermost thirty inches in thickness; the second, of equal

quality, thirty-three inches; and the lowest from thirty-three to forty-three inches thick. On the north side of the river the seams are all, with some trifling cross workings, entire. The limestone in the southern part of the parish is wrought, and there are kilns for burning it into lime. Freestone of various quality is also abundant: a quarry which was opened to the north of the Hall, produced stone only of a coarse and easily friable quality; but on the western confines of the parish, another was opened in 1808, of which the stone was more compact and durable, well adapted for building, and used in making additions to the house of Ormiston. Ironstone is likewise plentiful, as is manifest from the quality of many of the springs; but no attempt has been hitherto made to explore it.

Ormiston Hall is a handsome mansion, erected by Mr. Cockburn in 1745, near the site of the ancient baronial castle, which now forms part of a court of offices and servants' apartments. It is situated in an extensive and richly-wooded demesne; the garden contains every variety of fruits, flowers, and shrubs, and is laid out with taste and judgment. Here are some fig-trees, planted by the then proprietor in the beginning of the last century, and which produce the finest specimens of that fruit in this part of Britain; also a remarkable yew of ancient growth, which is still in full vigour, and measures seventeen feet in girth at a height of five feet from the ground. The village is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Tyne, and consists of one broad street, shaded with rows of trees, and having good gardens attached to the principal dwellings. In the centre of the village is an ancient cross, that appears to have been connected with some religious establishment near the spot, of which the chapel was for a time used as a schoolroom, but of which scarcely any thing authentic is known: the lower part of this cross was becoming dilapidated, but the relic has been secured, and forms an interesting feature in the landscape of the village. A post-office has been established here; and facility of intercourse with the market-towns in the neighbourhood is afforded by good roads, of which the turnpike-road to Tranent passes for five miles through the parish.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The Earl of Hopetoun is patron, and the stipend of the incumbent is £230: the manse, situated near the village, is a comfortable residence, enlarged in 1779; and the glebe comprises seven acres and a half of profitable land, valued at £15 per annum. Ormiston church, about a mile and a half from the village, is a very plain edifice with a small belfry, erected in 1696, and adapted for a congregation of 345 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship and a school. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £29. 18. 9., with a house and garden, £1. 1. 9. from a funded bequest, and the fees. There is a school at Paiston, three miles distant, the master of which has a house and garden rent-free, with the interest of a bequest, amounting to £1. 5., and a small sum paid annually by the proprietor, in addition to the school fees, which average £20. A similar school is maintained in the hamlet of House of Muir, chiefly inhabited by colliers; the mistress has a house, and a small salary from the Hopetoun family, besides the fees. Branches of the East Lothian Itinerating Library have been established in the village of Ormiston and at Paiston; and there is a library of about 100 volumes, belonging to an association for the protection of property, kept in the parochial school-house, under the care of the master. At the southern extremity of the parish are the remains of a circular camp, surrounded by a double intrenchment, but rapidly disappearing under the extension of agricultural improvements. Between East and West Paiston, half a mile distant from each other, the interval appears to have been occupied by houses, of which scarcely any of the foundations are to be traced. There was a cemetery, supposed to have belonged to a religious establishment called Templehall; but the site is now planted.

John Cockburn, of Ormiston, to whom the district is eminently indebted for the present prosperous state of its agriculture, was born at Ormiston Hall in 1685, and during the lifetime of his father sat as a member of the Scottish parliament, and distinguished himself by the active part he took in the Union. Having, during his subsequent residence in England, made himself acquainted with the improvements in English agriculture, he resolved to introduce them into this part of his native country; and in order to induce his tenantry to the requisite exertions for their full reception, he granted them leases of their farms for thirty-eight years, renewable for nineteen years at the end of that time, and at the expiration of every nineteen years afterwards. He died in 1747, after having devoted his whole life to the benefit of the district.

ORONSAY, county of ARGYLL.—See COLONSAY.

ORPHIR, a parish, in the county of ORKNEY, 8 miles (S. W.) from Kirkwall; containing, with the island of Cava, 1064 inhabitants. This place derives its name, in the Norwegian language *Orfer*, from the mossy nature of its soil. Towards the close of the eleventh century it appears to have been distinguished as the residence of Paul, second Earl of Orkney, of whose palace there are still some remains. The parish is bounded on the south and east by the bay of Scalpa, and extends for almost fourteen miles along the coast, which is deeply indented by numerous smaller bays. Its average length is more than six miles and a half, and the average breadth two miles and a half, comprising an area of 12,000 acres, of which about 1570 are arable, 2500 in pasture, and nearly 8000 peat-moss and waste. The surface is boldly diversified, rising in a continuation of hills from Houton Head, a promontory at the south-western extremity 300 feet above the level of the sea; the hills are intersected with valleys, and gradually increase in height throughout the whole parish, towards the north-east, to the hill of Wart, which has an elevation of 700 feet. From the summit of this hill is obtained an extensive and interesting view over the greater part of the Orkney Isles, the western coast of Caithness from Duncansbay Head to Cape Wrath, the Pentland Firth, and the loftier hills in the interior of Caithness and Sutherland. The coast from Houton Head westward is nearly level; and towards the east the banks are scarcely more than ten or twelve feet high, except the headlands of some of the bays, which have an elevation of thirty or forty feet. In the bay of Houton is a small island called the *Holm of Houton*, about 400 yards in length and nearly of equal breadth: the channel which separates it from the main land becomes dry for nearly two hours at low water. The island was cultivated for one season; but the crop

not proving favourable, it has not since been tilled, and now produces only rough pasture. To the east of it is an inlet, which even at low water is navigable for sloops; and it has been some time in contemplation to make it a medium for conveying the mail from Thurso to the bay of Houton, whence letters might be speedily forwarded to Kirkwall and Stromness by land. About a mile and a half south-eastward of Houton is the island of *Cava*, of which about twenty-five acres are in cultivation, the soil, a rich black loam, producing excellent crops of oats; the remainder is covered with peat-moss: the island is nearly three miles and a quarter in circumference, and contains about twenty inhabitants. The bay of *Swanbister*, the most extensive of the bays that indent the coast, is nearly two miles broad; the shore is sandy, and at stream tides cockles are found in abundance.

The rocks along the shore of the parish are generally sandstone, alternated with slate and ridges of the schistose formation. Freestone is also found, on the shores of Swanbister; and on the hill of Midland, near Houton, is a quarry of grey slate at an elevation of 400 feet, the property of Hector Moncrieff, Esq., and from which, in 1841, about 12,000 slates were sent to Kirkwall and South Ronaldshay. The soil in the valleys between the ranges of hills is a black loam, producing good crops of grain of various kinds; in other parts, of inferior quality; and in some, a cold clay. Crops of clover and rye-grass are also obtained, with potatoes, turnips, and other green crops. Considerable improvement has been made in agriculture, and the rotation system of husbandry is every year growing more into use. There is little wood; the trees are found only in the gardens, and become stunted in their growth after they have risen above the height of the walls. The cattle are small, but hardy; a few of the Dunrobin breed have been introduced, and thrive pretty well. The breed of horses is also small, with the exception of some upon the larger farms; and the sheep, except a few of the Cheviot breed, also on the larger farms, are of very diminutive size.

There is no village. The manufacture of kelp, formerly a lucrative employment, has greatly diminished; not more than twenty tons have been for some years annually made, and the price is reduced from £12 to £5 per ton. Fishing is carried on with success. Eight boats are employed in the herring-fishery, each of which has four men; they pursue their occupation for about a fortnight at the island of Stronsay towards the end of July, and afterwards at South Ronaldshay for about a month, or till the herrings leave this part of the coast. As soon as they are barrelled, the fish are sent to Rothesay and Ireland, in vessels that come here for their conveyance. The lobster-fishery is also carried on, upon a limited scale, employing one boat and two men; the lobsters are kept in a floating chest in the bay of Houton, and are sent weekly to Stromness to be forwarded for the London market. Cod, haddock, skate, and ling are taken at no great distance from the shore; dog-fish are also taken, for their oil; and the coal-fish, when one or two years old, form wholesome and nutritious food. About forty-three boats are employed in the white-fishery, and in conveying agricultural produce to Stromness. The only manufacture pursued here is that of straw-plat, in which 100 of the population, principally females, are engaged. The nearest post-office is at Huna, in Caithness, whence the mail crosses the Pentland Firth to South Ronaldshay, where a branch is established from which letters are conveyed by a carrier to Kirkwall and Stromness. In the bay of Houton is a small harbour accessible to sloops and larger vessels, which are sheltered from the south and south-east gales by the Holm of Houton.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 7., of which £34. 3. 6. are paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe worth £12 per annum: patron, the Earl of Zetland. Orphir church is beautifully situated on rising ground, on the eastern shore; it was erected in 1829, and contains 574 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £26, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £6 per annum. A school was founded by Magnus Twatt, who bequeathed to the heritors and kirk session £700 for that object; and a similar school is supported by a bequest of £100 by James Tait, who also left £100 to the parish of Stromness for a similar purpose. The late Sir William Honyman, Lord Armadale, an eminent judge in the court of session, was a native, and the principal landed proprietor, of the parish.

ORWELL, a parish, in the county of KINROSS, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Kinross; containing, with the villages of Middleton and Milnathort, 2715 inhabitants. This place derives its name, of Gaelic origin, from an estate so called on the banks of Loch Leven; and the term is supposed to be descriptive of that property as a green or fertile retreat. The parish is about seven miles and a half in length, and three miles and a half in breadth. It is bounded on the south partly by the loch, and comprises 13,500 acres, of which 8000 are arable, about 700 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. The surface is finely undulated, rising in some places into gentle eminences, and on the north having a gradual ascent to the Braes of Orwell, and thence to the Ochil hills, which are partly within the parish, and vary from 1000 to 1100 feet in height above the level of the sea. The principal river is the North Queich; it rises in the higher land, and falls after a course of five or six miles into Loch Leven, which also receives various smaller streams that intersect the parish. There are numerous springs of excellent water, and wells may be easily formed at a small depth below the surface. The scenery is finely varied, and enriched with thriving plantations, and some few trees of majestic growth still remaining; but the river is not distinguished by any striking features: in its progress through the hilly part of the parish it displays some pleasing falls.

In the more level lands the soil is mostly of a clayey nature, intermixed sometimes with sand or gravel; but in the higher districts is of lighter quality, and well adapted for potatoes and turnips: a small portion of rich loam is also found in some parts. The crops are, oats of every variety, barley, the quality of which has been much improved within the last few years, and a small quantity of wheat on some of the richest lands, with potatoes and turnips. The system of husbandry is in a very advanced state; the lands have been well drained, and inclosed partly with stone dykes, and partly with hedges of thorn. The farm houses and offices have been also greatly improved; those of more recent erection are substantially built; and threshing-mills have

been erected upon most of the farms, several of which are propelled by water-power. The hills afford good pasturage for cattle, generally of the Fifeshire breed. In this parish the chief substrata are, the old red sandstone, whinstone varying in colour, and claystone-porphyry: both the sandstone and the whinstone are quarried, the latter being used for the construction of dykes. A post-office has been established at Milnathort (*which see*); and facility of communication with the neighbouring towns is maintained by roads kept in good order by statute labour, and by turnpike-roads which pass for fourteen miles through the parish. A weekly grain-market is held at Milnathort on Wednesday, and several fairs for cattle take place during the year. The annual value of real property in Orwell is £12,533.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the presbytery of Dunfermline, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart., of Stanhope: the stipend is £156, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The church, erected in 1729, is an exceedingly plain cruciform edifice, but conveniently situated, on a knoll above the village of Milnathort; it is adapted for a congregation of 646 persons. There are places of worship for the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords a useful course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with £40 fees, and a house and garden. A branch of the Kinross Savings' Bank has been established. On the shore of Loch Leven are the remains of the old parish church, once an appendage of the monastery of Dunfermline. Near the village of Milnathort are the remains of Burleigh Castle, anciently a place of considerable importance and of great strength. Little more, however, than a portion of its inclosing rampart is remaining; and all the timber that grew about it has disappeared, including an ash of large dimensions, in the hollow trunk of which one of the Lords Burleigh concealed himself from the pursuit of justice, but was at length apprehended and sentenced to be beheaded for murder. Upon a branch of the Ochil hills is Cairn-a-Vain, formerly an immense heap of stones raised over the grave of some warrior chief, but now much reduced by removing the stones for dykes to inclose the lands: in the centre of it was found a rude stone coffin, containing an urn filled with burnt bones and charcoal. Urns of clay, containing burnt bones and ashes, have been discovered in various other places along the ridge of these hills. On Orwell farm are two upright stones about eight feet in height, supposed to be part of a Druidical circle; and near the same spot, stone coffins have been occasionally found, and great quantities of calcined bones and ashes are frequently turned up by the plough, at a depth of a foot and a half below the surface, and covered by a layer of loose small stones. Dr. Young, in whose arms the gallant General Sir Ralph Abercromby expired, was a native of this parish; and Dr. Coventry, late professor of agriculture in the university of Edinburgh, was proprietor of the estate of Shanwell.

OSNABURGH, a village, in the parish of Dairsie, district of Cupar, county of Fife, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Cupar; containing 205 inhabitants. This is a neat village, situated in the eastern part of the parish, and on the high road to St. Andrew's. It is built upon both sides of the road, in scattered groups of houses; and the common appellation given it is Dairsie-Muir.

OVERTOWN, a village, in the parish of Cambusnethan, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 1 mile (S. by W.) from the village of Cambusnethan; containing 109 inhabitants. It lies in the south-western part of the parish, on the road from Stewarton to Dalserf.

OXNA, an isle, in the parish of Tingwall, Whiteness, and Weesdale, county of Shetland; containing 19 inhabitants. This is a small island in the bay of Scalloway, about four miles south-west of the village of Scalloway, and close to the isle of Papa. It has a rocky shore, and is nearly surrounded by rocks, among which are those known as the Stags.

OXNAM, a parish, in the district of Jedburgh, county of Roxburgh, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Jedburgh; containing 653 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name, anciently *Oxenham*, from the number of oxen in the immediate vicinity. It formed part of the possessions of Gaufred de Percy, who granted a portion of the lands to the abbey of Jedburgh, then recently founded; which grant was confirmed by Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, Kings of Scotland. The parish is bounded on the south by the county of Northumberland; is about ten miles in length, and five miles in extreme breadth; and comprises 21,120 acres, of which 3480 are arable, 650 woodland and plantations, and 16,990 hilly moorland, pasture, and waste. Its surface is strikingly diversified with hills and dales: on the south is a small part of the Cheviot range, to the north of which are various hills of conical form and verdant aspect. The valley of the Oxnam, traversing the whole length of the parish, is pleasingly undulated, and enlivened with the meanderings of its beautiful stream, whose banks are in many places richly crowned with wood. The scenery of the entire parish, indeed, is varied, comprehending much natural beauty, and many highly picturesque and romantic features. Among the principal rivers is the Oxnam, which has its rise about two miles from the English border; it receives numerous tributary streams from the higher lands in its course, and falls into the Teviot near Crailing. The Coquet water, also issuing from the mountains on the border, skirts the parish on the south for nearly a mile, and, flowing through part of Northumberland, falls into the sea between Alnwick and Coquet isle. The Kale, whose source is in the same heights, runs through the upper portion of the parish, and, after a circuitous course of about seventeen miles, joins the Teviot at Eckford. The Jed flows along a rocky channel, and forms the western boundary of the parish for nearly two miles. There are numerous springs of excellent water, and a spring supposed to be chalybeate, but which, on being analyzed, was found to possess no medicinal properties whatever. The streams all abound with trout, and salmon are sometimes taken in the Oxnam.

In this parish the soil is various, combining almost every kind of loam, clay, and gravel, with considerable portions of heath and peat-moss: the crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in an improved state; the five-shift course of husbandry is prevalent, and the lands have been well drained and inclosed. Lime and bone-dust are applied to the soil, and the crops are generally favourable and abundant, the farm houses and offices substantial, and some of them handsome. Much care is bestowed upon the management of live stock: the sheep are of

the Cheviot breed, with a few of the Leicester on the richer pastures; the cattle are of the short-horned breed. There are limestone, sandstone, greywacke, whinstone, and seams of clay-slate: the limestone, from its great depth and the distance from coal for burning it, cannot be worked to advantage; but the sandstone, of durable quality and of a white colour, is quarried for building. The hills are mainly of trap rock; and clay-porphyry affords an ample supply of material for the roads: it is interspersed with veins of quartz, and the cavities abound with beautiful crystallized incrustations. Greenstone is also found in some places, intersected with veins of jasper. A manufacture of tiles, for which there is clay of good quality, is carried on. The parish has facility of communication with Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, and other places, by means of good roads. A fair is held at Pennymuir in August for sheep and lambs, of which about 1400 are on the average sold; and on the 25th of March a statute fair is held for hiring shepherds and farm-servants. The annual value of real property in Oxnam is £7654.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is about £227, with a manse, and the glebe is valued at £16 per annum. The church, erected in 1738, is a neat and substantial edifice in good repair, adapted for a congregation of 260 persons. Oxnam parochial school affords education to about forty children; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 4., with £12 fees, a house and garden, and £4. 3. 4., the interest arising from a bequest by Lady Yester for gratuitously teaching poor children. Lady Yester also bequeathed some cottages, and £1000 Scotch, for the relief of the poor not on the parish list; one cottage is still remaining, and the interest of the money, £4. 3. 4., is annually distributed. There are some remains of the ancient chapel of Plenderleath, but the cemetery has long ceased to be used. Circular camps are to be seen in various parts: the most conspicuous of these is one on a height near Bloodylaws; and on a hill at Cunzierton is another, with a double rampart surrounding the level summit of the hill. On the eminence called Pennymuir are vestiges of a Roman camp of quadrilateral form, rounded at the angles, and comprising an area of about thirty acres; and the Roman Watling-street may be traced on the north-eastern boundary of the parish, passing near Pennymuir. There are two Druidical circles, tolerably entire, especially the smaller, sixteen yards in diameter; also remains of ancient strongholds and towers, erected during the times of the border warfare, as places of security, and for the concealment of cattle. To the west of one of these, called Henwood, is a rising ground named Galla-Know, formerly the place of execution for criminals; it is now inclosed and planted. In the heart of a natural amphitheatre, near the Crag Tower, is an artificial tumulus supposed to have been a place for dispensing justice. Various relics of antiquity have been found at different times, and some coins, among which was a shilling of Robert Bruce.

OYNE, a parish, in the district of GARIOCH, county of ABERDEEN; containing 796 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Don, which separates it from Monymusk: the Shevock, a tributary of the Ury, separates it on the north-west from Insch and Culsamond; and the Ury itself, on the north, from Rayne. The latter river is joined on the east, on the borders of Chapel of Garioch, by the stream of the Gady, which intersects the parish. Oyne is of irregular figure, and measures in extreme length six miles, and three miles and a half in breadth; comprising 11,000 acres, of which 3200 are under tillage, 450 in natural grass, furze, and hill pasture, 2000 in wood and coppice, and the remainder in heath, moss, and outlying rock. Its surface is boldly distinguished by the lofty mountain of Benochee, "the mountain of mist", or "the mountain of paps", extending from east to west about five miles, and from north to south about three and a half, and rising nearly 1400 feet from its base, and 1677 feet above the level of the sea. This eminence has on its summit six round protuberances, the highest being called the "mother top". It is a royal forest or commonty, with certain rights granted by charters to estates in the vicinity, but is surrounded for about three-fourths of its ample extent by cultivated grounds belonging to this parish. The scenery, which embraces much diversity of surface, and a large proportion of wood, is in some parts picturesque and beautiful, and derives additional interest from its winding streams. The river Don, in its course along the boundary of Oyne, affords excellent salmon and trout-fishing; and the Ury, and its tributary the Gady, are well stocked with trout, eels, and pike. Though a boundary of the parish, the Don is distant from the most populous and cultivated part of it, and accessible only to the occupants of one property lying on the south side of Benochee.

In general the SOIL is a rich fertile earth, especially near the church and along the course of the Gady, where the crops are usually early: on the sides of the mountain, and towards the south, it is inferior, being much mixed with rocky or sandy deposits; but it is still for the most part of good average quality. The principal grain raised is oats and bear, the amount being nearly 6000 quarters a year; and black-cattle, chiefly of the native breed, also produce a profitable return, about 1200 head being commonly in stock, and 200 annually sold at the age of three years. Few sheep comparatively are kept; those on the hills are the black-faced, and some few are fed on the lower grounds of a larger and mixed breed, principally for the sake of the lambs and wool. The swine formerly reared, which were remarkable for their high back-bones, long snouts, and strong wiry bristles, have given place to a very improved short-legged cross from the continental breeds. The husbandry partakes of all the best usages of the surrounding districts, and is altogether on a respectable footing; the old system of in-field and out-field is exploded, and the rotation of crops has been introduced. The implements of agriculture are constructed on the most approved principles. Large tracts of waste land have been reclaimed and cultivated within the present century, and most of the farms have the appendage of a good threshing-mill, driven either by horses or by water. The prevailing rock is red granite, of which the craggy tops of the mountain of Benochee consist; it also lies on the sides of the hill in large blocks, and beneath in masses, capable of being cut out to almost any size, and supplying an excellent material for various purposes. The stone used in the docks at Sheerness was quarried from the south side of Benochee, about twenty or thirty years

ago. In the mountain are also Scotch topaz, felspar, and jasper, embedded in the granite. The rocks entirely change towards the northern base, and whinstone alone is found, of a dark-blue colour, and very compact texture, well adapted for dykes and common walls. Beds of peat-moss cover the rocky tops of the mountain, and the inhabitants of this and some neighbouring parishes obtain thence a plentiful supply of good peat fuel. Coal is also used occasionally, being brought from Newcastle to Aberdeen, and thence by canal to Port-Elphinstone, about eight miles distant. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3113.

Westhall, a mansion in the northern part of Oyne, is ornamented with beautifully laid-out gardens and grounds; and the plantations, formed in the seventeenth century, contain ash-trees, elm, beech, plane, lime, and holly, some of them of considerable size. The mansion of *Pittodrie*, which, like the ancient mansion of Westhall, has been enlarged and modernised, is situated on high ground on the east side of the mountain, bordering on Chapel of Garioch, and is surrounded with plantations of larch and other trees, among which are Scotch firs of the finest kind. *Tillyfour*, on the south side of Benochee, and once belonging to the Earls of Mar, is an old mansion with a slated roof; it is situated in the vicinity of some extensive coppices of oak and birch, producing a valuable revenue from their bark, and in the same part are good plantations of fir. There are considerable facilities of communication. Two branches of the turnpike-road from Inverury pass through the parish, one leading by Pitmachie towards Huntly, and the other by Insch to the same place; and besides other coaches, the Inverness mail takes this route. The inhabitants send their produce, comprising grain, meal, and large quantities of butter, cheese, and eggs, to Port-Elphinstone, to be conveyed by canal to Aberdeen. Statutes or markets are held at Pitmachie for hiring servants, just before Whitsuntide and Martinmas. There is a post-office in the small village of Old Rain, in the parish of Rayne. Oyne is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Garioch, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Captain H. Knight Erskine, of Pittodrie: the minister's stipend is £161, with a manse, and a glebe of eight acres valued at £15. 15. per annum. The church, situated on a gentle eminence at the north-east end of the parish, is a small plain edifice with a belfry, built in 1806. There is also a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin and mathematics, and all the usual branches; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, a portion of the Dick bequest, and £12. 10. fees. On the north side of Benochee are the ruins of the castle of Harthill, once an important stronghold, and the last occupier of which was a notorious freebooter who, according to tradition, on a confederacy being raised to attack him, set fire to the building and fled to London, where he died in the King's Bench.

P

PABAY, an island, in the parish of Strath, Isle of Skye, county of Inverness; containing 21 inhabitants. This is a small island at the entrance of Broadford bay, about two miles from the eastern coast of Skye, and south-east of Scalpa. It is about a mile in length and six furlongs in breadth, and is flat and fertile. In one part are indications of iron-ore. Many of the rocks are of limestone, approaching to the nature of marble; they exhibit beautiful specimens of petrified fish and shells, and otherwise abound in petrifactions. It was some years since uninhabited, and used as a wintering-place for cattle. At its northern extremity are vestiges of a small chapel.

PABBA, an island, in the parish of Barra, county of Inverness; containing 25 inhabitants. It lies about eight miles southward of Barra, in the sound of Pabba; is nearly one mile and a half long, and one mile broad; and consists of a single hill of gneiss. Its inhabitants are fishermen, who reside at its western end.

PABBAY, an island, in the parish of Harris, county of Inverness; containing 338 inhabitants. This isle lies at the mouth of the sound of Harris, and is distant northward from Bernera about four miles; it is of nearly circular form, and measures in diameter two miles and a half. Its shape is conical, terminating in a peak considerably higher than any other islands in the sound. Pabbay at one time supplied the district with corn, and was called the granary of Harris; but from the sand-drifts which now cover its south-east side, it has lost much of its fertility; and on the north-west, where it is exposed to the spray of the Atlantic, scarcely any vegetation is to be seen. Towards the south-west, however, which is in some degree sheltered by Bernera, it is very productive, and well cultivated.

PABBAY, an island, in the parish of Uig, county of Ross and Cromarty. It is about a mile and a half in length, and forms one of a group of isles lying on the western side of the main land of the parish: the isle is south-westward of Little Bernera about three miles.

PADANARUM, a village, in that part of the parish of Kirriemuir which formed the quoad sacra parish of Logie, county of Forfar; with 155 inhabitants.

PAISLEY, a burgh, market-town, and ancient parish, in the Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, of which it is the principal place, and the seat of a wide manufacturing district, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Glasgow, and 50 (W. by S.) from Edinburgh; containing 60,487 inhabitants, of whom 48,426 are in the burgh and suburbs; 5626 in the village of Johnstone; 1086 in that of Elderslie; 1504 in the villages of Nitshill, Hurlet, Crossmill, and Dovecothall; 775 in those of Thorn, Overton, and Quarrelton; and 3070 in the rural districts of the parish. This place, the name of which is of very uncertain derivation, is by most antiquaries identified with the *Vanduaria* of Ptolemy; and of its having been a Roman station of considerable importance, there is positive evidence in the traces of a spacious and strongly-fortified camp, which, from the vestiges yet remaining, appears to have comprehended the site of the present town, and, in connexion with its several out-posts, to have extended to the river Cart.

Burgh Seal.

It occupied a commanding situation, comprising within its intrenchments the hill called Oakshaw Head, on whose acclivity the prætorium was seated, overlooking the surrounding country. Of the triple intrenchments by which it was defended, there are still left portions of the ramparts, of lofty elevation and of great breadth; and parts of the ancient Roman road from Carlisle to Paisley are also distinctly to be traced in the immediate vicinity. The original town seems to have been indebted for its rise to the foundation, by Walter, progenitor of the royal race of the Stuarts, of a MONASTERY for a prior and thirteen brethren of the Cluniac order, brought from the abbey of Wenlock, in the county of Salop, in 1163, by the founder, who was a native of that place. This monastery was built upon the eastern bank of the Cart, on the opposite side of which soon afterwards arose a village, consisting chiefly of conventual buildings, and dwelling-houses for various persons connected with the religious community, or attracted to the spot by the vicinity of a rich and prosperous establishment. The monastery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. James, and St. Mirin or Mirren; and continued to flourish as originally founded till the year 1220, when it was raised to the rank of a mitred ABBEY by Pope Honorius III. In addition to its ample endowment by the founder and his descendants, it received numerous munificent donations from different families of distinction; and thus became one of the wealthiest institutions in the country. Its lands were erected into a royalty, under the jurisdiction of the abbots, who obtained from succeeding sovereigns many valuable privileges; and it continued to increase in importance until 1307, when it was burnt by the English army under Aymer de Valence.

The Abbey was soon afterwards rebuilt, on a more extensive scale, and in a style of great magnificence. The church, a stately cruciform structure, was completed by Abbot Tarvas in 1459, and, with the conventual buildings, and immediately adjacent lands forming the Abbey park, was inclosed by a lofty wall of hewn stone, more than a mile in circumference, by Abbot Schaw, in 1485. Thus, constantly augmenting in wealth, the monastery flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenues were estimated at £2468 in money, exclusively of 155 chalders of grain; and not less than twenty-nine parish churches were dependent upon it at the time. After the Reformation, the site of the Abbey and conventual buildings, with all its lands and possessions, was erected into a temporal seigniory by the king and parliament, in favour of Claude Hamilton, third son of the Duke of Chatelherault, who was created Lord Paisley in 1587. The lordship remained in his family till the year 1652, when it was purchased from his descendant, the Earl of Abercorn, by the Earl of Angus, who sold the greater portion of the lands to William Cochrane, first Earl of Dundonald, and the remainder to various other proprietors, with whom they continued till the year 1764, when the lordship was repurchased by James, Earl of Abercorn. It is now the property of his descendant, the Marquess of Abercorn. The Abbey was successively the residence of the Lords Paisley and the Earls of Abercorn and of Dundonald; but after the demolition of part of the buildings by the Earl of Dundonald, and the appropriation of the adjacent lands to the different purchasers, it ceased to be any longer a baronial residence, and was let in separate tenements. The fine massive wall by which the whole demesne was surrounded, was, with the exception of a very small portion still remaining, entirely removed; and the Abbey park is now the site of the New Town of Paisley, a considerable part of which was erected with materials obtained from the ruins of the venerable and truly magnificent Abbey.

In the year 1597, the consort of James VI. paid a visit to the Earl of Abercorn in his baronial residence called the Place of Paisley, while the ancient Abbey was still the seat of that nobleman; and in 1617 the monarch himself, on revisiting his native country, was received in the great hall, when an address in the name of the community of the town and neighbourhood was delivered in his presence by a youth of nine years of age, the son of Sir James Semple, at that time sheriff of the county. In the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, the inhabitants of Paisley maintained a firm adherence to their sovereign. On the former occasion, anticipating an attempt of the Pretender to land upon the coast, they appointed a nightly guard of twenty men to patrol the town, and themselves remained under arms, ready at a moment's notice to repel any assault that might be made. In 1745, the troops of the Young Pretender having entered Glasgow to levy contributions from the citizens, the inhabitants of this town prepared themselves for a similar visit. They concluded arrangements for treating with the assailants, whom they were not sufficiently strong to withstand by force; and the magistrates, having been summoned to appear before the secretary of the Young Pretender, procured exemption from molestation by submitting to an imposition of £500. In 1822, when George IV. visited Scotland, the authorities of the burgh waited upon His Majesty with an address of congratulation, and an invitation to Paisley, in the Abbey of which many of his royal predecessors had been interred.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the banks of the White Cart, by which it is divided into two portions called respectively the Old and the New Town, the former on the west, and the latter on the eastern, bank of that river. It consists principally of two streets intersecting each other at right angles; one of them, nearly two miles in length, forms part of the road from Glasgow to Beith and the Ayrshire coast, and the other is part of the road from Inchinnan to Neilston. These two lines are crossed in various directions by numerous spacious and well-built streets, of which George-street and Forbes-street contain many very handsome houses. Of late years, the appearance of the town has been much improved by the removal of numbers of the older houses, and the erection of others of more modern style; and among the most recent additions, Garthland Place, at the eastern entrance to Paisley, is distinguished as a most elegant range of building. The environs are pleasing, and several of the adjacent villages are seen with peculiar effect in the general landscape of the place. The streets are lighted with gas by a company incorporated in 1823, who embarked a capital of £16,000, and erected very extensive works for the supply of the neighbourhood. In 1844, an act for a second company was passed; but a compromise took place between the two bodies, and a new act for lighting the town was passed in 1845. Until lately the inhabitants were but indifferently furnished with water from the river, and from public and private wells. A company therefore

was formed in 1825, and an act of parliament obtained for the supply of the town. After a sufficient capital had been subscribed, this project was abandoned, from the objections of some proprietors of land; but a new company, for bringing water from the Gleniffer hills, was formed in 1835, and a capital of £40,000 subscribed. An act was procured for carrying this plan into operation; and two very capacious reservoirs, covering nearly 100 acres, and having an average depth of almost forty feet, have been constructed, furnishing an abundant supply of pure water for the use of the inhabitants, and of the different works carried on in the vicinity.

There is a public library, supported by subscription of about 200 proprietary shareholders; it comprises more than 4500 volumes in the various departments of literature. In the town is also a library containing several thousand volumes, maintained by subscription of the operative classes. A library connected with the Faculty of Procurators forms a large collection of the most approved law books; and a medical library is attached to the House of Recovery, under the management of the Medical Society. One newspaper is published weekly. *The Philosophical Institution* was established in 1808, for promoting the study of natural philosophy, general literature, and science, by the delivery of single lectures by the members gratuitously, and occasionally courses of lectures by eminent professors: connected with it are a library of above 500 volumes, and a museum containing a very valuable collection of minerals and natural curiosities. An agricultural society was founded here in 1819, for the advance of improvements in husbandry by the distribution of prizes; the meetings are held annually, when a show of cattle and some ploughing-matches take place. There are likewise two horticultural societies, one established in 1782, and the other in 1832; both are well supported, and they have tended greatly to improvement in the management of gardens, and the raising of flowers and vegetables. To the east of the town, in the suburb of Williamsburgh, some commodious barracks have been erected within the last thirty or forty years; they are pleasantly situated, and adapted to the reception of half a regiment of infantry. In the immediate vicinity of Paisley are also some very pleasant gardens called Hope Temple, comprising several acres of ground tastefully laid out, and forming an interesting place of resort.

The almost unequalled increase in the extent and population of Paisley, which at one time consisted of a single street, and contained scarcely 2000 inhabitants, is to be attributed to the introduction of the MANUFACTURES of which it is the seat, and for which its situation a few miles from the river Clyde, affording great facility of communication, renders it peculiarly favourable. Not long after the union of the two kingdoms, when a free trade was opened, the few articles manufactured here, principally coarse checked linens and Bengals, were purchased by pedlers from England, who, selling them among their friends at home to advantage, regularly frequented this town as the principal mart, and, after acquiring some little property as itinerant merchants, took up their abode in Paisley, and became factors for supplying their correspondents in the south. The impetus thus given to the manufactures soon excited the attention of the Glasgow merchants, who bought large quantities, which they sent to London and to foreign markets. The manufacture of checked linen handkerchiefs, of different colours tastefully blended, was soon added to the articles previously made; and to these succeeded various fabrics of lighter texture, consisting chiefly of plain and figured lawns, and a new sort of sewing-thread, known by the appellation of ounce or nuns' thread, to distinguish it from other kinds manufactured at Aberdeen and Dundee. The manufacture of silk gauze, in imitation of that of Spitalfields, London, was introduced here about the year 1760, and was carried on with such success, and in such a variety of elegant patterns, as totally to supersede the making of that article by the London weavers. It soon became the staple manufacture of the place, and several companies from London settled in the town for the purpose of conducting it on a more extensive scale; the manufacture furnished employment to numbers of persons in the surrounding district for almost twenty miles, and the manufacturers had agents for the sale of the article in London, Dublin, Paris, and other parts of the continent. This manufacture, however, after a period of unexampled success for nearly thirty years, declined with the change of fashion, and was almost immediately succeeded by that of muslin, which was carried on by the same parties with much spirit and perseverance, and soon rose to a great degree of prosperity. The working of muslins with embroidery shortly followed; it was pursued with only tolerable success for some time, but has been rapidly increasing within the last twenty or thirty years, and now gives employment to thousands of females in a widely-extended manufacturing district. The value of the silk and linen gauze, and white sewing-thread, manufactured here in the year 1784, was estimated at £579,185; and about 1790, the aggregate amount of all the goods of every kind manufactured annually was computed at £660,385. The number of persons employed in 1784 in the gauze and thread works was 27,484. From the reports of the Board of Trustees for the encouragement of manufactures, it appears that the linen trade had in 1784 reached its greatest height; the number of looms that year was 2000, and nearly 2,000,000 of yards were stamped. About 5000 looms were then, according to the same authority, employed in the silk gauze manufacture, and the quantity produced was estimated at £350,000.

At the beginning of the present century, the manufacture of shawls in imitation of those of India was attempted, at first only with comparatively moderate success; but by the perseverance and ingenuity of the persons who embarked in it, the manufacture at length succeeded even beyond expectation, and shawls of soft and spun silk, and of cotton, were produced of admirable quality. Imitations, also, of the scarfs and turbans worn by the eastern nations were made, and exported in great quantities to the islands in the Archipelago and to Turkey; and the same style of work was introduced in several varieties for ladies' dresses. This trade flourished for some time, affording employment to great numbers of persons; and is still carried on to a considerable extent. A more perfect imitation of the Indian shawl was eventually obtained, by mixing fine wool and silk in the production of what was called Persian yarn; and a still nearer approximation was made by the introduction of the fabric called Thibet, originally manufactured in Yorkshire, but afterwards adopted with improvements by the weavers of this place. The manufacture was at

length brought to its present state of perfection by the use of cashmere wool from the east: this had been imported for some time by the French; and by obtaining yarn from France, the Paisley manufacturer produced an article of most beautiful quality. The manufacture of crape for dresses, and of embroidered crape and damask shawls resembling those of China, was introduced here about the year 1823, and largely carried on, affording lucrative employment to numbers of females, whose ingenuity and skill produced specimens in many instances equal to those imported from Canton: this manufacture is still pursued, though less extensively than formerly. At present the shawls chiefly made are of three kinds; either entirely of silk, a mixture of silk and cotton, or wholly of cotton. The trade in them has been rapidly increasing, and the value of the quantities produced in a late year was estimated at nearly £1,000,000. Cheneille shawls were introduced into the town by Mr. Buchanan, afterwards of Glasgow, and are made on a very extensive scale: these shawls, of velvet on silk, from their extreme softness and the variety of their colours, are in great estimation. The thread manufacture, in which cotton has been lately used in the place of linen, affords employment to many persons, and the quantity annually made is estimated in value at £100,000. The total number of looms in the town is more than 6000; there are 2000 in the villages; and in the surrounding districts, great numbers of persons are employed by the Glasgow houses. The weaving of tartan has of late been carried on to a considerable extent, and a factory has also been erected by Mr. Ker for weaving by the jacquard machines. Machinery of every kind, and on the most improved principles, is used in the factories; and for facilitating the operations, and bringing to greater perfection the articles made, numerous ingenious contrivances have been suggested, and successfully applied, both by the masters and the workmen.

The printing of silks and muslins is carried on to a limited extent. The cotton manufacture, which was first attempted at Dovecothall, is also pursued, and on a considerable scale: there are at present three factories in the town, two of which are very extensive; and sixteen in the rising town of Johnstone and the village of Elderslie. An iron-foundry on a large scale has been established more than fifty years; and connected with it are works for the manufacture of steam-engines and all kinds of machinery. There are also a manufactory for gasometers, and iron-boats for canal navigation; three large brass-foundries in the town; two iron-foundries and one brass-foundry in the village of Johnstone; and five manufactories for machinery connected with the factories of the district. The fastest steamers on the Clyde have of late been built here by Messrs. Bar and Mc Nab. A very extensive tannery is conducted with success. There are three breweries, two of which are extensive; three distilleries; a large soap-manufactory; and seven bleachfields, to most of which capacious reservoirs have been attached by the company for supplying Paisley with water. Two banks have been established in the town, in which are also branch banks connected with Edinburgh and Glasgow, and numerous offices for fire and life insurance: the post-office has several deliveries daily; and the annual revenue, before the adoption of the system of the penny-postage, amounted to £3200. The market, which is amply supplied, is weekly, on Thursday. There are four annual fairs, for three days each, respectively commencing on the third Thursday in February, the third Thursday in May, the third Thursday in August, and the second Thursday in November. At the August fair are held the Paisley races, which have been long established, and attract a numerous assemblage of visiters. A fair is also held at Johnstone, in July, for cattle; and a horse-fair is held in December.

The town has great facility of intercourse with Glasgow, and with all other parts of the country, by excellent roads and bridges, of which latter, one of ancient structure, across the Cart, connects the Old and New Towns; while two others, over the same river, afford communication between the Abbey and town parishes. One of these, called, from its situation near the Seedhill Craigs, the Seedhill bridge, was built with materials taken from the ruins of the Abbey. *The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone Canal*, for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1805, was commenced in 1807; and that part of it forming a communication between Paisley and Johnstone was finished in 1810. In the following year, the portion between this town and Glasgow was opened. The whole line of navigation is eleven miles in length, about twenty-eight feet in width, and four feet and a half in average depth; and was completed at an expense of £130,000. In its progress it passes along two tunnels, one of which, under the Causewayside-street of the town, is 240 feet long, and the other, near the western extremity of the town, 210 feet: it is carried across the Cart by a handsome aqueduct 240 feet in length, twenty-seven feet in breadth, and thirty feet in height, and the span of the arch over the river is eighty-four feet. It was not found necessary to construct a single lock. In addition to the boats for goods and merchandise, three boats were at first handsomely fitted up for passengers, each capable of conveying one hundred persons; and the facilities were afterwards greatly extended by the addition of lighter craft, called gig-boats, which were drawn by horses, and left the basin at Paisley every hour, from nine o'clock in the morning till eight at night, for Glasgow. The passage was performed in less than an hour; the number of passengers annually conveyed was 423,186, and the amount of fares received by the proprietors more than £9000. Not less than sixty-four horses were employed for these boats. By a recent arrangement, however, with railway companies, the conveyance of passengers is discontinued for twenty-one years, and the traffic confined to heavy goods, of which 68,063 tons were carried in the year ending 30th September 1844. *The Paisley and Renfrew Railway*, from the New Town of Paisley to the river Clyde at Renfrew, was constructed by a company under an act obtained in 1835; and the line was opened in May 1837. It is three miles and a quarter in length, with a rise of about sixteen feet upon the whole distance; the earthworks are light, and there is only one stone bridge (having a semi-elliptical arch) over the railway, and four level road-crossings. An act was obtained in 1847, authorising the sale of this line to the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railway company, and its improvement by that company. *The Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock* railway was commenced under an act passed in 1837. It begins at the south end of Glasgow bridge, proceeds to Paisley, and running nearly parallel to the

Clyde, terminates at Greenock, near the harbour; the whole line being twenty-two miles and a half. The portion between Glasgow and Paisley, common with the Ayr railway noticed below, was opened on the 14th July, 1840; and the line was opened throughout on the 31st March, 1841. *The Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr* railway, authorized by an act passed in 1837, proceeds through Paisley on a viaduct resting on several arches of different spans, according to the width of the streets and roads passed over, which are seven in number. Here, also, the railway is carried over the river Cart on a bold and splendid bridge of one arch, eighty-five feet in span; after which it curves, and passes over the Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone canal thrice in the distance of a mile in its course to the south-west. The works of this railway were commenced in May 1838; it was partially opened in August 1839, and the whole line, forty miles, between Glasgow and Ayr, was opened on the 12th August, 1840. The easy means of communication with so many important places now afforded to this town by these various lines of road, tend materially to increase its trade.

Paisley was in 1488 formed into a free BURGH of BARONY by James IV., in favour of the abbot of Paisley and his successors, to whom power was given of appointing a provost, bailies, and other officers. The privileges were confirmed by a charter granted in 1490 by the abbot to the provost, bailies, burgesses, and community of the recently-created burgh; and in 1576, James VI. bestowed on the burgh a charter of the altarages, chapelries, and lands here. This charter is regarded as the foundation of the right of patronage in the burgh exercised by the noble families of Abercorn (or Hamilton) and Dundonald (or Cochrane), and acquired from the latter family by the magistrates and council in 1733. In 1658 the corporation, in consideration of certain sums of money, obtained from Lord Cochrane, at that time proprietor of the lordship, the right of superiority of the burgh, with all its privileges and immunities, to be held of the crown; which liberties, rights, and possessions, with the power of electing magistrates, were confirmed to the inhabitants by charter granted by Charles II., in the year 1666. The government is at present vested in a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and a council of ten burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, chamberlain, and others. The provost, who is also a deputy-lieutenant of the county, the bailies, and the council, are all annually elected on the first Monday in November, under the authority, and subject to the regulations, of the Municipal Reform act; and the town-clerk, chamberlain, and other officers are annually appointed by the provost and council. The magistrates have jurisdiction over the whole of the ancient royalty, and hold courts twice in the week for the determination of civil actions, the town-clerk being assessor; also a court of requests, called the Conveners' court, in which parties appear on summons, and state their cases, when ulterior proceedings in the civil court are frequently obviated by the advice given by the magistrates. The sheriff courts were removed from Renfrew to this place in 1705. A police court is held daily by the magistrates, assisted by the town-clerk as assessor, for the decision of petty offences and breaches of the peace: the police establishment consists of a superintendent, two serjeants, four corporals, and twelve constables, appointed by the commissioners for the wards into which the town and suburbs are divided. Prior to the adoption of the Police act, an organization of special constables had been established, which, from its efficiency in preserving order, is still kept up, at the trifling expense of furnishing batons to the constables as ensigns of their authority. Before the passing of the act for amending the parliamentary representation, the burgh merely shared in returning a member for the county; but since that time it has sent one of its own, and the limits of the ancient burgh have been extended over a wide agricultural district on the opposite side of the river Cart, which is now included within the parliamentary boundary.

The County and Town Hall is a spacious quadrangular edifice in the castellated style, erected in 1820, at an expense of £28,000, raised by assessment on the county of Renfrew. In the front, or western, range of the quadrangle are a large court-house, county-hall, council-chambers, and offices for the different departments of the public business of the town and county. The eastern range comprises the house of correction, the common gaol, and a chapel between them for their joint accommodation, in which divine service is regularly performed every Sunday evening by the ministers of the Establishment and dissenting Presbyterians. In the gaol are nineteen apartments for criminals, and fifteen for debtors; of the former class of prisoners there were 319, and of the latter 195, committed during a late year: there is a large airing-yard. The house of correction consists of forty-two cells, an hospital for the sick, and two convenient airing-yards. The average number of inmates is thirty-two: they are employed in winding yarn, weaving, needle-work, picking wool, and other useful works; and such as need instruction are attended by a teacher daily for one hour. Classification and moral discipline are strictly observed, and attached to the prison is a library of religious books. The steeple of the former court-house and prison is still remaining, near the market-cross; and opposite to it are the coffee-room buildings, of handsome style, ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order, and containing a spacious reading and news room.

The whole of the Paisley portion of the county, at present so populously inhabited, and forming so extensive a manufacturing district, was previously to the year 1736 one parish, now divided into the Abbey parish and the town parishes. The district is situated in the upper part of the shire, within two miles of the river Clyde; and is nearly nine miles in length, and of very irregular form, varying from half a mile to about five miles and a half in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Renfrew, on the north-east by that of Govan, on the east by the parish of Eastwood, on the south-east by Neilston, on the west by the parish of Kilbarchan, and on the south and south-west by the parishes of Neilston and Lochwinnoch. The SURFACE is beautifully diversified, consisting around the town of numerous gentle eminences, either in rich cultivation or clothed with wood. To the north of the town the lands are generally level, being chiefly reclaimed moss; but towards the south they rise into hills, called the Braes of Gleniffer, the highest points of which have an elevation of about 700 feet above the river Cart, but which afford excellent pasturage for sheep, and in some of the lower heights are in a state of cultivation. The chief

river is the Cart, or White Cart, which has its source in the high grounds between Eaglesham and the parish of Kilbride, and after forming its boundary for some few miles, enters the Abbey parish on the eastern side, and flows with a gentle course towards the town, whence it runs into the Clyde, after having united with the Black Cart near Inchinnan bridge. Above the town its banks exhibit much rich scenery, being in some parts very elevated, and crowned with wood. It formerly abounded with perch, trout, flounders, and other fish; but they have not been found in such numbers since the establishment of so many works upon its stream. The river has been rendered navigable to the town for vessels of sixty or eighty tons, by the construction of a short canal to avoid the shallows near Inchinnan bridge; and by additional improvements of more recent date, for which an act of parliament was obtained. The Levern, a smaller stream, on whose banks are numerous cotton-mills, bleachfields, and other works, after forming part of the eastern boundary of the Abbey parish, joins the Cart, nearly at its entrance into the parish. The Black Cart has its source in Castle-Semple loch, borders the parish on the north-west, and falls into the Cart, as already remarked, near Inchinnan bridge. Various rivulets, also, descend from the higher grounds; the Espedair and Alt-Patrick burns are the principal.

On the upper lands the SOIL is dry and light; in the lower parts, a stiffish clay, retentive of moisture. The number of acres is estimated at 16,160, of which about 12,700 are arable, 1000 in woods and plantations, 1700 moss, and about 700 waste. The system of agriculture has been greatly improved, and the rotation plan of husbandry is prevalent; the chief crops are oats, wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips. The farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged, the lands generally inclosed, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of implements have been adopted. Tile-draining has been carried on to a considerable extent; much waste land and moss, also, has been reclaimed and brought into cultivation. Due attention is paid to the rearing of live-stock, under the encouragement of the Agricultural Society: the dairy-lands are well managed, and the proximity of populous towns and villages affords a ready market for their produce. The cattle are of the Ayrshire breed, the sheep generally of the Leicester; the horses are in general Clydesdales, and are considered of superior character. A number of racers and hunters are bred in the district. The woods and plantations are well attended to, and add greatly to the beauty of the scenery.

In the higher lands the SUBSTRATA are mainly composed of trap rock of the secondary character; and in the lower, of rocks belonging to the coal formation. Greenstone, hornblende with quartz and felspar, and porphyry of a greyish colour, are found in the hills: the greenstone is traversed with veins of jasper and chalcedony. The substrata in the lower division include ironstone, limestone, sandstone, fire-clay, and aluminous and bituminous shale. The sandstone is of a yellowish white colour, tinged more or less with iron; it is extensively quarried at Nitshill, and the works afford constant employment to about 100 persons throughout the year. The limestone occurs in beds under the sandstone, and alternating with coal and ironstone; it is of a grey colour, and is quarried at Hurlet and Blackhall, where it is thickly embedded with shells, crystal of calcareous spar, and small masses of mineral pitch. Coal is abundant in the lower portion of the Abbey parish; it has been found within the town, near Meikleriggs, and at Quarrelton, Hurlet, and other places. The coal at Quarrelton is in ten successive seams, varying from three to nine yards in thickness: a considerable quantity is of light inflammable kind, and the remainder closely resembles the Newcastle coal. It abounds with inflammable gas, and is liable to spontaneous ignition. The coal found at Hurlet occurs in a stratum about five feet and a half thick, extending over an area of nearly 500 acres, and contains a large quantity of sulphur; while at Nitshill are strata from one foot to almost three feet in thickness. Coal is also found near the road from Paisley to Beith, on the high grounds of Auchenlodmont, at Elderslie, and at Craigenfeoch; in the last place it occurs in four under-seams varying in thickness from three to five feet, and is wrought in separate lofts. The ironstone was formerly wrought to a great extent, and sent to the smelting-works on the river Clyde; it is still found in considerable quantities at Hawkeshead, Hurlet, and other places, occurring generally in round or lenticular masses of moderate size. Aluminous schist is abundant at Hurlet, the strata varying from six inches to three feet and a half in thickness. It is wrought by a company for the purpose of making alum, of which, in a late year, not less than 1200 tons were manufactured here; and about 300 tons of copperas were produced by the same company at their works at Nitshill. Large quantities of muriate of potash and sulphate of ammonia are manufactured at Glasgow, and sent to the alum-works by the Glasgow canal and the Hurlet railway. At this company's works and collieries at and near Hurlet about 400 persons are constantly employed; and about 200 more are engaged in other works in the same vicinity. From the abundance of ironstone and coal diffused through the district, it is not improbable that iron-works on a very extensive scale may be ultimately established here, and give a fresh impetus to the enterprising genius of the inhabitants. The annual value of real property in Paisley is £132,829, whereof £66,941 are for the Abbey parish, which completely encircles, and includes part of, the town.

The principal modern mansions in the Abbey parish are, Johnstone Castle, the residence of Ludovic Houston, Esq., a spacious and elegant castellated mansion, in a richly-wooded demesne forming one of the chief ornaments of the county; Househill, a handsome residence, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Levern near its confluence with the river Cart; and Ralston House, built by the late William Orr, Esq. Hawkhead House is an ancient structure, the property of the Earl of Glasgow. There are numerous other houses scattered over the parish, inhabited by opulent families, and surrounded with grounds tastefully embellished; and in the immediate vicinity of the town are many pleasing villas, erected by persons retired from business.

Paisley is the seat of a presbytery established in 1590, and until 1834 having jurisdiction over all the county, except Eaglesham and Cathcart: in 1834 the presbytery of Greenock was formed, chiefly out of that of Paisley. The county is in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the incumbent of the *Old* or *Abbey* parish, the population of which is 28,246, is £376, with

a manse, a comfortable residence, erected in 1824, and a glebe valued at £67 per annum. A second minister was in 1641 appointed as a colleague to the incumbent, who at that time gave five chalders out of his own income for his support; and this allowance, having been subsequently augmented, produces to the minister of the second charge a stipend of £363, but without either manse or glebe. The church of this parish is part of the Abbey church, which was fitted up for the purpose, and will be more minutely described hereafter. The increase of the population early rendered the erection of an additional church indispensable; and in 1736, a church afterwards called the *Low Church* having been completed, the burgh was erected into a separate parish by the Lords Commissioners, and a charter was obtained from Lord Dundonald, granting to the magistrates permission to build other churches within its limits, of which he conceded to them the patronage. In 1756, a church was erected on the eminence called Oakshaw Head, and, from its situation, was called the *High Church.* About twenty-five years afterwards, a third church was built in the burgh parish, to accommodate the rapidly-augmenting population, and, from its relative position between the other two, obtained the appellation of the *Middle Church.* After its erection, the parish was, by an act of the Court of Teinds in 1781, divided into three parishes, called the Low Church, the High Church, and the Middle Church parishes. The population of these parishes respectively is 7080, 14,798, and 10,363; and the stipends of the incumbents are £300 per annum each, paid out of the common property of the corporation, who are patrons of the livings. A new church was built by the corporation in the *Low Church* parish, and dedicated to St. George, in 1819, by which an increase of 600 sittings was obtained, being the difference between the number of seats in the Low church and in this, to which the incumbent of that parish was transferred; and after its erection the original Low church was no longer appropriated as a place of public worship.

The still increasing population requiring further accommodation, a Gaelic church and six chapels were at different times erected. The *Gaelic* church was built in 1793, for the use of the Highlanders in the town of Paisley and the vicinity; and to each of the chapels was for a time annexed a quoad sacra district. Of the six chapels or churches, that of Johnstone was erected in 1792, the church at Levern in 1835, and that of Elderslie in 1840; and in the burgh, the North church, the Martyrs, and the South church, were completed. The *South* quoad sacra parish was partly in the Abbey parish and partly in the parish of Low Church, and was about half a mile in length and a quarter in breadth, having a population of 3135, wholly in the town: the church, built in 1835-6, at a cost of £2129, contains 972 sittings. The *North* quoad sacra parish was separated from the Middle parish in 1834; it was in extent about one square mile, and wholly a town parish, having a population of 2876. The church was built in 1833-4, at a cost of £1700, raised by means of collections and subscriptions, aided by a grant of £300 from the General Assembly; it contains nearly 1000 sittings. The quoad sacra parish of *Martyrs* was separated from High Church parish in 1836, and extended over about twenty acres, its greatest length being about 400 yards, and its greatest breadth 220; this was also quite a town district, and had a population of 3471. The church was built in 1835, at an expense of £2120, raised chiefly by subscription, and contains 1200 sittings. There are several elegant and costly erections connected with the Free Church, and other places of worship for the United Presbyterian Church; also an episcopal chapel; places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, Reformed Presbyterians, Baptists, and others; and a Roman Catholic chapel. A home mission has been established, and is supported by subscription: under its direction, three licentiates of the church are appointed to preach in the most populous parts of the town and neighbourhood. There are two Sabbath-school Societies, one of which is maintained by members of the Established Church, and the other by the different denominations of Evangelical dissenters.

The grammar school, of which the corporation are trustees, had an endowment in land, with certain altarages, and revenues of chaplainships in the church of the monastery, given to the magistrates of the burgh for its foundation; but most of these endowments have been lost, and the rector receives only £17 per annum, with a school and dwelling-house from the corporation, by whom he is appointed, in addition to the fees. A school for commercial instruction is also partly maintained by the corporation, who pay the master a salary of £8. 6. 8., with a house. There are in the Abbey and burgh parishes about seventy schools, the masters of which, with some few exceptions, are supported exclusively by the fees: the master of a school at Seedhill has a schoolroom and dwelling-house, and £5 per annum bequeathed by Mr. Park about fifty years since for the instruction of children. Schools were lately established in the Abbey parish by the heritors, who assessed themselves for the maintenance of three teachers, and a school has been erected in the New Town with funds bequeathed for that purpose by the family of Corse, of Greenlaw. The parishes within the burgh obtained a grant of £700 from government for the erection of schools, with which, together with additions by the inhabitants, three new schools were built; and a salary of £15 per annum was guaranteed to each of the masters: in these schools are about 700 pupils. A charity-school, founded in the town by Mrs. Margaret Hutchinson, has been additionally endowed with £500 bequeathed by the late Walter Carswell, Esq.; and a commodious schoolroom has been built, in which are about 250 scholars. An infant school has been erected in the New Town, by subscription, on a site given by James Kibble, Esq., of Greenlaw; it is attended by eighty children. Of the other schools, one at Johnstone is supported by subscription of the inhabitants of that place. The whole number of scholars in the Abbey and town parishes was returned in 1834 as amounting to 4876; and since that period it has considerably increased. The poor have the interest of various bequests amounting together to £700. The Town's hospital was built in 1752, and an addition has been made to it for the reception of lunatics; it is under the control of fifteen directors chosen annually, and is visited daily by an experienced surgeon. Inmates who are capable of work are employed in some useful pursuit; and the children are duly instructed by the master, who takes them all with him to church twice every Sunday. The number of inmates in a late year was 220, and the ex-

pense of their maintenance, £1347. There are six incorporated societies of trades, and numerous friendly and benefit societies, that distribute largely among their members when in need of help. A dispensary was erected by subscription in 1786, and a house of recovery subsequently added; they are under the direction of a committee of subscribers, and a house-surgeon and apothecary, and are visited by six medical practitioners in the town. The building is capable of receiving at once forty-five in-patients; and in the course of a late year not less than 463 were admitted, exclusively of patients who merely received medicines and advice: the total expenditure of the establishment for the year was £466. A savings' bank, called the Paisley Provident Bank, was established in 1815.

Of the ancient MONASTERY of this place, a venerable cruciform structure in the decorated English style of architecture, the chief remains are the nave of the church, which is now the Abbey parish church, and a portion of the north transept, and of the cloisters, with St. Mirin's chapel. The western entrance is divided into three compartments by panelled and niched buttresses, terminating in conical pinnacles of recent addition and incongruous character. In the centre is a richly-moulded and deeply-recessed archway of Norman character, supported on each side by a series of fifteen slender clustered shafts. Above the doorway are two handsome windows of three lights, the upper part filled with geometrical tracery; and these are surmounted by one large window of five trefoil-headed lights, with flowing tracery of elaborate design in the upper part. The fine nave, ninety-three feet in length and thirty-three feet in breadth, is separated from the aisles by ranges of massive clustered columns with plainly-moulded capitals, sustaining the arches of the triforium, which are of circular form, richly moulded, and subdivided by a central mullion into two pointed arches headed in cinquefoil. The nave is lighted by a series of twelve clerestory windows on either side, each window of two lights, headed with elegant tracery. Its original groined roof, embellished with sculptured bosses at the intersection of the arches, has been concealed by the insertion of a coved ceiling, which detracts greatly from the grandeur of effect produced by the arrangement and style of the interior. The aisles are lighted by handsome windows of the decorated style, divided into two, three, and in some instances four lights, and enriched with tracery of various kinds; and in some parts the groined roof, in the same style as that of the nave, is still preserved. That portion of the transept which is remaining has a spacious and elegant window of two lights, with flowing tracery of beautiful design. Of the choir, a few feet of the walls remain above the foundation; and the bases of the massive clustered pillars that supported the tower are to be seen. The cloisters appear to have inclosed a quadrangular area of about sixty feet, from which is an entrance to the chapel of St. Mirin on the east side. St. Mirin's chapel is about forty-eight feet in length and twenty-four feet in breadth, with a lofty and finely-groined roof. At its east end is a large window of four lights headed with trefoil, but now blocked up; beneath which is a cluster of sculptured figures in bold relief. In its south wall is a niche in which a piscina is placed; and in the north wall are two spacious arches, built up. Under the elevated portion of the pavement at the east end is a vault forming the place of sepulture of the Abercorn family. Nearly in the centre of the floor of the chapel is the altar-tomb of Queen Bleary, which was found in the area of the cloisters in a mutilated state, and, being re-constructed, was placed here under the direction of the late Dr. Boog. The sides and ends of this monument are divided into compartments, ornamented with sculptured figures of ecclesiastics, armorial shields, and other devices in bold relief; and on the slab is the figure of a female in a recumbent posture, with the head resting on a cushion, under a rich canopy, and the hands folded as in the attitude of prayer. Various conjectures have been made respecting the person to whose memory the monument was raised; but nothing satisfactory has been established. The chapel, from its extraordinary reverberation of sound, has obtained the appellation of the "sounding aisle". Within what was formerly the choir of the monastery, and in the adjoining cemetery, are numerous gravestones, and monumental inscriptions: Walter, the great steward, and his wife, and the queens of Robert II. and Robert III., were interred in the Abbey church.

There are some remains of the ancient residence of the Abercorn and Dundonald families, let out in different tenements. Three miles south-eastward of the town are the shattered ruins of Cruickston Castle, the resort of Mary, Queen of Scots; and about two miles to the south of Cruickston are the remains of the tower of Stewarts-Raiss, seated on the bank of the river Levern. Near the Braes of Gleniffer, by which it is overlooked, is the tower of Stanley Castle, rising to the height of forty feet, and crowned with a boldly-projecting battlement supported by corbels; it is still in good preservation, and forms an interesting feature in the landscape. Hawkhead House, already mentioned, one of the seats of the Earl of Glasgow, is an irregular quadrangular edifice, with a strong tower, round which additional buildings have been erected; the grounds are finely laid out with avenues of trees forming an approach to the castle, and are deeply embosomed in woods. Blackwall House, situated on the banks of the river Cart, was a mansion of great strength, but is now a ruin; and Cardonald, a spacious castellated mansion, formerly the seat of Lord Blantyre, is let out in tenements. Near the village of Elderslie is a house in which it is said the renowned Sir William Wallace was born; and near it is a tree called "Wallace's Oak", from its having afforded shelter and concealment to that hero and his friends, when pursued by a hostile force of superior strength. About two miles and a half eastward of the town is a saline spring called Candren Well, on the properties of which a treatise was written by the late Dr. Lyall, a native of Paisley. Among other natives may be enumerated, Andrew Knox, a relative of the Reformer, who was ordained as minister of this parish, and was afterwards bishop of Raphoe; Patrick Adamson, archbishop of St. Andrew's; Thomas Smeton, principal of the college of Glasgow; Robert Boyd, successively principal of the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; Alexander Dunlop, father of the principal of that name; Robert Millar, author of the *Propagation of Christianity*, and other treatises of merit; John Witherspoon, president of the college of New Jersey, and an eminent divine; Robert Findlay, professor of theology in the college of Glasgow; Robert Tannahill, the lyric poet; Alexander

Wilson, the American ornithologist; Dr. Robert Watt, author of the *Bibliotheca Britannica;* John Henning, a distinguished modeller; the gifted Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh; and William Motherwell, the poet, latterly editor of the *Glasgow Courier.*

PALNACKIE, a village and sea-port, in the parish of BUITTLE, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 6 miles (S. E.) from Castle-Douglas; containing 200 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Urr, which is navigable from its influx into the Solway Firth up to the village, for vessels not drawing more than seventeen feet water at spring, and twelve feet at neap, tides; and from the village up to Dalbeattie, for vessels of smaller burthen. The port appears to have grown into consideration with the increase of Castle-Douglas, of which it is the chief shipping-place; and at present carries on a good trade in coal, lime, timber, slate, and various kinds of merchandise, and in fat-cattle, sheep, and other agricultural produce, with Glasgow and Irvine; with Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Workington, in the north of England; and also with North America. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is twenty, of the aggregate burthen of 1303 tons, and navigated by seventy-five men. A custom-house officer is stationed here; and all vessels in the coasting-trade are cleared at the port both inward and outward. There is no regular harbour; but on one side of the creek a quay of wood has been constructed, at which six vessels can land or take in their cargoes at one time; and if it were extended along the bank of the river, and also on the opposite side of the creek, abundant accommodation would be provided for a very considerable number of vessels. No harbour-dues are exacted; but one farthing per ton is levied for the purpose of maintaining the quay in repair. About 11,000 quarters of grain, 125 tons of meal, 700 tons of potatoes, 3800 tons of timber, planks, and bark, and about 8000 head of fat-cattle and sheep, are annually shipped from the port. A mail passes daily from Castle-Douglas through the village to Dalbeattie, and returns in the evening; and great facility of communication and conveyance is afforded by steam-packets.

PANBRIDE, a parish, in the county of FORFAR; containing, with the villages or hamlets of East Haven, Gallowlaw, Muirdrum, and West Haven, 1380 inhabitants, of whom 134 are in the village of Panbride, and 75 in Newtown of Panbride, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Arbroath. This place derived its name, in the Celtic language signifying "the town of St. Bride", probably from the dedication of its church to that saint. The parish is rather more than five miles in length, and full two miles in breadth; it is bounded on the south by the sea, and comprises 5400 acres, of which 4100 are arable, 600 woodland and plantations, and 700 natural pasture and moorland. The surface is generally level, and rises by a gentle elevation towards the north-west to about 500 feet; the shore is flat, and interspersed with rocks, and towards the water's edge gravelly, and abounding with pebbles, some of which are found of a very handsome kind, resembling agate. A considerable portion of the land appears to have been anciently covered by the sea; and in several parts of the coast are evident traces of the waters having retreated. There is no river of any importance; but two small rivulets intersect the lands, and unite their streams about a mile before they fall into the sea: in some parts of their course they flow past rocky banks, which rise perpendicularly to the height of fifty feet. In this parish the SOIL is various: towards the coast it is light and sandy; in some places, a rich loam; towards the centre, clayey; and in other parts, inclining to a sterile moor. The crops are, grain of all kinds, turnips, and potatoes. The system of agriculture is in a very improved state; the lands have been drained, and inclosed partly with stone dykes and partly with hedges of thorn, which are kept in excellent order. The farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged; and all the more recent improvements in the construction of implements have been adopted. Due attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, generally of the common breed; but no sheep are bred, except for domestic uses.

The woods and plantations, which consist of the ordinary forest-trees, and of Scotch fir, are well managed, and in a flourishing condition. The substrata are, sandstone of soft texture, intermixed with large masses of limestone of great compactness; and, in some parts, freestone of excellent quality for building purposes: the freestone, which is of good colour, is extensively quarried; but the limestone is neither of good quality nor in sufficient quantities to remunerate the expense of working it. Panmure House, the seat of Lord Panmure, sole proprietor of the parish, is a spacious and handsome mansion, situated on an eminence in the north-western part of the parish, in a demesne richly embellished with woods and plantations, and commanding some beautiful views. At a short distance are the remains of the castle of Panmure, consisting chiefly of the foundations, and some of the vaults of that ancient structure, which was long the residence of the Earls of Panmure, whose ancestor, Galfred de Maule, obtained from Edgar, King of Scotland, a grant of these lands in the year 1072. A lucrative fishery is carried on by the inhabitants of East and West Haven. The fish generally taken are cod, haddock, lobsters, and crabs; the cod and haddocks are in great abundance, and considerable quantities of both are salted and dried for exportation. The fresh fish find a ready market at Dundee. The lobsters are caught from February to the end of May; and great numbers are sent to the London market, preserved alive during the passage in wells so constructed as to admit the sea-water to pass through them freely. Three boats at each of these places are employed in the fishery; and there are four vessels for general trade, varying from forty to sixty tons' burthen, belonging to the parish. The Dundee and Arbroath road and railway afford great facilities of intercourse. About 100 persons in the parish are employed in hand-loom weaving, and there is a bleachfield which occupies thirty persons. The annual value of real property in Panbride is £4572.

It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Arbroath, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £231. 1. 11., with a manse, and the glebe is valued at £10 per annum. The church is a very ancient, and was originally a cruciform, structure: by the removal of the transepts, and other alterations, its external character has been destroyed, but the interior of what remains is neatly fitted up, with a handsome gallery in the east end for the Panmure family. It was repaired in 1775, and is adapted for a congregation of 600 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship at West Haven. The

parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34. 4., the fees, and an excellent house and large garden. A Sabbath school is kept; and there is a parochial library, containing volumes chiefly on religious subjects. The ancestors of Hector Boetius were for several generations owners of property at Panbride; and that eminent historian is supposed to have been born here. James Traill, Bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland, who died in 1783, was also a native of this parish, of which his father was minister; and his grandson, the Rev. David Traill, D.D., is now incumbent.

PAPA, an isle, in the parish of Bressay, Burra, and Quarff, county of Shetland; containing 21 inhabitants. This is a small isle, lying in Scalloway bay, a short distance north-east of Oxna, and north-west of Burra about one mile.

PAPA, LITTLE, an island, in the parish of Sandsting and Aithsting, county of Shetland; containing 11 inhabitants. It lies in St. Magnus' bay, near the island of Vementry, and is a small place, having two families, and appropriated to the pasturage of cattle and sheep.

PAPA-STOUR, an island, in the parish of Walls and Sandness, county of Shetland; containing 382 inhabitants. This island lies at the entrance of St. Magnus' bay, about a mile west of the main land of the parish, and is about two miles in length and one in breadth. The surface is flat, and the soil sandy; excellent crops of oats, barley, and potatoes are often produced, and the pasturage is exceedingly rich. There are numerous voes, or small harbours, which afford safe anchorage for fishing-boats; and from the convenience of the beach, buildings have been erected for drying fish, a branch of trade extensively carried on here. The elevated grounds are irregular-shaped ridges, with roundish summits; and in almost every part of the coast are marks of the devastation of the Western Ocean in the form of stupendous cliffs and deep excavations. On the coast are also numbers of isolated rocks, one of which is called the Lady's Rock; and there is a very remarkable cave called Christie's Hole, into which the tide flows: here boats' crews attack the seals at certain seasons, well armed with thick clubs, and provided with lights. The inlet of Hanna Voe, though of difficult access, is a secure harbour for vessels. Divine service is performed in the church of Papa, by the minister of the parish, every fortnight, when Papa Sound is passable: on those alternate Sundays upon which the minister is absent, the schoolmaster supported here by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge acts as a kind of pastor. The church was built in 1806.

PAPA-STRONSAY, an isle, in the parish of St. Peter, Stronsay, county of Orkney; containing 28 inhabitants. This is a small isle, near the island of Stronsay, and at the mouth of a sound to which it gives name; its circumference is about three miles, and it is pleasant, remarkably fertile, and produces excellent crops. There were anciently two chapels, one dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the other to St. Bride, between the ruins of which is an eminence called Earl's Knoll, on which are vestiges of buildings and graves.

PAPA-WESTRAY, an isle, in the parish of Westray, North Isles of the county of Orkney; containing 340 inhabitants. This isle lies about three miles north-east of Westray, and is about four miles long and one broad, having a very fertile soil, and remarkable for the excellence both of its arable and pasture land. Its surface for the most part rises gently towards the middle, and terminates on the north in the well-known Mull of Papa, a bold and lofty headland, where there is a cave, deemed one of the greatest natural curiosities in the Orkneys. The interior of this cave presents the appearance of an immense amphitheatre: the roof, upwards of seventy feet in height, is like a regularly built arch; the beds of rock on every side rise one above another in the form of steps of stairs, and the ground is smooth and even. The entrance is about fifty feet in width; the breadth of the middle part is about sixty, and of the farthest part of the interior forty-eight feet. In the southern extremity of the island is a beautiful fresh-water lake, which extends nearly across it from one side to the other; and in one part of this lake is an islet, containing the ruins of a chapel said to have been dedicated to a female saint named Tredwall. The island belongs almost exclusively to one proprietor, who, with his family, constantly resides upon it. Kelp in considerable quantity is manufactured by the population.

PAPLAY, Isles of Orkney.—See Holm.

PARKHEAD, a village, in the parish of Barony, suburbs of the city of Glasgow, county of Lanark, 1 mile (E.) from Glasgow; containing 1150 inhabitants. This populous village is situated on the Clyde river, in the vicinity of the Glasgow water-works, and in a district abounding in coal and iron mines, in which a large part of the population is employed. Hand-loom weaving is carried on, and there are other branches of manufacture. The water-works here were erected in 1806; the water of the river is filtered through sand-banks, and then conveyed to the city.

PARTICK, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Govan, Lower ward of the county of Lanark; containing 3628 inhabitants. This place was separated under an act of the General Assembly from the parish of Govan, and erected into a distinct ecclesiastical district. It is a romantic suburb of Glasgow, about two miles west-north-west of the city, and is the seat of several public works. Within its limits are the flour-mills and granaries belonging to the incorporation of bakers, the lands attached to which they received as a grant from the regent Murray, after the battle of Langside, as a reward for having liberally supplied his army with bread while quartered in the neighbourhood. The village of Partick extends into Barony parish, and contains, in the whole, 2747 inhabitants; it is seated on the banks of the Kelvin, and a short distance northward of the river Clyde. The lands adjacent to it were given by David I. to the see of Glasgow; and the Hutchesons, founders of the hospital in Glasgow which bears their name, possessed a mansion in the village that had at one time been the country residence of the archbishops of Glasgow. Partick is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the stipend of the minister is £130, arising from seat-rents and collections; the church contains 516 sittings, and the patronage is in the subscribers and managers. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and the Free Church.

PARTON, a parish, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 7 miles (N. W.) from Castle-Douglas; containing 808 inhabitants, of whom 40 are in the village of Parton, and 38 in that of Corsock. This parish,

which is situated nearly in the centre of the stewartry, takes its name from a Gaelic term signifying "the Hill Top". On the east runs the river Urr, which separates it from the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham; on the north-west, the river Ken; and on the south-west the river Dee. It is almost seven miles in extreme length and about five miles in breadth, comprising nearly 17,000 acres, of which about 9190 are arable and pasture, 1400 woodland and plantations, and the remainder uncultivated waste. The surface towards the north is diversified with hills, but of no great elevation; the most considerable are Mochrum Fell and Cruckie Height, commanding a fine view of the vales of the Ken and the Dee, which rivers, uniting about half a mile above the village of Parton, flow together under the name of the latter into the Solway Firth. There are several lakes, of which the principal are those of Corsock, Lurky, and Falbey; but they are not of sufficient importance to require description. The SOIL on the arable lands is light and sandy, and the chief crops are oats, barley, and potatoes, of which last large quantities are raised; the farms are of moderate extent, and the lands inclosed with stone dykes. Numbers of sheep and cattle, generally of the native breeds, are pastured in the hills; and the mosses afford an ample supply of peat for fuel. A slate-quarry has been many years in operation, producing slates of good quality for roofing; but since the reduction of the duty on English slates it has been less extensively wrought. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5210.

In this parish the principal seats are Parton House, Corsock, and Nether Corsock, all of them handsome modern mansions finely situated. The villages of Parton and Corsock, though inconsiderable, are neatly built; and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. There is a post-office under that of Castle-Douglas; and facility of communication is afforded by good roads, of which those from Castle-Douglas and Dumfries to New Galloway pass through the parish. Ecclesiastically, this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £231. 6. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patroness, Miss Glendonwyn. Parton church, situated on the bank of the Dee, is a neat structure erected in 1834; and part of the old church, of which about one-half is still remaining, has been converted into a burial-place for the families of Glendonwyn and Maxwell. A chapel has been erected on the bank of the Urr; the minister derives his income from the seat-rents and an annual donation from Mr. Fletcher of Corsock. There are two parochial schools, the masters of which have respectively salaries of £31. 6. 6. and £20, but without either house or garden; the fees of the one average £16, and of the other £8. Near the church is an artificial mount, surrounded by a deep ditch; and about half a mile to the north of it is a larger, of similar character, about 200 yards in circumference at the base; not far from which are some Druidical remains. There are also some cairns, and at Corsock the remains of an ancient castle.

PATHHEAD, a village, in the parish of NEW CUMNOCK, district of KYLE, county of AYR; containing 325 inhabitants. This is an agricultural village, not far distant from Afton-Bridgend, Castle, and Mansfield, also in the parish. It contains a Free church.

PATHHEAD, a village, in the parish of CRICHTON, county of EDINBURGH, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Dalkeith; containing 843 inhabitants. This is a neat village, situated on the high road from Dalkeith to Fala, and is of a remarkably cheerful appearance, on which account, and from the beautiful scenery in the vicinity, it is a favourite summer retreat. The principal street is broad and well built, and in the neighbourhood are several elegant residences. At the foot of the village is a handsome bridge over the Tyne water, lately erected on the Ford property, under the direction of Sir John Dalrymple; it consists of five arches, eighty feet high, and fifty feet in span, and crosses the beautiful vale between Ford and the finely-wooded grounds of Preston Hall and Oxenford. A post-office has two arrivals and despatches daily. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries of the district. In the village is a Free church, and near it is another place of worship for dissenters: there are also two or three schools, one of them an infants' school under the patronage of Mrs. Burn Callender, of Preston Hall.

PATHHEAD, a town, in the parish of DYSART, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE; embracing Hawkley-Muir, St. Clairtown, and Dunnikier; and containing about 5000 inhabitants. This place, which stands on the shores of the Firth of Forth, is bounded on the north-east by Easter and Wester Gallaton; it is contiguous to Kirkcaldy on the south-west, and is distant about three-quarters of a mile from Dysart, the village that gives name to the parish. As there are three places known by the name of Pathhead, and confusion often arises in the post-office arrangements, it has been contemplated to change the name of this town into either Dunraven or Dunniclair. The old mansion-house of Dunnikier, at the *head* of the *Path*, close to Kirkcaldy, forms an interesting object, and is in a good state of repair. But what attracts the stranger is the old castle of Ravenscraig, built on a bold projecting rock on the shore: there is not a more picturesque ruin on the whole coast of Fife, and it has for many years been a favourite subject with Scottish painters. This castle was given by James III. to William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, when he resigned the title of Orkney: at present it is in the possession of the Earl of Rosslyn. It has not been occupied, since it was made a temporary domicile by a party of soldiers during the usurpation of Cromwell.

The chief part of the population are sailors and weavers. During the continental war, as many as thirty persons in the course of one week left to join the navy: few returned, but a sprinkling of the men who served in the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar yet remain. Still, the majority are weavers; and in order to evince the trade, the manufacturers some years ago met, and after calculation came to the conclusion that the trade in ticks, linens, and dowlas, and other lighter fabrics that are sent to the colonies, involved an expenditure of not less than £108,000 per annum. Great facility of communication is afforded by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The Original Seceders have long had a place of worship here, and there is an unendowed chapel in connexion with the Established Church, having a massive tower which forms a pleasing object in the landscape. A Free church has been built since the Disruption of 1843; it has a pavilion roof,

and is seated for 830 persons. There are two unendowed schools, at both of which the attendance is good; also the Philps Institution, where 150 children are educated free of expense, with books and clothes provided gratis in addition.

PATIEMUIR, a village, in the parish and district of DUNFERMLINE, county of FIFE, 2 miles from Dunfermline; containing 131 inhabitants. This village, which is situated in the southern part of the parish, is small, and chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the various works in its vicinity, and in agriculture.

PATNA, a village, in the parish of STRAITON, district of CARRICK, in the county of AYR, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from the village of Straiton; containing 231 inhabitants. This village, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Doon, and has been wholly rebuilt within the last century, appears to have arisen from the opening of collieries and lime-quarries in its immediate neighbourhood. It consists partly of several neat and well-built houses inhabited by persons engaged in the various trades requisite for the wants of this portion of the very extensive parish in which it is situated, and partly of numerous cottages for those employed in the collieries and quarries. In these about forty persons are constantly occupied; and the average annual produce of the pits and quarries is estimated at £1200. The coal occurs in seams of different quality, varying in thickness from three and a half to about eight feet. The old road leading to the village, having become impassable, has been abandoned, and a more convenient road formed; but a still shorter road is highly requisite for the greater facility of conveying the produce of the lime and coal works to various parts of the parish. Coal, which may be purchased at Patna for three shillings and sixpence per ton, cannot be delivered in the village of Straiton for less than eight shillings. A chapel, in connexion with the Established Church, was erected by subscription for the accommodation of the inhabitants of this distant portion of the parish, on a spot of ground given for that purpose, in 1836, by Mrs. Leslie Cumming. The building is substantial; it is adapted for a congregation of 340 persons, and has a gallery in front. The United Presbyterian Synod have a place of worship. A school affords instruction to sixty children; the proprietor of the estate grants the master a salary of £11 per annum, with a house and garden, in addition to the fees, which average £25. About thirty-five children also attend a Sabbath school.

PAXTON, a village, in the parish of HUTTON, county of BERWICK, 4½ miles (W.) from Berwick; containing 284 inhabitants. This is a pleasant little village in the eastern quarter of the parish, and on the west bank of the Tweed, which is crossed by a handsome suspension-bridge, called Union bridge, near Paxton, and a short distance below the English village of Horncliff. This bridge has been of great advantage to Berwickshire in the introduction of coal and lime; and before September 1840, when a splendid bridge was built at Norham into Ladykirk parish, the Union bridge was the only connexion of the two sides of the Tweed between Berwick and Coldstream. On the estate of Paxton is a manufactory for bricks and tiles, where large quantities of the latter are made for drainage. Paxton House, beautifully seated on the bank of the river, is a spacious mansion in the Grecian style, after a design by the architect Adam; it is built of red sandstone, and contains some very fine apartments, and a picture-gallery. In the village is a school, for which a house and a dwelling for the master were built by a late proprietor of the Paxton estate; and there is also a small library.

PEATIE, a hamlet, in the parish of KETTINS, county of FORFAR, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Cupar-Angus; containing 53 inhabitants. This is a small place situated in the south-west part of the parish. A chapel which formerly existed here has been demolished.

PEEBLES, a royal burgh, a market-town, and parish, in the county of PEEBLES, of which it is the chief place; containing 2632 inhabitants, of whom 1898 are in the burgh, 21 miles (S.) from Edinburgh. This place is of great antiquity, and bears evident indications of having been once of much more importance and of much larger extent than it is at present.

Burgh Seal.

In 1151, Ingelram, who was rector of the church, and archdeacon of Glasgow, was made chancellor of Scotland by David I., and in 1164 promoted to the see of Glasgow. At a very early period, from its proximity to the royal forests, Peebles was the frequent resort of the Scottish kings, and the favourite residence of Alexander III., who founded a monastery for Red Friars, and built and endowed the church of the Holy Cross. During the invasion of Scotland by Edward I. of England, the bailie and burgesses of Peebles, which appears to have been made a burgh, though at what time or by what charter is not precisely known, swore fealty to the English monarch at Berwick in 1296. In 1304 the burgh, as then constituted, was granted by that king to Aymer de Valence; and in 1367 David II. conferred a charter, bestowing on the inhabitants all the privileges of a royal burgh, in acknowledgment of their loyalty in having contributed to his ransom when taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Neville's Cross. The town was frequently plundered by the English, and in 1545 was reduced to ashes by the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, in revenge for the defeat sustained by the English in a battle with the Scots under the command of the Earl of Angus. During the usurpation of Cromwell, the town was occupied by his troops while besieging the castle of Neidpath, the stronghold of the Frazers, sheriffs of the county; on which occasion the church of St. Andrew was appropriated as a stable for the horses of the soldiers. In the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, the inhabitants strictly maintained their loyalty; and during the war with France, when the country was threatened with invasion, the county raised a corps of infantry and two troops of cavalry, consisting together of 820 men, well accoutred and well officered, for the protection of their native land.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Tweed, and at the mouth of the stream called the Peebles or Eddlestone water, which here falls into that river. The older portion of it is on the west, and the more modern portion, called the New Town, on the east, side of the Peebles water, over which are two bridges affording a communication between them. Across the

Tweed, at the west end of the New Town, is a bridge supposed to have been erected at different periods, and which, forming but an indifferent means of communication, was widened and remodelled under the provisions of an act of parliament, in the year 1834: it adds considerably to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. A little below the town is a handsome iron bridge for foot passengers, erected about thirty or forty years since by Sir John Hay, to connect portions of his grounds. The streets have been modernised, and are gradually improving in appearance by the erection of handsome new houses as the old buildings are removed or fall into decay; but the place is not increasing in extent. It is amply supplied with water, and lighted with gas by the corporation. The chief trade carried on here is the woollen manufacture, which has been established several years, and affords occupation to a number of persons: the making of stockings is carried on upon a small scale, and the weaving of cotton for the Glasgow houses gives employment to a few individuals, who work at their own dwellings. Branches of the British Linen Company and the City of Glasgow Bank have been founded. The market, which is toll-free, after having been some years discontinued, has been revived, and is held weekly on Tuesday; it is well supplied with grain and other articles of merchandise. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in January, the first Tuesday in March, the second Wednesday in May, the Tuesday after the 18th of July, the Tuesday before the 24th of August, the Tuesday before the 12th of September, the second Tuesday in October, and the Tuesday before the 12th of December, for cattle, sheep, wool, various kinds of wares, and for the hiring of servants.

This burgh, under a charter of James VI., confirming all previous grants, is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild and treasurer, and a council of twelve burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk and subordinate officers. The provost and bailies are elected by the council, and have the appointment of the other officers of the corporation, except the treasurer and town-clerk, who are also appointed by the council. The provost is a justice of the peace by virtue of his office, and the magistrates hold courts, as occasion requires, for the determination of civil pleas, and for the trial of cases of misdemeanor, in which the town-clerk acts as assessor. Peebles was formerly joined with Selkirk, Linlithgow, and Lanark, in returning a member to the imperial parliament, and the right of election was vested in the burgesses; but since the passing of the Reform act, it has had the privilege of voting only in the election of a member for the county. The town-house is a neat edifice, in the centre of the High-street of the New Town; and the County Buildings, at the west end of the street, erected about 1843, form a handsome structure, for the convenience of the sheriff courts, and other meetings connected with the administration of the county business. Attached to the County Buildings is a prison, fitted up in the most approved manner.

The PARISH is about ten miles in length from north to south, and six miles in breadth from east to west; comprising 18,200 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 1500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Its surface is diversified with numerous hills of small elevation, and with some fine tracts of level land along the banks of the rivers. Towards the north the hills are covered with heath, and abound with moor game; but in the other parts the hills are clothed with verdure. The scenery is finely enriched by the plantations which have been formed on many of the lands, and which are in a flourishing condition. Of the streams, the Tweed pursues its pleasing course for more than five miles through the parish, which it divides into two nearly equal parts: soon after entering the parish it expands into a fine sheet of water, augmented by the Lyne; and in its progress it receives also the waters of the Manor, the Eddlestone, the small burn of Haystone, &c. The streams abound with trout of excellent quality, of which large numbers are taken during the season; and salmon are also found in the Tweed, but not of any great size, nor in any great quantity. The soil is mostly light, but tolerably fertile: the crops are oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes: the system of agriculture is advanced, and the rotation plan of husbandry pursued. Considerable progress has been made in draining and inclosing the lands; the farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of implements have been adopted. Great attention is also paid to the rearing of cattle, and to the improvement of the breeds: the cattle, of which about 300 are pastured, are chiefly of the Teeswater breed; and 8000 sheep of the Cheviot breed are fed on the pastures. The substratum is chiefly greywacke, of which abundance is found in the hills; it is of a fine texture, and has been quarried for building and other purposes. Transition limestone occurs in some parts of the parish, and a quarry was opened; but the quality of the stone was very inferior, and from the high price of the coal for burning it into lime, the works were discontinued. King's Meadows, Venlaw, Rosetta, Langside, Minden Cottage, and Kerfield are all handsome residences beautifully situated. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,558.

It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Peebles, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Earl of Wemyss and March: the minister's stipend is £298. 3., with a manse, and the glebe is valued at £24 per annum. The church, a substantial edifice of stone, with a handsome spire, was erected in 1784, and is adapted for a congregation of 800 or 900 persons. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Episcopalians. Two schools are supported by the corporation; one of them a grammar school, the master of which has a good house for the accommodation of boarders, a salary of £10 per annum, and £16 from sixteen additional scholars, with the school fees; and the other an English school, the master of which has a salary of £38, and the fees, which average about £40 per annum. There is also a school in connexion with the Free Church; and the mistress of a school for young children has a salary of £10 per annum, paid by the corporation. The poor receive the interest of funded bequests amounting to £700; and there are two friendly societies. The tower of the ancient church of the Holy Cross is still remaining; and the market-cross, which was sold as building materials, was purchased, and erected in the pleasure-grounds of King's Meadows, by Sir John Hay, the proprietor of that estate. On the summit of Cademuir are some remains of a Roman camp; and on an eminence called Janet's Brae, about half a mile eastward of the

town, are remains of two other camps. The last Duke of Queensberry was born in this town, and was brought up in the castle of Neidpath, the family seat. Peebles is the birthplace of the enterprising Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh.

PEEBLESSHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, an inland county, in the southern part of Scotland, bounded on the north by Edinburghshire, on the east by Selkirkshire and Edinburghshire, on the south by the county of Dumfries, and on the west by Lanarkshire. It lies between 55° 24′ and 55° 50′ (N. Lat.) and 2° 45′ and 3° 23′ (W. Long.), and is thirty miles in length and twenty-two miles in extreme breadth; comprising an area of about 360 square miles, or 234,400 acres; 2275 houses, of which 2118 are inhabited; and containing a population of 10,499, of whom 5118 are males and 5381 females. This county takes the name of Peebles from its principal town, and the name of Tweeddale, the more ancient and descriptive, from its chief river, the Tweed, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, flowing in a winding course along an ample vale of great fertility and beauty. It appears to have been originally inhabited by the *Gadeni*, a British tribe, who maintained their independence against the attempts of the Romans to reduce them under their authority; and who, after the abdication of the Roman government, associated themselves with the Britons of Strathclyde, descendants of the ancient *Damnii*. During the frequent aggressions of the Picts they continued to retain their distinction as a people; and, secured by their extensive forests, they maintained their power against the invasion of the Saxons of the south, long after the conquest of the Picts by the Scottish kings, till they became identified with the emigrants from the coasts of Ireland, who, settling in the peninsula of Cantyre, were soon mingled with the native inhabitants.

Afterwards, a party of Anglo-Saxons, under Eadulph, who had settled in Lothian, established themselves in the valley of Eddlestone, where they obtained a permanent settlement, and built a town to which they gave the name of their chieftain; and from these are descended many of the most ancient families in the county. During the wars consequent on the disputed succession to the Scottish throne on the death of Alexander III., the county became subject to Edward I. of England; but being rescued from the English yoke by the valour and intrepidity of Sir William Douglas, it maintained its independence till it again submitted to the English after the battle of Neville's Cross. Upon the restoration of David II., however, its independence was finally secured. For many years this part of the country suffered from incursions during the border warfare; and many of its gentry who attended James IV. to the battle of Flodden Field, fell in that disastrous conflict. Prior to the abolition of episcopacy, the county formed part of the diocese of Glasgow; it has since been included in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and comprises the presbytery of Peebles, and fourteen parishes. For civil purposes the county was originally under the jurisdiction of two sheriffs, one of whom resided at Traquair, and the other at Peebles; but since the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, it has been under one sheriff only, by whom a sheriff-substitute is appointed, and who holds his several courts at Peebles, which is the shire town. Besides Peebles, the only royal burgh in the county, it contains Linton, a burgh of barony; the villages of Innerleithen, Carlops, Eddlestone, Skirling, and Broughton, and a few inconsiderable hamlets. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., it returns one member to the imperial parliament.

In general the SURFACE is hilly and mountainous, with intervening tracts of level and fertile land. The most mountainous district is on the south side of the Tweed, towards the source of which the hills are usually covered with verdure, but towards the confines of Selkirk are of bleak and barren aspect. Most of the hills in the other parts of the county are easy of ascent, and afford good pasturage for cattle and sheep; they are chiefly of conical form, and several of them are cultivated to a considerable height above the base. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Lyne, the Peebles or Eddlestone, and the Leithen. Of these the Tweed has its source in a spring in Tweedsmuir, towards the western extremity of the county, which has an elevation of 1500 feet above the level of the sea; it takes a winding course eastward between banks richly wooded, and, flowing through the most romantic parts of the county into that of Selkirk, ultimately falls into the German Ocean at Berwick. The Lyne has its source near the western extremity of the Pentland hills, on the northern confines of the county: taking a direction southward, it passes the village of Linton, to which it gives name, and, after a course of about fifteen miles, joins the Tweed about three miles above Peebles, the county town. The Peebles or Eddlestone water rises near the south-west boundary of Edinburghshire, and after a rapid course, in which it turns several mills, falls into the Tweed at Peebles. The Leithen water has its source in the north-east of the county; flows through the village of Innerleithen, to which it gives its name; and falls into the Tweed opposite to Traquair House. Of several smaller streams tributary to the Tweed, the Manor and the Quair are the principal; and the Megget water, flowing through the district of that name, falls into St. Mary's loch, in the county of Selkirk. There are some lakes, but none of sufficient importance to require particular notice, except the lake of Eddlestone, as being the source of the river South Esk, which flows into the North Esk at Dalkeith, in the county of Edinburgh.

Not more than 35,000 acres are arable, about 8000 meadow and pasture, and the remainder moorland, hill pasture, woodland, plantations, and waste. The soil on the level lands is chiefly a sandy loam, interspersed with tracts of richer loam resting on a gravelly bottom; on the skirts and acclivities of the hills, a loose friable earth, with a mixture of clay in some parts; and in other places, unprofitable moss and moor. The crops are barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, and a small quantity of wheat. In the level districts the farms have a larger proportion of arable land, and those in the hilly districts a larger proportion of pasture. The system of agriculture is in an improved state; the lower lands have been well drained, and are inclosed partly with fences of stone and Galloway dykes, but chiefly with hedges of thorn and ditches, and the plantations with mounds of earth. The farm houses and offices of the larger tenants are substantial and commodious, the former roofed with slate, and the latter with tiles. Lime is found only in the northern part of the county, and is but little employed in farming, for which purpose farm-dung and various composts are used. Few cattle are pastured, the hill

pastures being chiefly appropriated to sheep, of which more than 100,000 are reared; they are chiefly of the Cheviot breed, and great numbers are sent to the English markets. Though anciently abounding with timber, and celebrated as the resort of the Scottish kings for hunting in the forests, there are now scarcely more than twenty acres of natural wood in the county. Within the last thirty or forty years, however, extensive plantations have been every where made; many of the hills, formerly of barren aspect, are now crowned with thriving trees, and the banks of the rivers richly wooded. The plantations are of oak, ash, elm, beech, and Scotch, silver, and spruce firs; but of the firs the Scotch only, of which there are very large tracts, appears to thrive well.

In this county the principal substrata are whinstone and freestone, of which the former is by far the more abundant, and of which most of the houses are built: coal is found towards the north-east extremity of the county, but not under circumstances favourable to the working of it. At Stobo is a quarry of blue slate of fine quality, which is extensively wrought, and the produce sent to Edinburgh and other parts of the country. The seats are Traquair House, Cardrona, Kailzie, Cringletie, King's Meadows, Hallyards, Darnhall, Pirn, Scotstown, Romanno, the Whim, La Mancha, Stobo Castle, New Posso, Quarter, Polmood, Portmore, Callends, Castle-Craig, Cairnmuir, Mossfennan, Rachan, Broughton Place, the Glen, and various other residences. The chief manufactures are, those of carpets, serge, and coarse woollen-cloths, to a very limited extent; and the weaving of linen and cotton for the manufacturers of Glasgow. In general the population is pastoral and agricultural, and very little attention has been paid to any other pursuits, though the county possesses many requisites for the establishment of various branches of manufacture. Facility of communication is afforded by roads kept in good repair. The annual value of real property in the county is £74,810, of which £67,675 are returned for lands, £6247 for houses, £628 for quarries, and the rest for mines. Among the antiquities are the remains of numerous peel-houses, of which in some instances several are found within the limits of a single parish. There are considerable remains of baronial castles, the most important of which are those of Neidpath, Oliver Castle, Henderland, and Drochil; the sites of camps, chiefly of Danish origin, and of one thought to be Roman, near which a handsome vase of bronze was discovered; a few slight Druidical remains; and some tumuli. Stone coffins containing human bones have been found; also battle-axes and other military weapons; some Roman coins; and, near Cairnmuir, a chain of twisted gold with some gold-beads, supposed to have been worn by the Celtic chieftains. Remains exist of ancient religious houses; and other monuments of antiquity are noticed under the names of the several parishes in which they occur.

PENCAITLAND, a parish, in the county of Haddington; containing 1127 inhabitants, of whom 48 are in the village of Easter Pencaitland, and 171 in that of Wester Pencaitland, 4 miles (S. E.) from Tranent. This place derives its name, properly Pencaithlan, from its situation at the head of a narrow valley watered by the river Tyne. It is of very ancient date, and appears to have been granted by William the Lion to Everard de Pencaithlan, who gave the church, with the tithes and other property belonging to it, to the monks of Kelso, in whose possession it remained till a short time prior to the accession of Robert Bruce. The manor subsequently became the property of a younger branch of the Maxwell family, who granted the advowson and tithes to the monks of Dryburgh, who held them until the Reformation. Pencaitland parish is about four miles in length from east to west, and about three miles in breadth. It is in the most western part of the county, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Gladsmuir, on the east by that of Salton, and on the south and west by the parish of Ormiston. The surface rises on both sides from the banks of the Tyne (by which it is divided into two nearly equal portions) in a gentle acclivity till it attains a moderate degree of elevation; and is pleasingly diversified with fields in rich cultivation, and with meadows of luxuriant verdure. The river, here a very inconsiderable stream, flows silently along a narrow but highly picturesque valley in its progress towards the sea; and there are numerous springs, affording an ample supply of excellent water.

In general the soil is fertile, though not well adapted to green crops; and by good management it has been much improved: the whole number of acres in the parish is estimated at 4800, of which 4300 are under tillage, 200 in pasture, and 300 in woods and plantations. Crops are raised of wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips; the system of agriculture is in an advanced state, and the six-shift course of husbandry prevalent. The lands are well inclosed, and have been benefited by furrow-draining, which is extensively practised; the farm houses and offices are substantial and commodious, and on most of the farms are threshing-mills, several of them driven by steam-power, which is rapidly coming into use. About 1500 sheep are pastured, chiefly for the Edinburgh market. The woods and plantations are mostly on the lands of Winton and Fountainhall, and contain some trees of venerable growth. In this parish the substrata are limestone and coal, with some veins of freestone of excellent quality, which is quarried to a considerable extent for building and other purposes: the coalfield is part of the East Lothian range, which appears to terminate in this parish. The coal is found chiefly at a depth of about sixty feet, in seams varying from three feet to nearly five feet in thickness; below which, at a depth of nearly seventy feet, lies a vein of splint coal, from a foot and a half to three feet thick: three mines are wrought, affording employment to more than 200 persons. There is also a vein of carboniferous limestone, wrought with profit. The nearest market-towns are Haddington and Dalkeith, to which the agricultural produce of the parish is chiefly sent; and facility of communication with these and other places is maintained by good roads: that from Edinburgh to Dunse passes a little to the east of Easter Pencaitland. The annual value of real property in Pencaitland is £7396.

Winton House, the seat of the Earls of Winton until the estates were forfeited in 1715, and now the property of Lady Ruthven; and Fountainhall, belonging to Sir John Dick Lauder, Bart.; are both very ancient structures. The villages of Easter and Wester Pencaitland are separated from each other by the Tyne. The latter is of corresponding antiquity with the parish, and appears to have been formerly of more importance than it

is at present; it contains an ancient cross, and hence it is supposed that a market was formerly held. A proclamation inserted in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, in August 1699, authorized the holding of two fairs in this village, for the sale of horses, cattle, and sheep, and of linen and woollen cloths, on the 8th of June and 4th of October yearly, "free of customs for three years." The population of both places are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, and in small handicraft trades; but the inhabitants of the village of Newtown, also in the parish, almost exclusively in the collieries.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of Lady Ruthven: the stipend of the minister is £291, with a manse, a comfortable residence, and a glebe of six acres of good land, valued at £14 per annum. The church is a venerable structure, of which by far the larger portion was erected in 1631; the other portion of it, called the Pentcaitland aisle, is of much greater antiquity, and most probably part of the original church. It is situated nearly in the centre of the parish; and adjoining to it is an ancient building, known as the "College", probably from having been a seminary previous to the Reformation. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Pencaitland parochial school affords education to about seventy scholars; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees amount to £30 per annum. The schoolroom, which is ample and commodious, is situated in the village of Wester Pencaitland. A school at Easter Pencaitland was established by the late Mrs. Hamilton, for instructing girls in elementary learning and in needle-work. There is also a school in the village of Newtown, for the children of persons employed in the collieries, the master of which receives from Lady Ruthven and the lessee of the mines certain donations, in addition to the fees.

Sir John Lauder, Bart., Lord Fountainhall, an eminent lawyer and statesman, who took his title as a lord of session and justiciary from lands in this parish, was the author of *Fountainhall's Decisions*, published in two volumes, and of three quarto and ten folio volumes of MSS. James Hamilton, who was also one of the judges of the court of session, and a lord justiciary, by the title of Lord Pencaitland; and George Seton, the fifth and last Earl of Winton, who was taken prisoner at Preston, and sentenced to death for his attachment to the Pretender, were likewise connected with this place. The late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., of Fountainhall, who died at the Grange House, Edinburgh, in 1848, was author of *The Wolfe of Badenoch*, *Account of the Floods in Moray*, and other works. Among the ministers of the parish have been, Calderwood, the ecclesiastical historian, who entered on his spiritual duties here some time after his return from Holland, whither he had been banished during one of the most eventful periods in the history of the Scottish Church; and the Rev. Robert Douglas, who, in the capacity of chaplain, accompanied a brigade of auxiliaries sent over to Germany from this country, to aid the Protestant cause under the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus, by whom he was held in high estimation.

PENICUICK, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH; containing, with the hamlets of Howgate, Nine-Mile-Burn, and Kirkhill, 2572 inhabitants, of whom 907 are in the village of Penicuick, 9 miles (S. by W.) from Edinburgh. The present name of this place is supposed to be derived from a British or Gaelic word signifying "Cuckoo's hill"; and as several places in the neighbourhood also received their names from the same bird, it is probable that it was a frequent visiter in these quarters. Formerly the parish was called St. Mungo, this being the popular name of St. Kentigern, to whom the first church was dedicated, and of whom some memorials still remain, especially a spring near the church, called St. Mungo's well. Penicuick was considerably augmented in 1635 by the annexation of the parishes of Mount-Lothian to the east, and St. Catherine's to the north-west: the former of these was an ancient chapelry belonging to the monks of Holyrood, who pastured their flocks on its rich and extensive grounds, from which it was often called by the name of Monk's-Lothian. There are few events of historical importance recorded; but mention may be made of *New-Hall House*, an ancient and interesting edifice, situated about three miles above Penicuick House, and which appears to have been a religious establishment. It was held in 1529, and during the rest of the sixteenth century, by a family of the name of Crichtoune; and not far from it is the ruin of Brunstane Castle, which was occupied by a family of the same name in 1568. New Hall lies on the border of a desolate moor, on the principal route from Edinburgh to the south-west. Here was a pass over the Pentland hills; and it is supposed that the house afforded at night a refuge and lodging for travellers in the midst of their dreary journey, the lands in the neighbourhood and a farm-house being still denominated Spital. There was formerly a cross on the summit of the pass 1500 feet above the sea, intended, as is thought, for a signal or directory, and of which the stone forming the pedestal still remains. The lands of New-Hall successively passed from the families of Crichtoune, Penicuick, and Oliphant, into that of Forbes, in which they remained for some time. It is also worthy of notice that near *Logan House*, surrounded on all sides by the Pentland hills, was a favourite hunting tract of the Scottish kings, where the celebrated match took place between the hounds of Robert Bruce and Sir William St. Clair of Roslin. This match led to the erection by the latter, out of gratitude for his victory, of the chapel of St. Catherine, the beautiful ruins of which were submerged some years ago in the construction of the great reservoir of the Edinburgh Water Company.

The PARISH is nearly twelve miles long, averaging four miles in breadth, and containing 20,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Glencross, Colinton, and Currie; on the south by the county of Peebles; on the east by the parishes of Temple and Lasswade; and on the west by the parish of Kirknewton. The surface is greatly diversified, exhibiting in the south-eastern parts a tolerably level country, but rising in numerous undulations and abrupt breaks towards the north-west, and comprehending a considerable portion of the Pentland hills, which rise 1700 feet above the level of the sea, and are overspread with numerous flocks of sheep. The proportion of wet moorland is very large; and this circumstance, together with the lofty elevation of many of the hills, renders the aspect of the parish in several parts wild and barren, and the climate bleak and damp. Much interesting scenery, however, is

formed by the Pentland hills, extending from north-east to south-west; and the lands are enlivened by the river Esk, which, rising among the mountains, and flowing for a distance of some miles, leaves the parish a little below the village of Penicuick. The valley of the Logan water, also, which divides the Pentland range, presents some romantic scenery.

The SOIL about the village consists of sand and gravelly earth resting upon sandstone and schistus. In other parts clay is predominant; with large tracts of moss, beneath which, at the depth of ten or twelve feet, is found a soil of great richness and fertility. About 1000 acres in the parish lie under wood: some thousands of acres are mere barren heath, moor, and moss, capable, however, to a great extent, of profitable cultivation; while the remaining parts consist of arable ground producing most kinds of crops of good quality, the total annual value of which is upwards of £20,000. Sheep are bred in considerable numbers, and the stock has been of late much improved by crossing. The Galloway breed of cattle was that which formerly prevailed, but the Ayrshire is now preferred: dairy-farming is much attended to, being chiefly relied on by the tenants for the payment of their rent. The horses are mostly of the Clydesdale breed. Among the changes recently introduced, the superior character of the farm houses and steadings deserves particular notice: all of these, in the Penicuick barony, have been rebuilt with good slated roofs, or improved in various ways. Large tracts of waste land in the parish have been brought into tillage; and south-westward of the village is a vast tract of barren moor, the reclaiming of which, commenced some time since, has received an impulse from the construction of two new turnpike-roads. Inclosures have been formed in the parish to a considerable extent; they generally consist of stone dykes, but on the superior estates hedges and ditches are usually to be seen: draining, also, has been extensively prosecuted. Lime is used as a stimulant in very large quantities; and for obtaining it, in order to the reclaiming of waste, great facilities are afforded by the landlords. The land is portioned among numerous heritors, of whom Sir George Clerk, Bart., occupies more than one-half; and the annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £6070. The rocks most common are sandstone, limestone, and schistus, which are abundant in every direction. In the eastern quarter the limestone is quarried on a considerable scale, and on the plains the sandstone and schistus run into the various alluvial formations of clay and gravel; fossils of shell-fish and plants have frequently been found, and of the latter class a very fine fossil-tree was taken out some years ago. The Pentland hills consist chiefly of porphyry, and on other high grounds chlorite, granite, and sienite are often to be seen: sometimes garnets are found, and iron-ore is met with in beds and veins of schistus. Coal is abundant, and is now rather extensively wrought.

Penicuick House, the seat of Sir George Clerk, built in 1761, is an elegant structure in the Grecian style, with a portico of great beauty, and commands a fine prospect of the valley along which the Esk flows, embracing the interesting ruins of Brunstane Castle, and terminated by the western extremity of the Pentlands. Its chief attraction to the visiter is Ossian's Hall, a spacious room the ceiling of which is ornamented with numerous designs from the poems of Ossian, painted by the celebrated Runciman, whose death is supposed to have been occasioned by the painful position and the flexures of his body rendered necessary in painting this roof. The library is well selected and extensive, and there is a superior collection of Roman antiquities. The village of Penicuick, the only village in the barony, contains good shops of every description; and two fairs are held in it during the year, one on the third Friday in March, and the other on the first Friday in October, the chief business being the hiring of servants. A bailie holds a monthly court, and has at command a police force consisting of several special constables, whose services, however, are seldom required. The three hamlets of Kirkhill, Howgate, and Nine-Mile-Burn contain together about 600 persons. There are a few weavers; but the leading manufacture is that of paper, which has been long established. The mills consume about 1200 tons of rags annually, manufacturing paper to a large amount; and about 500 hands, including women and children, are employed. In 1810 the premises were converted by government into a depôt for prisoners of war, and the adjacent cottages adapted to military purposes; the Valleyfield mill was fitted up to receive 6000 prisoners, and the Esk mill, used at that time as a cotton-manufactory, quartered 1500 British troops. In 1814, the premises were again occupied for manufacturing purposes; an event which was hailed throughout the parish with joy, manifested by a public illumination. An iron-foundry employs about thirty hands.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dalkeith, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and the patronage is vested in Sir George Clerk. The stipend of the minister is £158, of which about a third is received from the exchequer; with a manse, a commodious residence, and a glebe of six or seven acres, valued with the farm-offices at about £26 per annum. Penicuick church is a neat structure in the Grecian style, with a chaste portico of four Tuscan columns supporting a pediment with architrave and entablature; it was built in 1771, and has been since enlarged. There are a place of worship for members of the Free Church, and two places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod; one of the latter, at Howgate, was built in 1750, and accommodates about 400 persons. A parochial school is supported, the master of which has the maximum salary, with a house and garden, and £40 fees; but only the common branches of education, as reading, writing, and arithmetic, are taught. There are also several private schools in the parish, supported by fees; two infants' and four Sunday schools; and a good subscription library, containing about 1200 volumes, with one or two other libraries of a minor character. Of three friendly societies one has a capital of £1200; and there is a savings' bank, in which the manufacturing class are the chief depositors. It may be observed in reference to this parish, that the romantic scenery about the Esk, at New-Hall, is generally supposed to have furnished the celebrated poet, Allan Ramsay, with some of the pictures of his admired pastoral, *The Gentle Shepherd:* on the opposite side of the river is an obelisk raised to his memory. Near Valleyfield is a neat monument in memory of 300 prisoners of war who were buried in a beautiful spot here, while the mill constituted a government depôt. It has upon it the

following inscription, *Grata quies patriæ, sed, et omnis terra sepulchrum;* and underneath is added, "Certain inhabitants of this parish, desiring to remember that all men are brethren, caused this monument to be erected." Chalybeate and petrifying springs are to be met with in the parish.

PENNAN, a village, in the parish of ABERDOUR, district of BUCHAN, county of ABERDEEN, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from the village of Aberdour; containing 168 inhabitants. This is a thriving fishing-village, situated on the Moray Firth, in the north-west quarter of the parish, and on the coast-road from Banff to Fraserburgh. The Firth here abounds with fish in great variety, principally cod, ling, haddock, turbot, halibut, sole, mackerel, and herrings; and lobsters, crabs, and other shell-fish are taken. Six boats, with a complement of four men each, are usually employed upon the station. In the rocks of Pennan is a millstone-quarry: at one period the stones were sent to the south and west of Scotland, the demand being very great; but at present a few men only are engaged, and the quarry is comparatively little wrought. A school has been established in the village, for the children of the fishermen.

PENNINGHAME, a parish, in the county of WIGTOWN, 8 miles (N. W.) from Wigtown; containing, with the market-town of Newton-Stewart, 3666 inhabitants, of whom 1500 are in the rural districts. This place, the name of which is of obscure and doubtful derivation, is not distinguished by any events of historical importance. There are some memorials of a battle having occurred at a very early period near Killiemore, in the parish, supposed to have been between the Romans under Agricola and the ancient Caledonians under Galdus; but no particulars have been recorded. The residence of the bishops of Galloway appears to have been at this place; and the celebrated Bishop Alexander Gordon, who died here in 1576, was also proprietor of the lands of Clary, in the parish. These he settled upon his only daughter and heiress, who married Anthony Stewart, rector of Penninghame, a member of the Galloway family; and they are now the property of the ninth Earl of Galloway. The PARISH is bounded on the north and east by the river Cree, and on the west by the Bladenoch; and is about fourteen miles in average length, and about four miles in average breadth; of very irregular form; and comprising nearly 38,000 acres, of which 12,000 are arable, 600 woodland and plantations, 1600 meadow, and the remainder hill pasture, moorland, moss, and waste. The surface rises to a considerable height in the centre of the parish, the eminences ranging from north to south, and sloping gradually towards the rivers on the east and west. It is also diversified with numerous hills of moderate elevation, and with tracts of level land, of which latter the moss of Cree, in the south-east, is almost 2000 acres in extent. The rivers are, the Cree, which rises on the confines of Ayrshire, and after flowing for some distance along the border of the parish, expands into a considerable lake, and pursuing its course southwards, falls into the bay of Wigtown; and the Bladenoch, which, issuing from Loch Mabery, at the north-west angle of the parish, forms the boundary of Penninghame, and runs eastward through the parish of Wigtown into the Cree. There are various small streams, tributaries to the rivers; and several lakes in the northern part of the parish, but none of them of any considerable extent, or distinguished by features deserving particular notice. There are also numerous springs of excellent water, and a chalybeate spring, strongly impregnated, but which has long ceased to be medicinally used. Salmon and grilse are taken in the Cree in great abundance, during the advanced period of the season, which commences in January, and continues till the end of September; sea-trout are caught during the summer, and fresh-water and yellow trout at all times. In the month of March the Cree abounds with smelts, of which great numbers are sent to England; and in the lakes, and the streams that flow from the hills into the Cree and the Bladenoch, trout and pike of large size are found.

On the higher lands the SOIL is usually dry and fertile, and on the lower lands in the south a rich loam of considerable depth; but the land in the intervals between the hills is in general wet and marshy. In the northern district the soil is extremely various, but mostly of inferior quality. The crops are, barley, for which the ground seems peculiarly favourable, oats, potatoes, turnips, and the usual grasses, with wheat on the border of the Moss of Cree. Great improvement has been made under the encouragement of an agricultural society established within the last few years; and many tracts of moss and waste land have been reclaimed, and brought under profitable cultivation. The lands have been drained, and embankments have been constructed by the Earl of Galloway. A due rotation of crops is regularly observed; and the inclosures, which are well adapted to the size of the farms, are chiefly stone dykes, but occasionally hedges of thorn. The farm-houses have been also improved, and are generally substantial; and all the more recent improvements in the construction of implements have been adopted. Much attention is paid to live-stock, for which the pastures afford ample scope. The sheep, which are reared in great numbers, are mostly of the original native breed on the sheep-farms, with some of the Leicester and Cheviot breeds in the southern district of the parish: the cattle are mainly of the Galloway breed, with some few Irish; and Kyle cows have been lately introduced, especially for the dairies in the neighbourhood of Newton-Stewart. Much of the agricultural produce, and numbers of sheep and cattle, are sent by water to Glasgow and Greenock, and to the Liverpool market, for which the river Cree affords every opportunity, being navigable for vessels of forty tons, and at spring tides for vessels of greater burthen, to Carty-Port, about a mile south of Newton-Stewart, where there is a convenient harbour. There are scarcely any remains of ancient woods: the plantations consist of larch, Scotch, and spruce firs, oak, ash, elm, and beech, which are all in a thriving state; some of them are on lands not available to any other use, and evergreens of all kinds grow luxuriantly on damp soils when the stagnant waters have been drained off. The chief substrata are of the greywacke formation, and stone is extensively quarried for building purposes, though sometimes with difficulty; it forms walls of great strength and beauty, and, when managed with care, is perfectly dry. Galloway granite is also found in several parts, occurring in masses occasionally mixed with green sienite, and of many tons' weight; it is much used in buildings in lieu of freestone. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,324. The mansion-houses

here are, Penninghame House, beautifully situated on the Cree, about half a mile distant from the picturesque ruins of Castle-Stewart, an ancient seat of the Galloway family; Merton Hall, two miles to the west of Newton-Stewart; Corsbie, belonging to the Earl of Galloway; and Corrisel. There are no villages: the town of Newton-Stewart is described under its own head. Facility of communication is maintained by good roads, of which the military road from Dumfries to Portpatrick intersects the parish; and by two good bridges respectively over the Cree and the Bladenoch, the former of which is a handsome structure of five arches.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is about £232, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £22. 17. 2. per annum; patron, the Earl of Galloway. The church, erected in 1777, and enlarged in 1827 by the addition of galleries, contained 700 sittings; but being in a decayed state, and inconveniently situated, a new church was erected at Newton-Stewart in 1841. The present church is in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire; it stands upon an eminence, and has 1200 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church and Reformed Presbyterians, both in the town, where is also a Roman Catholic chapel. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £15 annually. There are also several endowed schools, one of which has a salary from the Earl of Galloway, with a school-house and dwelling-house, built by subscription, to which his lordship liberally contributed. Another of them was founded by Achibald Mc Creddie, Esq., who endowed it with £500, the interest of which is paid to the master for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. A third school was founded by Samuel Douglas, of Jamaica, a native of the parish, who bequeathed, in trust, to the ministers of Penninghame and Kirkmabreck and the three oldest acting elders of each parish, property since vested in land producing £300 per annum; from which, after deducting the cost of the erection of an appropriate building in Newton-Stewart, on a site given by the Earl of Galloway, the trustees pay £80 as a salary to a master, and £20 each for the boarding, clothing, and education of as many children as the remainder of the funds will maintain. There are numerous graves near Killiemore; and near them have been found coins of great antiquity, but the inscriptions on which were altogether illegible. The head of a Roman spear, nine inches in length, and a Roman battle-axe, were discovered near Merton Hall early in the present century; and celts of granite, and other relics, have at various times been dug up. To the north of Newton-Stewart are the ruins of Castle-Stewart; and there are yet some remains of the old house of Clary, the property of Gordon, Bishop of Galloway, in the ancient gardens of which are trees still bearing fruit. There are ruinous vestiges of the chapel of St. Ninian, and also of the old church and burying-ground of Penninghame: near the latter are a few small cottages called the Clachan, through which hamlet James IV. passed in 1507 on a pilgrimage to Whithorn.

PENNYCUICK, in the county of EDINBURGH.—See PENICUICK.

PENPONT, a parish and village, and the seat of a presbytery, in the county of DUMFRIES, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Thornhill; containing 1266 inhabitants, of whom 492 are in the village. This parish is supposed to have derived its name from a very ancient bridge erected over the Scarr, the abutments of which rested on the summits of two precipitous rocks on opposite banks of the river, and which, from the singularity of its appearance, obtained the appellation of the "Hanging bridge". It is a place of great antiquity, and appears to have been a Roman station; vestiges of a causeway may still be traced along the bank of the Scarr, and through the parish of Tynron, and there were also several forts, of which no vestiges now exist. Near the confluence of the Scarr and the Nith to the south-east of the parish, are some slight remains of a fortress said to have been erected, during the occupation of this part of the country by the Romans, by one of the Roman generals; and which was called Tiber's Castle in honour of the Emperor Tiberius. This castle was subsequently held by a detachment of the English army under Edward I., who placed in it a garrison to keep the Scots in subjection, and which committed frequent depredations throughout the neighbouring districts. To deliver his countrymen from this tyranny, Sir William Wallace, assuming the disguise of an itinerant mendicant, ascertained from the keeper of a kiln near the castle, which prepared the corn for the garrison, their probable number, and so far ingratiated himself in the good opinion of the keeper as to be entrusted with the care of the kiln during his temporary absence. Taking advantage of the opportunity, Wallace set fire to the building, and retired. The garrison, on seeing the flames issuing from the roof, at once repaired to the spot to save their grain from destruction; and Wallace, advancing with his party from his concealment in a thickly-wooded dell, made himself master of the castle, which he burned to the ground. The foundation of this castle may still be distinctly traced; and till the year 1812 a portion of the doorway, and a winding staircase, were remaining, near which a labourer, who had been employed to remove part of the ruins for the sake of the materials, discovered a number of arrow-heads, fragments of pottery, and the head of a spear.

The PARISH is bounded on the west for almost five miles by the river Scarr, and on the north-east for about three miles by the Nith. It is nearly eighteen miles in length and five miles in breadth, comprising by computation 20,640 acres, of which by far the greater portion is grazing land. The surface is hilly and partly mountainous. The hills mostly vary from 500 to 1000 feet in height: the bases of many of them are clothed with copse wood, and the acclivities and summits of these afford excellent pasturage for numerous flocks of sheep; while others are rugged and precipitous, resembling those of the Highlands. Of the latter the most conspicuous are, the Craig of Glenquhargan, which has an elevation of 1000 feet, terminating a range of heights that intersects the parish from north-west to south-east; and Chanlock, at the extremity of a similar range, of nearly equal height, formerly planted with trees to its very summit, and still presenting in the verdure of its aspect a fine contrast with the barren Craig of Glenquhargan. Almost in the centre of the parish is a ridge, extending towards the north, and terminating in Cairnkinnow; it

rises by a gradual ascent to 2080 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a richly-diversified prospect over a country abounding with the most interesting features. By these several ridges the parish is divided into three deeply-secluded but picturesque and fertile valleys, each watered by its own peculiar streamlet, and in the highest state of cultivation, enlivened with verdant pastures and with plantations. The Scarr has its source in the hills to the north-west of the parish, and after a course of ten miles through the interior, forms its western boundary, as already stated, separating it from the parish of Tynron. It subsequently flows eastward for nearly three miles along the southern boundary, and falls into the Nith. In its course through the district the Scarr receives numerous tributary streams, of which the principal are the Glenmanow burn, the Chanlock burn, the Homer burn, and the Druid Hill burn, all of which have their respective glens; and in the north-west is the Mar burn, which runs through the grounds of Drumlanrig Castle into the Nith river. The only lake is Dowloch, a sheet of water originally 120 yards in length and seventy yards in breadth, but now much diminished by draining: it is situated near the summit of the hilly ridge to the south of Drumlanrig, and in early times was supposed to possess miraculous efficacy in curing all kinds of disease.

Little more than one-tenth of the land is arable and in cultivation; and of the remainder, which consists chiefly of sheep-walks, but a very inconsiderable portion is thought to be capable of improvement. The soil of the arable land is generally fertile, and the system of husbandry has been gradually advancing. Oats form the chief crop: barley and wheat are likewise raised; and the growth of turnips to be eaten off by the sheep, has been introduced with great advantage. The dairies are under good management, and the produce forwarded to the Glasgow and Liverpool markets. The farm houses and buildings, especially on the lands belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, are substantial and commodious; and under the favourable leases granted, considerable progress has been made in draining and inclosing. The wood, which is increasing in extent, consists, in the highland districts, of natural copse, chiefly hazel; and in the glens, of oak, for which the soil seems well adapted, and various other kinds of trees, all in a thriving state. Sandstone of good quality for building purposes abounds, and there are two quarries in operation, one on the lands of the Duke of Buccleuch, and one on the estate of L. Maitland, Esq. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9397.

The only mansion is *Eccles House*, the seat of Mr. Maitland, beautifully situated in a richly-planted demesne commanding a fine view of the vales of the Nith and the Scarr for several miles; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and near the house are two beech-trees of luxuriant growth. Part of the pleasure-grounds, and the whole of the extensive new gardens, of *Drumlanrig Castle*, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch's situated in the adjoining parish of Durisdeer, are within the limits of this parish. The gardens were commenced, and have been completed, within the last fifteen years, at an expense of £11,000; and an elegant cottage for the residence of the gardener has been erected, under the superintendence of Mr. Burn, architect. The vegetable garden occupies an area of four acres within the walls, and abounds with every variety of produce, of the choicest quality, and in the highest perfection. Nearly 1000 square feet of glass are contained (in the fruit garden) in the forcing-frames for melons, cucumbers, and similar plants, and in the vineries, pine-stoves, and peach-houses, in all of which the requisite degree of heat, for each, is produced by water raised to different degrees of temperature. In the conservatories is every species of exotics, in the richest profusion. All the various departments are contrived with a due regard to scientific arrangement, and preserved in the most beautiful order; and by the liberality of the noble proprietor, the gardens are accessible to the visits of strangers, who are also permitted to inspect the flower-gardens in the immediate vicinity of the castle.

The village of Penpont is situated on the turnpike-road leading from New Galloway to Edinburgh, and consists of several clusters of houses, which once formed the hamlets of Townhead, Brierbush, and Burnhead; the last is within half a mile of the Nith, and may be regarded as a suburb. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits; but the smelting of old iron, and the making of spades and other implements, afford employment to about four or five persons. There are, also, some inns, and small shops for the supply of the neighbourhood; and some of the inhabitants are employed in the usual handicraft trades. Letters are forwarded from the post-office at Thornhill; and facility of communication is maintained by good turnpike-roads, and bridges over the different streams: the ancient bridge across the Scarr, from which the parish is supposed to have taken its name, has been rebuilt. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Penpont, synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £236. 6. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Penpont church, which is situated at the lower extremity of the parish, about 150 yards from the village, was built in 1782, and since substantially repaired at an expense of £340, including the session-house; it is a neat plain structure, partly cruciform, and contains 408 sittings. There are places of worship for Reformed Presbyterians and members of the United Presbyterian Church. Two parochial schools are supported, the masters of which have salaries of £27. 6. 6. and £24 respectively, with a house each, and one a small garden, in addition to the fees, which average £16 and £9: in one of these schools, the Greek and French languages are added to the usual routine.

PENSTON, a village, in the parish of GLADSMUIR, county of HADDINGTON, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Haddington; containing 233 inhabitants. This village, which is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in collieries, is irregularly built, and the houses of a very inferior description: it appears to have been indebted for its extension, if not for its origin, to the valuable seams of coal found in the immediate vicinity. The inhabitants are supplied with water from three open wells. A friendly society is established, which has been productive of much benefit; and there is a branch of the Haddington Itinerating Library in the village. The coal is of excellent quality; the seams are generally from thirty to thirty-five inches in thickness, and have been worked almost from time immemorial. The rental of the mines in the seventeenth century averaged about £400. Several of the older mines have been exhausted,

and new ones opened to the north of the village: their operation was formerly much retarded by a copious influx of water, but they have been perfectly drained by the erection of steam-engines. More than a hundred persons are regularly employed, and the quantity of coal produced annually averages 15,000 tons. A saw-mill has been erected, which is applied to the preparation of wood for the use of the mines, and for various other purposes. The site of a church built at Thrieplaw is now occupied by a few huts, raised when some of the coal-pits in this part of the parish were opened, and in the erection of which the walls of that edifice, having been suffered to fall into decay, were incorporated. The spot where these cottages stand is called the Old Kirk; and the old manse, in which Principal Robertson wrote part of his *History of Scotland*, is still remaining.

PENTECOX, a hamlet, in the parish of NEWTON, county of EDINBURGH, 1½ mile (W. N. W.) from the village of Newton; containing 41 inhabitants. This is a small place in the western extremity of the parish, situated on the road from Edinburgh to Dalkeith.

PENTLAND, a small village, in the parish of LASSWADE, county of EDINBURGH, 2 miles (W.) from the village of Lasswade. This place, which is in the Pentland district of the parish, on the borders of Liberton, is chiefly the property of Mrs. Gibsone, of Pentland House, an elegant mansion finely situated; and a handsome school-house has been erected here by that lady, with a dwelling for the master, to whom she allows a salary of £20 per annum. The adjacent mountainous ridge of the Pentland hills commences about four miles south-west of Edinburgh, and extends for a considerable distance towards the western borders of the county, some of the highest elevations being upwards of 1700 feet above the level of the sea.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, in the district of ST. MARY'S, parish of SOUTH RONALDSHAY, county of ORKNEY. The Pentland Skerries are several small islets, situated at the east end of the Pentland Firth; and the largest of them contains eleven inhabitants. It is a mile long and half a mile broad, and has a lighthouse where two fixed lights are exhibited, a hundred feet apart, and seen at the distance of from sixteen to eighteen nautical miles: the lighthouse was erected in 1794, previously to which time the Skerries were most formidable to mariners. No anchorage can be found in any part of the Firth; and when a west or south-west wind causes an increase in the current, scarcely any vessel is able to withstand the tremendous surge, which dashes with such violence against the coast, that the spray is often carried a great distance inland, and falls like a shower of rain. This strait has been the terror of the boldest sailors, and the grave of thousands; it connects the Atlantic with the North Sea, and from the Hebrides and Cape Wrath the flow of the former comes rolling in one unbroken and irresistible stream.

PERSEY, a district, on the river Shee, in the parish of BENDOCHY, county of PERTH, 13 miles from the church of Bendochy. This place, which includes North and South Persey, belonged to the monks of Cupar-Angus, from whom it was purchased about the time of the Reformation; it is now the property of Capt. John Stewart, and Charles Farquharson, Esq. The lands form part of the Highland district of the parish, and comprise 1871 acres, of which 287 are arable, 412 woodland, and 1172 pasture. A chapel was erected here about the year 1785, at an expense of £150, paid by contributions, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of this distant portion of the parish, and adjoining portions of the neighbouring parishes. It is a neat structure containing 400 sittings; and the minister derives a stipend from the seat-rents, averaging £70, and has a manse, erected in 1835 by subscription. The proprietor of North Persey granted the site for the chapel and the manse, with half an acre of ground for a garden. Persey chapel is under the superintendence of trustees for maintaining it in connexion with the Established Church.

PERTH, a city, a royal burgh, and anciently the metropolis of the kingdom of Scotland, in the county of PERTH, of which it is the capital; comprising the parishes of East Church, Middle Church, St. Paul, and West Church, and the former quoad sacra district of St. Leonard; and containing 19,293 inhabitants, of whom 12,616 are in the burgh, 45 miles (N. by W.) from Edinburgh, and 62 (N. E.) from Glasgow. This place is of remote antiquity, and is supposed to have derived its name, originally *Bertha*, from the Celtic terms *Bhar*, "high," and *Tatha*, "the Tay," signifying "the height of the Tay", from a lofty eminence on the opposite bank of that river, on the west side of which Perth is situated. The origin of the town is involved in much obscurity; but it is generally ascribed to the Roman general Agricola, who, about A.D. 85, established a winter station here, and founded a colonial town. He fortified the new town with walls, and with a strong castle surrounded by a broad and deep fosse supplied with water from the Almond, a stream tributary to the Tay, over which river he erected a bridge of wood. Little, however, is known of the history of the place from this period till 1210, when William the Lion, confirming a series of charters from the year 1106, and which are still extant, erected it into a royal burgh. From these several charters, it appears to have been at an early date of considerable importance, the seat of government, and the residence of the Scottish kings, who were crowned in the abbey of Scone, in its immediate vicinity. The remains of the ancient house of parliament were still in existence in 1818, when they were removed to afford a site for the erection of the Freemasons' Hall, on the north side of the High-street, in an area yet called the Parliament-close. The Flemings frequented the port at a remote period, and several of them fixed their abode in the town; but from the impolitic restraints imposed upon them by David I. and his grandson, William the Lion, they ultimately emigrated to England, where, meeting with a more favourable reception, they established the woollen trade, and thus laid the foundation of that country's manufacturing prosperity. In 1210, the town was almost destroyed by an inundation of the rivers Tay and Almond, which swept away the bridge, an ancient chapel, and other buildings; the king, with his family and household, and many of the inhabitants, made their escape in boats, and such as remained found safety only on the flat roofs of their houses.

Burgh Seal.

In the reign of Alexander III., the inhabitants carried on a very extensive trade with the Netherlands in vessels of their own, for the encouragement of which that monarch used every means in his power, making provision for the protection of their shipping from the attacks of pirates, and for guarding it against detention in foreign ports. During the disputed succession to the throne, Perth largely participated in the hostilities of that disturbed period. After the battle of Falkland in 1298, Edward I. of England, having obtained possession of all the Scottish fortresses, rebuilt the walls of the ancient castle, and fortified the town, which he placed under the government of his deputies, and in which his son Edward resided for some time. In 1312, Robert Bruce took active measures for the recovery of the fortresses and the expulsion of the English garrisons. Of all the strongholds, the castle of Perth was the most formidable, not only from its situation, being surrounded with a deep fosse, which prior to the use of artillery rendered it impregnable, but also from the numbers of the garrison; and though repeatedly assailed by the Scottish forces, it long resisted all their efforts to recover it. On his return from an incursion into England, in the above year, Bruce laid siege to it in person, but, after a protracted attempt, fearing for the health of his forces, abandoned the enterprise. Still, however, persevering in his resolution to effect his purpose, he soon renewed the assault, and furnishing his forces with ladders, took the opportunity of a dark night; and while the garrison, fancying themselves in perfect security, were off their guard, partly swam across, and partly waded, the fosse at the head of his forces; carried the castle by escalade; and, overpowering the garrison, made himself master of the fortress, and set fire to the town. Thus reducing the whole of Perth and Strathearn into his power, he completed the expulsion of the English from his dominions. In 1332, Edward Baliol, after the battle of Dupplin, seized Perth, and was crowned at Scone; but, returning southward to open a communication with the English marches, the loyal adherents of David Bruce besieged the castle, expelled the garrison which had been placed in it by the usurper, and recovered possession of the town.

In 1336, Edward III. of England, standing before the great altar in the church of St. John, in conversation with his brother, the Earl of Cornwall, who had recently arrived from England, reproached him for some highly aggravated cruelties inflicted on the inhabitants of the western counties on his route to Perth. The earl repelling the accusation, a violent altercation ensued, in the heat of which the king drew his dagger, and stabbed him to the heart. In 1339, the regent, Robert Stuart, afterwards king, who had succeeded to the regency on the death of the Earl of Murray, besieged the castle of Perth, at that time defended by an English garrison; but it had been so strongly and so skilfully fortified by Edward, that, after three months' siege, he resolved to give up the enterprise. At this moment, however, Douglas, Lord Liddesdale, who had been sent to France on an embassy to David Bruce, returning with several ships and a plentiful supply of men and provisions, Robert renewed the contest with vigour. Douglas, in attempting an escalade, was severely wounded, and the castle still held out for a considerable time; but at length, the Earl of Ross, having contrived to drain off the water from the fosse, opened a passage for the assailants by land, and the governor, Sir Thomas Ochtred, finding the place no longer tenable, surrendered it on honourable terms, after having sustained a second siege of one month. Not long after this time, a deadly feud arose between the powerful clans of the Mc Intoshes and the Mc Kays; and Robert III. sent the Earls of Dunbar and Crawfurd with a strong force to reduce them to order, for which purpose they proposed to the chiefs to select thirty men from each clan to decide the contest at Perth, in presence of the king. On this occasion, one of the Mc Intoshes was not forthcoming, and his place was taken by a saddler of the town named Wynd, upon condition of receiving half a French dollar of gold. After a sanguinary battle, in which twenty-nine of the Mc Kays were killed, the surviving individual, seeing no hope of victory over Wynd and the ten remaining Mc Intoshes, bursting from the lists, swam across the Tay, and made his escape. In 1437, James I. was barbarously assassinated in the monastery of the Black Friars, by Walter, Earl of Atholl, Robert Stuart his grandson, and Sir Robert Graham, who were subsequently taken, and executed after being put to the torture: the mangled remains of the king were interred in the Carthusian monastery, which he had founded in 1429. In 1512, the plague committed dreadful havoc in the city; and for the purpose of arresting its spread, a proclamation was issued by James V. to the magistrates, a copy of which is preserved among the records.

The doctrines of the REFORMATION were eagerly embraced by the citizens of Perth, on their earliest introduction; and to check their progress, Cardinal Beaton, with the bishops and clergy, obtained under the sanction of the Regent Hamilton, Earl of Arran, a commission for the punishment of such of the inhabitants as maintained the new opinions. For this object, the cardinal and Hamilton came to Perth to hold a court for the trial of heretics, when Robert Lamb, with his wife, and eight others of the citizens, were convicted, and confined in the Spey tower. Intercession was made for them by a number of the people, who, relying upon the promise of Hamilton that they should be pardoned, peaceably dispersed; but the cardinal, who had the regent under his own influence, insisted on their execution, and the men were consequently hanged, and the woman drowned. In 1559, John Knox, the reformer, having returned from Geneva, visited Perth, and preached in the church of St. John a sermon in which he vehemently condemned the idolatry of the Romish Church. After the conclusion of the service, the congregation were quietly dispersing, when, a priest coming forward and preparing to celebrate the mass, those of the congregation that still remained were exasperated into open violence: they defaced the altar, broke the images, and destroyed the other ornaments of the church; and afterwards proceeded to the monasteries, which they plundered, and almost levelled with the ground. The queen, incensed at the destruction of the monasteries, and more especially at that of the Carthusian monastery, in which the ashes of her ancestors were enshrined, advanced to Perth with an army consisting chiefly of French troops, to punish the authors of that violence. But the adherents of the Reformation, animated with zeal for the maintenance of their religious principles, assembled in a body to defend the town, and were sufficiently numerous to face the army of the queen, commanded by D'Oysel, the French general. A mutual accommodation,

therefore, took place, by which it was stipulated that both armies should be disbanded, and the gates of the city opened to the queen, who entered on the 29th of May; but after the Protestant army had dispersed, the queen introduced the French forces, dismissed the magistracy, and re-established the old religion. The citizens, upon this, again assembled a considerable force, and, imploring the aid of the lords of the congregation without delay, Argyll, Ruthven, and others marched to their assistance, summoned the garrison to surrender, and, on their refusal, laid siege to the place. Ruthven attacked the town on the west, and Provost Halyburton, with his men from Dundee, played on it with artillery from the bridge; the garrison capitulated on the 26th of June, and the reformers, assembling in great numbers, went forward to Scone, destroyed the palace and the abbey, and set fire to the village.

In the year 1600, James VI., then residing at Falkland, while on a hunting party was allured by John Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie, and his brother Alexander, to the castle of that nobleman in Perth, and detained there for some hours as a prisoner till rescued by his attendants, who, in the scuffle that ensued, killed the earl and his brother. Three of Gowrie's attendants, being convicted of assisting him in an attempt on the king's life, were afterwards executed at Perth. The exact nature of this transaction has never been satisfactorily explained, but it is generally supposed that the object of the earl was to extort from the king some concessions in favour of the Presbyterians. In 1651, the citizens raised a body of 100 men, which they sent to Burntisland to watch the movements of Cromwell, who with a fleet and army had some time before arrived in Scotland; and being soon afterwards joined by a detachment of the royal army at Dunfermline, the united body was attacked by a superior number of Cromwell's forces, which had landed at the Firth of Forth under the command of General Lambert. An obstinate battle ensued, in which the Scots were defeated: such of the citizens as escaped returned to Perth, which they fortified against the usurper; while Charles II. with his army retreated to Stirling, on his route to England. Cromwell and General Lambert, advancing towards Perth, halted for one night at Fordel, and on the following morning appeared before the gates of the city, which they summoned to surrender; but the inhabitants assumed an air of contemptuous defiance, and Cromwell, thinking them more powerful than they were, offered honourable conditions, and the gates were opened to admit him. In order to keep the citizens in awe, he built a citadel on the South Inch, for the erection of which he demolished the walls of the convent of Grey Friars, removed 300 tombstones from the cemetery, destroyed the school-house and 400 dwellings, pulled down the ancient cross, and took away even the buttresses of the bridge, to furnish the materials. The building was a quadrangle, inclosing an area 266 feet in length and of equal breadth, with a circular bastion at each of the angles; and was surrounded by a moat.

In 1715, the Pretender, under the title of the Chevalier de St. George, made Perth his head-quarters, but was soon dislodged by the Duke of Argyll; and in 1745 Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, was proclaimed king in the town. He made a new election of magistrates, and endeavoured to fortify the place. On his complete defeat the following year at Culloden by the forces under the Duke of Cumberland, the provost and council presented to the duke the ancient castle of Gowrie, in honour of his victory over the rebels. In 1842, the city was visited by Her present Majesty accompanied by Prince Albert, arriving here in the afternoon of the 6th of September. At the South Port they were received by the magistrates and council, and the lord provost presented the keys of the city, which were returned; the gates were then thrown open, and the royal cortège passed under a magnificent triumphal arch, and proceeded through the city, the streets of which were occupied by multitudes of people, interspersed with the various public bodies of the place, in their appropriate dresses. In the evening, Her Majesty honoured Lord Mansfield with her presence at dinner, at Scone. On the 14th of August, 1849, Her Majesty slept in the town, at the Royal George hotel, when on her way from Glasgow to Balmoral in Aberdeenshire, after the royal visit to Ireland. Her Majesty was met at the railway station, at half-past three o'clock, by the magistrates of the town, and conducted to the hotel amid the rejoicings of the people: a little after six o'clock, accompanied by Prince Albert and several of her suite, the Queen took a drive in the direction of Moncrieffe hill, and returned to dinner about half-past seven. In the morning of the following day, August 15th, the royal party left for Balmoral.

Perth is beautifully situated on the western bank of the Tay, over which is a handsome bridge of ten arches, built in 1771 to replace the ancient structure, destroyed by an inundation of the river in 1621. The bridge is more than 900 feet in length, and about twenty-two feet in width between the parapets, and was completed under the superintendence of the architect Smeaton, at an expense of £27,000, chiefly through the exertions of the Earl of Kinnoull; affording a communication with the populous village of Bridgend, and with the road to Dundee. The streets are spacious and regularly formed; and the houses, especially those of more modern erection, are substantial and handsomely built. High-street and South-street, the principal streets, intersect the city from east to west in a parallel direction: crossing these at right angles are Speygate, Watergate, and George-street, in a line with each other, the last leading to the bridge; also Princes-street, Kirkgate, and Skinnergate. Still further westward are New-row, and some pleasing villas at the extremity of the city; while on the north side are several handsome streets, crescents, and terraces of recent date. Perth is lighted with gas, partly supplied from works erected in 1824 at an expense of £19,000: there are two gas companies. The inhabitants are supplied with water from works established in 1830, at a cost of £13,609: the water, filtered from the river, is conveyed into a spacious reservoir at the eastern end of Marshall-place, and forced by steam into a lofty circular tower, which forms a great ornament. An ancient cross, situated in the centre of High-street, and demolished by Cromwell, as already observed, in 1652, was rebuilt after the restoration of Charles II.; but being found an obstruction to the public thoroughfare, the pile was removed in 1765, and the materials sold by order of the magistrates. Of the walls of Perth, scarcely a vestige is remaining; and of the several towers by which the gates were defended, the last, the Spey Tower, was taken down at the commencement of the present century. Adjoining the town are spacious

greens called respectively the *North* and *South Inch*, one on the north, and the other on the south side of Perth. The former, which is on the margin of the river, was considerably enlarged in 1785, and forms a beautiful appendage to the city. On the west side of this green is the ancient mansion of Balhousie, embosomed in lofty and venerable trees, above which is an old mill driven by water from the canal originally formed from the Almond for supplying the fosse by which the town walls were surrounded. On the east of the green is a fine level race-course, more than a mile and a quarter in length. The South Inch is surrounded with avenues of trees, and interspersed with pleasing villas; on the north side are Marshall-place and King's-place, and on the west the villas of St. Leonard's Bank: the high road to Edinburgh passes through the centre of this green, between stately trees. The approaches to Perth on every side are beautifully picturesque; and from many points the city, in combination with its noble river and the sylvan scenery upon its banks, has an air of impressive magnificence.

There are six circulating libraries, of which the principal is the *Perth Library*, instituted in 1786, and supported by annual subscriptions of fifteen shillings; it contains about 6000 volumes, kept in an apartment appropriated to its use in the building called Marshall's Monument, and is under the care of a librarian who attends for two hours daily. The Exchange Coffee-house in George-street is well supported. There are three weekly newspapers published: of these, the *Courier* was first established in 1809, the *Advertiser* in 1829, and the *Constitutional* in 1835. *The Literary and Antiquarian Society* was founded in 1784 by the Rev. James Scott, and is under the direction of a president and committee. It has an extensive collection of scarce and interesting books, manuscripts, coins, and medals, with various other antiquities and relics illustrative of the history of Scotland; and the society has received many additions to its collection from natives of the county, and from its president, the Marquess of Breadalbane. Its annual meetings are held in the hall assigned to its use in Marshall's Monument, when papers on literary, scientific, and antiquarian subjects are read before the society, prior to being deposited in the library. *The Eclectic Society*, which meets once a fortnight during winter for the reading of essays, and for discussion on subjects of philosophy, literature, and science, was instituted in October 1844; and the *Anderson Institution* in February 1847. There are two or three other societies.

The building styled *Marshall's Monument* was erected by public subscription of the citizens, in honour of their provost, the late Thomas Hay Marshall, Esq., of Glenalmond; and is an elegant structure in the Grecian style of architecture, of circular form, surmounted by a spacious dome, and embellished with a portico of the Ionic order: it is finely situated at the north end of George-street. *The Theatre* was built in 1820, at an expense of £2625, but is not much frequented. *The Freemasons' Hall*, erected in 1818, on the site of the ancient house of parliament, is a handsome building, and contains a large hall occasionally used for public auctions. Races are held annually, which are well attended. The barracks, originally intended for cavalry, but now fitted up for infantry, were erected in 1793, at the western extremity of Atholl-street; they form a neat range of buildings, and are adapted to their purpose. An extensive depôt erected by government in 1812, at an expense of £130,000, and capable of receiving 7000 prisoners of war, has been converted into the Penitentiary afterwards noticed. Public baths have been established.

Among the principal MANUFACTURES carried on in the town and its vicinity are those of gingham, muslin, shawls, cotton goods and linens, handkerchiefs, scarfs, and trimmings, in which more than 1600 persons are employed. Of the ginghams, those for the making of umbrellas are most produced, and great quantities are forwarded to London and Manchester, and to other towns in England; the rest of the manufactures are chiefly exported to North and South America, and the East and West Indies, and many of the shawl pieces are sent to Turkey. A mill for spinning flax and tow was established, in which were at first but 850 spindles, and the number of persons employed was only 100, the greater portion of whom were females; but the number of spindles has been augmented to 1250, and the number of persons proportionally increased. In the neighbourhood are extensive bleachfields and printing establishments. There are several breweries and distilleries, and numerous corn-mills. The Perth and St. John's iron-foundries, and some brass-foundries, are in operation on a large scale; and there are rope-walks, tanneries, and dye-works, in which considerable numbers of persons are engaged. The manufacture of bricks and tiles is extensive; there are several coach-building establishments, and some saw-mills are worked by steam for the preparation of timber, with which the neighbourhood abounds, for various uses.

The trade of the PORT consists chiefly in exporting agricultural produce to the London market, principally potatoes, which are said to have been first grown here on their introduction into Scotland, and of which the quantity annually shipped is about 30,000 tons: of grain of various kinds, 40,000 quarters are exported; and a considerable quantity of timber and slates is sent off. From the proximity of Dundee, the manufacturing produce is generally forwarded to that place for exportation. The imports consist chiefly of flax, clover seeds, and linseed, cheese, foreign spirits, bark, hides, madder, tar, Norway, Baltic, and American timber, bones for manure, salt, lime, and coal from England and different parts of Scotland. The number of ships registered as belonging to the port, in 1848, was eighty-six, and their aggregate burthen 8123 tons: the customs' duties amounted to £20,954. The number of vessels that entered in a late year was 758, of which twenty-two were from foreign ports, and 736 coasting-vessels. Perth harbour, at first near the bridge, was in 1752 removed lower down the river; but though at that period accessible to ships of tolerable size, it was in the course of a few years, from its want of depth, frequented only by small craft. In 1830, therefore, considerable improvements were projected by Mr. Jardine, and a commodious pier was constructed; but the works were discontinued, and the original improvements not carried into effect, till 1834. At that time others, also, on a more extended scale, including the deepening of the river from Newburgh to Perth, the removal of several fords by dredging machines, and the construction of a tide harbour, a ship canal, and wet-docks, rendering the harbour accessible in spring-tides to vessels of 380, and at neap-tides of 130,

tons, were adopted by the town-council at the suggestion of Messrs. Stevenson, and are now in progress, with every prospect of being fully accomplished. The tide harbour has been completed; vessels of 300 tons now reach Perth with ease, and the amount of the shipping belonging to the port is on the increase. An act was passed in 1849, to equalize the rates and duties levied at the port and harbour of Perth; to authorize the borrowing of an additional sum of money, and for other purposes in relation thereto. Ship-building is carried on to a very considerable extent, the surrounding country, as already observed, affording abundance of timber; and several vessels of 500 tons have been built in the dock-yards. A ship-building company was established in 1838, chiefly through the great impulse communicated by the firm of Messrs. Graham, who in their commercial transactions employ vessels of their own, the aggregate burthen of which exceeds 2400 tons. The first iron steam-boat on the eastern coast of Scotland was made here, in the foundry of Messrs. A. Mc Farlane and Sons: this vessel, which plies on the river, between Perth and Dundee, is 112 feet in length, and, with 500 passengers on board, draws three feet water, being propelled by an engine of seventy-horse power. Since that time, several iron and other steam-vessels have been launched from the port.

The salmon-fishery of the Tay is carried on with very encouraging success. The whole of the fisheries on the river afford employment to nearly 500 men; and the average number of fish taken annually at this place only is 25,000 salmon, and 50,000 grilse, all of which are exported to the London markets. To promote the commerce and manufactures of the town, there are two provincial banks established, namely, the Perth and the Central Banks; with branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, the Commercial Bank, and the National Bank. The general market, which is on Friday, is plentifully supplied with corn and provisions of every kind; and there is a market on Wednesday, also well attended. Fairs are held on the first Fridays in March, April, and July, and the second Friday in December, for horses and cattle; on the first Friday in September, for the hiring of servants and for general business; and on the third Friday in October, for cattle, horses, and cheese. A savings' bank was founded in 1815; the amount of deposits is above £4000. The post is frequent; and the revenue of the office formerly amounted on an average to about £4000 a year. Facility of communication is afforded by excellent roads diverging from the city; and these means of intercourse have been of late vastly increased by the construction of several railways, which have imparted to the city the character of a general railway terminus. The Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen-Railway Junction, the Scottish Midland Junction, the Scottish Central railway, and the Perth line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, all terminate here as in a common centre. Of these, the *Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen-Railway Junction* consists of a line from Perth to Dundee, authorized by an act passed in 1845, and of a line from Dundee to Arbroath, completed in 1840. The former line was opened from Barnhill, on the other side of the Tay, to Dundee, in May 1847; and was subsequently extended into the city of Perth, by the construction of a fine wooden bridge over the river, connecting it with the South Inch, on which the central railway terminus is situated. This bridge is of great length, spanning the Tay where the waters are divided into two streams by an intermediate island, over which the erection is continued. The *Scottish Midland Junction*, formed under an act passed also in 1845, was opened to the public in August 1847. It commences at the central station just mentioned, and proceeds northward, on the western side of the city, and by the North Inch, taking a line for some miles parallel with the river Tay, and then diverging north-eastward to the towns of Cupar-Angus and Forfar. The *Scottish Central* railway, sanctioned by parliament in 1845, and opened on the 15th of May, 1848, extends from Perth to Greenhill, near Falkirk, where it forms a junction with the Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Caledonian railways. The line commences on the south side of the city, at the station on the South Inch, and after running a short distance, enters a tunnel under Moncrieffe hill, which was blasted with an expenditure of 250,000 lb. of gunpowder, and measures one mile and a quarter in length. Quitting this tunnel near Hilton, the line proceeds along part of the valley of the Earn, in a western course; then proceeds in a south-western direction; forms a curve by Dunblane to Stirling, and at length reaches the Greenhill junction, between Castlecary and Falkirk. The Perth section of the *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee* railway commences at the southern extremity of the great tunnel of the Scottish Central railway, at Hilton, and thence for some miles runs nearly parallel with the river Earn, towards the east. The company shares in the benefits of the Perth terminus.

The government of the BURGH, by a succession of charters from its erection into a royal burgh by William the Lion to the time of James VI., who confirmed all previous grants, was till lately vested in a provost, dean of guild, three merchant-bailies and one trades'-bailie, a treasurer, and nine merchant and three trades' councillors, assisted by a town-clerk and other officers. At the present time the magistrates of Perth are, a provost, a dean of guild, four bailies, and a treasurer; and the number of councillors is nineteen. Its ancient seal, which bore upon the obverse the decollation of St. John the Baptist, and on the reverse the enshrinement of that saint, was disused after the Reformation, and the present seal, alluding to the foundation of the town by the Romans, adopted in its stead. The provost, bailies, and other officers, are elected by the council from among their own body; and the council, under the Municipal Reform act, are chosen by the £10 householders: the dean of guild is elected by the guildry or incorporation of merchants. There are seven incorporated trades, the hammermen, bakers, glovers, wrights, tailors, fleshers, and shoemakers, in which the fees for admission vary from £1 to £4 for the sons of freemen, and from £20 to £100 for strangers. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole of the royalty, the limits of which, however, are not clearly defined. The provost, who is also sheriff and coroner, with the bailies, holds burgh courts every Tuesday for the determination of civil causes; there is also a court holden for the recovery of small debts, and a court of guildry is held monthly and occasionally at other times. Criminal jurisdiction is rarely, if at all, exercised; though the magistrates' authority extends to capital offences, and there are instances on record of persons having suffered

the extreme penalty of the law. Previously to the passing of the Reform act, Perth sent a member to the imperial parliament in conjunction with Dundee, Cupar, Forfar, and St. Andrew's; but since that period it has returned its own representative.

The *County Buildings*, situated at the end of South-street, near the margin of the river, were erected in 1819, at a cost of £32,000, after a design by Mr. Smirke. They form an elegant structure of freestone in the Grecian style, and the principal front has a stately portico of twelve fluted columns, supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by a triangular pediment. The centre comprises the court of justice, of semicircular form, sixty-six feet in length, and containing a gallery for the accommodation of 1000 persons: behind the bench are the judges' rooms, and rooms for witnesses; and leading from the bar is a flight of steps communicating with a subterraneous passage from the prison. In the south wing is the county-hall, a handsome apartment sixty-eight feet long and forty feet wide, elegantly fitted up, and embellished with portraits of a late Duke of Atholl and the late Lord Lynedoch by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a portrait of the late Sir George Murray, G.C.B.; the committee-room is thirty feet square, and on the floor above is a tea and card room forty-four feet long and thirty feet wide, with other apartments. The sheriff's-court and clerk's offices form the north wing; and above them are an office for the collector of cess, and a fire-proof room in which the city and county records are deposited. Behind the County Buildings is the new *City and County Prison*, inclosed within a lofty wall, and containing two divisions, one for debtors, and the other for criminals; the latter has ten cells, and one large day-room, with an airing-yard, for males, and three cells, a day-room, and airing-yard, for females. The governor's house is in the centre; but the prison is not well adapted for classification. The old prison has been fitted up partly for a police office, and partly as a house of correction; it contains eight cells, one of which is appropriated to refractory prisoners. The inmates are employed at their ordinary trades, and on leaving the prison receive a portion of their earnings. The *Penitentiary*, or General Prison for Scotland, which was opened on the 30th of March, 1842, is one of the great government prisons, and the expense of the establishment is defrayed from the public funds. The principle is that of entire separation and constant employment, and the buildings contain accommodation for 260 males and 100 females, in as many cells; with a department for criminal lunatics, capable of accommodating thirty-five males and eighteen females. No prisoner is received for less than twelve months. This prison, which is under the management of twenty-one directors who have also a superintendence of all prisons in Scotland, was recently visited by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who, accompanied by Sir George Grey, inspected the system of discipline in operation here, during Her Majesty's stay in the town in August 1849. The Penitentiary, as already mentioned, was once a depôt for French prisoners.

The RURAL DISTRICT, which is bounded on the east, like the town, by the river Tay, and on the north by the Almond, comprises an area of 3410 acres, whereof more than 2500 are arable, about 750 woodland and plantations, chiefly of pine and larch, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Its surface is diversified with ridges of moderate elevation, and with several hills, of which that of Moncrieffe rises to the height of 756 feet above the level of the sea; the scenery is varied, combining features of beautifully picturesque and strikingly romantic character, and the view of the surrounding country from the summit of Moncrieffe hill is one of the finest in Britain. In the uplands the soil is a rich loam, and along the Tay a fertile clay resting upon gravel. It is well adapted for grain of every kind, and the system of agriculture is highly improved; draining has been extensively practised, and the lands lying on the side of the river have been protected from inundation by effective embankments. The farm-buildings, also, are generally substantial and commodious; but little inclosure has taken place, and what fences there are, are chiefly of stone. The substratum is mostly of the red sandstone formation, which extends throughout the vales of Strathearn and Strathmore. Nodules of granite, primitive limestone, and porphyritic trap, are frequently embedded in the sandstone, but no organic remains. Trap rocks and an extensive bed of conglomerate are found in the southern parts of the district. There are some quarries of freestone, and one appears to have been largely wrought; but the stone is of soft texture, and the buildings which have been erected of it have soon become ruinous. There are also quarries of trap stone of durable texture, affording excellent materials for the roads. The annual value of real property in the town and rural district, according to returns made under the income-tax, is £56,539.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes, this city is within the bounds of the synod of Perth and Stirling, and presbytery of Perth; the former holding their meetings alternately at Stirling and here. The parish of St. John the Baptist was formerly the only one, and the ancient church was supplied by but one minister till the year 1595, when a second was appointed. In 1716 a third minister was appointed by the town-council, to meet the wants of a rapidly increasing population, and the church was converted into three separate churches, called respectively East, Middle, and West. In 1807, the original parish was, by authority of the Court of Teinds, divided into four parishes, namely, the East, West, and Middle Church parishes, and the parish of St. Paul. The *East Church* parish comprises the whole of the rural district, and part of the town; it is about five miles in length and two miles in breadth, and contains a population of 7031. The minister's stipend is, £130 in money paid by the corporation, and eighty bolls of meal and seventy bolls of barley paid by the heritors, together equivalent to about £255: there is neither manse nor glebe. The church of St. John the Baptist, the choir of which is appropriated as the church for this parish, is a very ancient structure in the pointed style of architecture, with a massive square tower surmounted by a spire 155 feet in height. After it was given to the abbey of Dunfermline in 1226, it was suffered to fall into dilapidation, but was repaired and partly restored by King Robert Bruce; the eastern portion was afterwards rebuilt, and in 1400 the whole of the edifice was in good repair. The numerous altars at various times erected within it were, with the exception of the high altar at the east end of the choir, subsequently removed. In the tower is a set of musical chimes. The portion of this venerable structure which forms the East church con-

tains 1286 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and Glassites, and a Roman Catholic chapel, in the parish. The parish of *Middle Church*, which is wholly a town parish, is about 250 yards in length and 160 yards in breadth: the population is 4498. The minister's stipend is, eighty bolls of meal and seventy of barley paid by the heritors, and £130 paid by the corporation, who are patrons of this and the East, West, and St. Paul's churches; the whole income of the living being equivalent to about £255. The church consists chiefly of the area between the four massive and lofty columns that support the tower of St. John's, and which was fitted up for the purpose in 1771; it contains 1208 sittings, and has some interesting details. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, the United Original Seceders, and Baptists. *West Church* parish, almost entirely in the town, is about half a mile long and nearly equal in width; it contains 5024 inhabitants. The minister's stipend is £200, payable by the corporation. The church consists of the nave of the collegiate church of St. John, and retains many vestiges of ancient character, among which is a fine west window; it contains 967 sittings. There are a Free church and an episcopal chapel. *St. Paul's* parish, wholly a town parish, is about a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth, and has a population of 2740: the minister's stipend is £200, paid by the corporation. The church, which is situated on the confines of the parish, is a handsome structure in a modern style of architecture, with a tower surmounted by an elegant spire; it was erected by the corporation in 1806, at an expense of £7000, and contains 884 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and Independents.

The former parish of *St. Leonard* was separated for ecclesiastical purposes from the parishes of East and West Church, under act of the General Assembly, in 1835; it was about half a mile in length and one-eighth of a mile in breadth, and chiefly a town parish, with a population of 3039. The minister of St. Leonard's is appointed by the heads of families. The church, or chapel of ease, situated in King-street, is a handsome structure erected in 1835, at an expense of £2450, raised by subscriptions and donations; and contains 960 sittings. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod, members of the "Holy Catholic Apostolic" congregation, and General Baptists. The incumbency of *St. Stephen's* was created under act of the General Assembly, in 1836; it had no definite area, but comprehended all the Highland population scattered within a distance of four miles from the church, which was built for their accommodation. The church was erected by voluntary subscription; it contains 762 sittings.

The Grammar School is of ancient foundation, and is under the superintendence of a rector and his assistant, of whom the former has a salary of £50, and the latter of £25, paid by the corporation, who are patrons of all the public schools of the town; the course of instruction comprises the Latin and Greek languages, ancient geography, history, and other subjects. *The Academy*, originally instituted in 1760, and for which a very handsome building has been erected in the centre of Rose-terrace, is under the care of a rector and an assistant, with salaries respectively of £100 and £25; the course includes arithmetic, algebra, geometry, surveying, mathematics, navigation, natural philosophy, astronomy, and chemistry. Under the same patronage are a school for the French, Italian, and Spanish languages, the master of which has a salary of £25; a school for writing and arithmetic, and one for drawing and painting, the masters of which have each a salary of £25; a school for English, the master of which receives likewise £25 a year; and a school for singing and church music, the master of which has £15. In these several schools the fees vary from £1. 8. to £4. 6. for the whole term of ten months and a half. There are also an endowed school for the Trades, the master of which receives a salary of £76; and an endowed school for the poor, with a salary of £50. The Manufacturers' school, the master of which is paid £20; the Guildry school, with a salary of £26; two infant schools, the mistresses of which have each £50; and a female school, the mistress of which receives a salary of £20 are all supported by subscription. A sum of £400 was raised a few years since for building additional schools for the poor, to which a grant of £400 was added by the treasury; the masters have a salary of £10, paid by the corporation, and the fees, which vary from sixpence to eightpence per month for each scholar. Schools of industry have been also established. Altogether there are thirty-five schools in the town and parish, in which the various branches of education are taught; and numerous Sabbath schools in connexion with the Established Church and seceding congregations. *The Hospital* founded and amply endowed by James VI., in 1569, with all the lands and revenues of the dissolved monasteries, chapels, and altars in the city, was destroyed by Cromwell in 1652; and the building near the site of the Carthusian monastery, erected in its stead, has, with the exception of the master's apartments and the room containing the records, been appropriated to other purposes, and the inmates made out-pensioners. The annual proceeds of the endowment, which has been greatly diminished, are £597. 8. 6., divided among more than sixty pensioners.

The City and County Infirmary, at the extremity of South-street, on the new Glasgow road, is a spacious and handsome structure, erected in 1836 from a design by Mr. Mackenzie, architect; and contains wards and accommodation for fifty-six patients. The institution possesses funds of considerable value, derived from donations and bequests, of which £500 were left by Dr. Browne; £600 were appropriated to its use from a bequest of £3000, by the first Marquess of Breadalbane, to the public charities of Perth; and £400 subsequently added by the second marquess. It is also supported by subscription. *The Royal Lunatic Asylum*, not far from Perth, incorporated by royal charter, was commenced in 1827, and greatly enlarged in 1834. The building is of the Grecian-Doric order, from a design by Mr. Burn, of Edinburgh; it is 256 feet in length, and three stories high. The Asylum is beautifully situated on an eminence on Kinnoull hill, commanding a view of the Grampian hills, the river Tay, and the adjacent country; and is surrounded with a fine park of twelve acres. Funds for its erection and partial endowment were bequeathed by James Murray, Esq., of Perth; and the institution is further supported by donations. In 1660 James

Butter, sheriff-clerk of Perthshire, left two-fifths of the lands of *Scone-Lethendy*, for the maintenance of four poor persons of Perth: in 1686 Mr. Jackson devised one-tenth of the same lands for the support of one poor relative, or, in failure of such, of a person of the name of Jackson; and in 1743 Mr. Cairnie bequeathed two-fifths of the lands to the poor of Perth, reserving two-thirds to two of his descendants nearest to the age of fourteen years. This property comprises 610 acres, of which 145 are under plantation, and produces a rental of £513. Two persons of the name of Cairnie receive together £130, and the hospital £50; twelve annuitants receive £170, and the remainder is reserved for the liquidation of a debt of £1500, incurred by the erection of buildings and the improvement of the lands. Considerable sums are distributed to the poor by the incorporated trades, amounting in the aggregate to more than £2000 annually; and there were formerly numerous friendly societies, of which the greater number have been discontinued. The Destitute-Sick Society, the Aged and Indigent Female Society, the Society for Clothing Indigent Females, and the Indigent Old Men's Society, also distribute large sums in relieving the poor.

Among the religious houses destroyed at the Reformation, was the monastery of the *Black Friars*, founded by Alexander II. in 1231, and, after the demolition of the castle of Perth, the residence of the Scottish kings till the removal of the seat of government to Edinburgh in the reign of James III.: in its church the parliament occasionally assembled. A monastery of *White Friars* was instituted in the reign of Alexander III.: the revenues were eventually annexed to the hospital of James VI. The *Carthusian* monastery was founded by James I. in 1429, and contained tombs of the founder, his queen, and Queen Margaret, mother of James V. The *Franciscan* monastery was founded in 1460 by Lord Oliphant, and in 1580 its site was appropriated as the common cemetery of the parish. There were the nunneries of *St. Mary Magdalene* and *St. Leonard*, with their chapels, and the hospital of the latter; also numerous chapels, of which that of *Our Lady* forms part of the old prison: the chapel of *St. Lawrence* belonged to the ancient castle; and those of St. Anne, St. James, St. Paul, the Holy Cross, and St. Katherine, had attached hospitals for the entertainment of the poor.

In 1807 some workmen, digging for the foundation of St. Paul's church, discovered, at about ten feet below the surface, a portion of well-built masonry extending from north to south, and in the front of which there were several massive rings and staples of iron. It seemed to have been erected as a pier. The surface of the street in this place has an elevation of twenty-three feet above the level of the river. At some distance, in a northern direction, in Stormont-street, two willow-trees were found standing erect at a depth of twenty feet: another tree of the same kind, also erect, was discovered at a depth of eight feet. In digging the foundations for houses at a more recent date, some rich black earth was found, in which were embedded small cuttings of leather, a spur of antique form, a pair of scissors, a small copper shield with a bend dexter, and various other articles. Pavements have also been met with, at a depth of even ten feet below the present pavements; and in erecting the buildings on the south side of the church, occupied by Mr. Ballingall, a boat about ten feet long was found embedded in a layer of black earth, resting on its keel, with a caulking-iron and the soles of shoes near it. These appearances indicate the heightening of the site of the town subsequently to the inundations of 1210 and 1621, by which it was nearly overwhelmed. In digging the foundation for the railway terminus at St. Leonard's, a quantity of human bones and stone coffins was discovered: urns of burnt clay, some of them containing ashes, were found; and a Roman road, many feet below the present surface, and immediately beneath a deep bed of clay, was also brought to light.

Among the eminent characters connected with the city have been, the Earls of Gowrie, Atholl, and Erroll, Lord John Murray, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, and Lord Chancellor Hay, all of whom had houses in Perth; Halyburton, Bishop of Dunkeld; Patrick Adamson, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, born in 1536, and educated at the grammar school, and who was author of the tragedy of *Herod Agrippa*, and a poetic paraphrase on the Lamentations of Jeremiah; Mylne, a celebrated architect, and father of Robert Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars bridge, London; and James Crichton, commonly called the Admirable Crichton, who is supposed to have received his early education in the grammar school. The last-named is thought to have been born at Eliock House, in the county of Dumfries; but soon after his birth, which occurred in 1560, his father removed to an estate in the parish of Clunie, only seventeen miles from Perth. Dr. Adam Anderson, who was born in 1780, at an early age became a student at the university of St. Andrew's, and devoting himself to the study of mathematics, chemistry, and natural philosophy, was appointed, in the beginning of the present century, teacher of these branches of science in the Academy of Perth. In 1809 he was advanced to the rectorship of the academy, and in this office, for nearly thirty years, he distinguished himself by the profundity of his scientific knowledge, and his facility in communicating instruction. In 1838 he was elected professor of natural philosophy in the United College of St. Andrew's, where he devoted himself with assiduity to the duties of his chair. He died in 1846. Dr. Anderson introduced water and gas into Perth, and planned the fine reservoir in this city.

PERTHSHIRE, an inland and a most extensive county, nearly in the centre of Scotland, bounded on the north and north-west by Inverness-shire; on the east by the county of Forfar; on the south-east by the counties of Fife and Kinross; on the south by the Firth of Forth, and the counties of Stirling and Clackmannan; on the west by Argyllshire; and on the south-west by the county of Dumbarton. It lies between 56° 4′ and 56° 57′ (N. Lat.) and 3° 4′ and 4° 50′ (W. Long.), and is about 77 miles in length and 68 miles in extreme breadth; comprising an area of 5000 square miles, or 3,200,000 acres; 30,796 houses, of which 28,993 are inhabited; and containing a population of 137,390, of whom 64,978 are males and 72,412 females. This county, the name of which is of doubtful and disputed origin, was anciently inhabited by the Caledonians, and, from its situation on the north side of the wall of Antonine, was among the last of those portions of the kingdom which the Romans attempted to add to their dominions in Britain. The latest struggle for the independence of their country made by the Britons against their Roman invaders, was the battle near the

Grampians between Agricola and the Caledonians under their leader Galgacus, who, after having routed the ninth legion of Agricola's army, was at length finally subdued. For centuries the county of Perth was the metropolitan county; its chief town was the residence of the Scottish kings till the reign of James III.; and the abbey of Scone, from a very early period to a comparatively recent date, continued to be the place of their coronation. But the history of the county is so identified with the general history of the kingdom, that any further detail would be superfluous.

It was anciently divided into the districts of Monteith, Gowrie, Perth, Strathearn, the Stormont, Breadalbane, Rannoch, Balquhidder, and Atholl, all of which were stewartries under the jurisdiction of the great landholders to whom they gave titles, but which, since the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, have ceased to be under any peculiar authority. Prior to the fall of episcopacy the county formed two large sees, the bishops of which had their seats respectively at Dunkeld and Dunblane; but from that period, it has been almost wholly included in the synod of Perth and Stirling. It comprises several presbyteries, and sixty-nine parishes, besides parts of other parishes. Two sheriffs-substitute are appointed by the sheriff, who reside respectively at Perth and Dunblane; and for civil purposes the county is divided into the districts of Perth, Blairgowrie, Weem, Culross, Auchterarder, Crieff, Dunblane, Carse of Gowrie, and Cupar-Angus, in each of which petty-sessions are held by the magistrates, and quarterly small-debt courts by the sheriffs-substitute. Perth (the county-town) and Culross are royal burghs; and the county contains the towns or villages of Alyth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Bridge-of-Earn, Callander, Crieff, Cupar-Angus, Doune, Dunblane, Kincardine, Stanley, and other places; several of which are burghs of barony.

The SURFACE is remarkably varied. It comprehends a highland and a lowland district; the former, to the north and north-west, constituting a considerable portion of the Grampian range; and the latter, which is the more extensive, lying to the south and south-east. Perthshire abounds with the richest scenery of every variety; is beautifully diversified with mountains and valleys, wide and fertile plains in the highest state of cultivation, rising grounds, and gentle undulations; and is enlivened with numerous streams and picturesque lakes. The principal mountain is *Ben-Lawers*, on the north side of Loch Tay, rising by a gradual ascent from the margin of the lake to an elevation of 4015 feet above the level of the sea; it is cultivated around its base to a considerable height, and clothed nearly to its summit with rich verdure, affording pasturage for many flocks of sheep. *Benmore*, at the head of Glen-Dochart, has an elevation of 3903 feet, and commands a richly-varied prospect of unbounded extent, embracing both the German and Atlantic Oceans. *Schihallion*, at the foot of Loch Rannoch, rises in a conical form to the height of 3564 feet, presenting a vast mass of sterile rock, relieved only by occasional tufts of heath. This mountain was selected by Dr. Maskelyne, the astronomer royal, for his observations on the influence of attraction upon the vibrations of the pendulum. *Ben-Ledi*, near Callander, has an elevation of 3009 feet, comprehending on the east a fine view of the whole tract of country through which the Forth takes its course to the German Ocean, and on the south a prospect of the beautiful vale of the Clyde. It appears to have been used in ancient times as a place of devotion, and on the summit are some Druidical remains. *Ben-y-gloe*, in the forest of Atholl; *Benchonzie*, at the head of Glenturret; *Ben-Voirlich*, on the south side of Strathearn; and others in different parts of the county, have elevations varying from 3000 to 4000 feet. The *Sidlaw Hills*, a fine range nearly parallel with the Grampians, inclosing that portion of the vale of Strathmore which lies between Montrose (in Forfarshire) and Perth, also attain a considerable elevation. Among the eminences of this range are, Dunsinnan Hill, the stronghold of the usurper Macbeth, whose castle stood upon its summit, rising to the height of 1040 feet, and commanding richly-diversified prospects; and Birnam Hill, near Dunkeld, 1580 feet in height, and still retaining some portions of the forest from which the army of Malcolm marched to dethrone the usurper. *Turleum*, in the rear of Drummond Castle, rises to the height of 1400 feet; and among the hills of *Drumuachder* is a defile of singularly romantic character, leading to the castle of Blair-Atholl. The pass of *Killiecrankie*, in which the forces of William III. were defeated by Lord Dundee in 1689, is about half a mile in length, between rugged and precipitously steep mountains, and so darkened by the woods growing among the impending rocks that the Garry river, which flows along this dangerous pass, is in many parts of it invisible.

In this county the principal RIVERS are the Tay, the Forth, the Earn, the Almond, the Isla, the Ericht, the Bran, the Garry, the Tilt, the Tummel, the Lyon, and the Teith. The *Tay* has its source in the district of Breadalbane, in the western extremity of the county, and flowing in an eastern direction, under the name of Fillan, along the vale of Strathfillan, increases in breadth, forming Loch Dochart, and continues its course as the river Dochart through Glen-Dochart for nearly eight miles. Then, again expanding its waters, it forms Loch Tay, from which issuing at the village of Kenmore, it flows under the name of the Tay for the rest of its progress, and after receiving numerous tributary streams, makes a wide firth, and loses itself in the German Ocean. The *Forth* has its source in some small streams on the north of Ben-Lomond, in this county, and passing through the south-west portion of Perthshire for a few miles, enters Stirlingshire, to which it more properly belongs, and between which and Perth, in many points, it constitutes a boundary. The *Earn* has its source in the loch of that name; flows through Strathearn in an eastern course for nearly thirty miles; and receiving a great number of tributary streams, falls into the Tay a few miles below Perth. The *Almond* rises in a deep glen among the Grampians, in the parish of Kenmore; and after a winding course of eighteen miles, in which it has some picturesque cascades, joins the river Tay about two miles above Perth. The *Isla* has its source also among the Grampians, but in the county of Forfar, and after entering this county, and receiving the river Ericht (formed of the Ardle and the Shee), runs into the Tay at Kinclaven. The *Bran* has its commencement in Loch Freuchie: taking a north-eastern course, and flowing through the grounds of the Duke of Atholl, where it makes a beautifully romantic cascade, it falls into the Tay at Inver, near Little Dunkeld. The *Garry* issues from the loch of that name, in the north-western part

of the county; it pursues a south-eastern direction, and, being joined by the Tilt near the castle of Blair-Atholl, runs through the pass of Killiecrankie into the Tummel. The *Tummel* has its source in Loch Rannoch, in the northern part of Perthshire, and taking an eastern course, forms Loch Tummel; it then pursues a southern direction, and falls into the Tay at Logierait. The *Lyon* issues from Loch Lyon, on the western border of the county, and, watering the narrow vale of Glenlyon, joins the Tay about two miles below Kenmore. Exclusive of the Forth, the only river of any importance in the county that is not tributary to the Tay is the *Teith*, which has its source in two distinct branches, uniting in the parish of Callander; the northern branch rises in the western extremity of the parish of Balquhidder, and the southern issues from Loch Katrine. This river, after receiving the waters of the Ardoch, flows through the pleasure-grounds of Blair-Drummond and the lands of Ochtertyre, and falls into the Forth at the bridge of Drip.

Of the LAKES the principal is *Loch Tay*, a magnificent expanse of water about sixteen miles in length, and varying from one to two miles in breadth. It is situated in the Western Highlands, and is from fifteen to 100 fathoms in depth, containing an abundance of salmon, trout, pike, and other fish. The surrounding scenery, though less remarkable than that of Loch Lomond, is generally striking, and abounds with features of grandeur and of beauty. *Loch Ericht*, in the north-west of the county, is nearly of equal length with Loch Tay, but of inferior width, being scarcely a mile in the broadest part; it is in the very heart of the Grampians, and inclosed with precipitous and rugged banks. *Loch Rannoch*, also in the north-west, near Breadalbane, is about ten miles in length and one mile in width; the shores are richly wooded, and the scenery around is singularly impressive. In the same district is *Loch Lydoch*, situated in the moors; it is as much as seven miles in length and a mile in breadth, but of uninteresting and dreary aspect. *Loch Earn*, a fine sheet of water in the district of Strathearn, is about eight miles long, varying from half a mile to a mile and a half in breadth, and encircled with scenery of strikingly romantic character. Its banks are rocky and precipitous; and the lofty hills by which it is inclosed are intersected with numerous deep glens and ravines, alternated with protruding masses of cliffs, and relieved by tufts of wood growing wildly on the acclivities. *Loch Katrine*, in the western part of the district of Monteith, between the parishes of Callander and Aberfoyle, is also very beautiful, of serpentine form, and extending for about nine miles, though scarcely one mile in width. Its banks are chiefly the lower acclivities of the surrounding mountains, and are thickly wooded; the scenery combines great beauty and variety, and is celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in his poem of *The Lady of the Lake*. Near its eastern extremity is a picturesque island; and an outlet connects it with the lochs of Auchray and Venachoir, and forms the river Teith. *Auchray* is a small lake, but of a very lovely character. *Loch Venachoir*, to the south-east of the two former, is a fine sheet about five miles long and a mile and a half wide; it is inclosed with banks sloping gently to its margin, and enriched with woods and plantations: on its surface is a small islet of romantic appearance. *Loch Lubnaig*, situated at the north-eastern base of Ben-Ledi, is about six miles in length, and from a half to three-quarters of a mile in breadth; it has its name from its sinuous form, and, owing to the lofty and precipitous height of the mountain, which casts a deep shadow over its surface, possesses a dignified solemnity of character, that powerfully predominates over its more picturesque features. *Loch Dochart* lies in a barren tract in the western part of the county, and is three miles long: the adjacent scenery possesses little interest. There are two islands in the lake, one of which, formed by the intertexture of the roots and stems of aquatic plants, floats before the wind; it is about fifty-two feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth, and affords pasture to a few sheep. Upon the other isle, which is stationary, are the remains of an ancient castle embosomed in woods, once the seat of the Campbells of Lochawe. In the county are also the lochs *Tummel* and *Garry*, the former measuring four miles in length; and many other lakes in various parts, most of which are formed by the expansion of rivers in their course to the Tay.

The SOIL is extremely various. In the Highlands the hills are intersected with numerous glens, watered by streams, and containing some tracts of fertile land producing grain, or affording good pasture. In the wide straths between the Grampian and the Sidlaw hills, the soil is chiefly argillaceous earth, and clay of different colours, of which the blue is the most fertile. Along the shore of the Forth is a level tract extending for eighteen miles, chiefly a stiff clay. In Strathearn and the Carse of Gowrie is a deep clay, alternated with loam, and of extraordinary productiveness; and near the town of Perth, and towards Cupar-Angus, occurs a deep rich mould. On the declivities of most of the hills, a strong tenacious clay is the prevailing character. There are many extensive tracts of moss in the Highlands; and towards Monteith, a tract containing more than 10,000 acres, called Flanders moss. The system of agriculture throughout the straths, and in the Carse of Gowrie, is in the highest state of improvement: the farms here vary from thirty to 500 acres only in extent; but those of the Highlands are chiefly large sheep pastures. In the low lands, grain of every description is raised in luxuriant crops, with potatoes, turnips, beans, peas, and other crops; flax is cultivated to a considerable extent, and fruit of all kinds is abundant and of good quality. The lower lands are well inclosed, partly with stone walls, but principally with hedges and ditches: for the hedges, hawthorn is mostly used; but on some farms they are formed of larch-trees, planted on the face of ditches. In general the farm houses and offices are substantial and well arranged; and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. The cattle are of the Galloway and Ayrshire breeds, with a few of the Angus and the Fifeshire, and some of the Devonshire, the last chiefly on the lands of the Carse of Gowrie, and of recent introduction. The numerous flocks of goats formerly to be seen have been almost entirely superseded by sheep. About 20,000 sheep are fed in the glens among the Grampian hills, 50,000 on the Sidlaw range, and on the Ochil and Campsie hills more than 170,000; making in the aggregate upwards of 240,000 in the county. The horses are mainly of the Highland breed, of small stature, but hardy and useful; and in the districts of Atholl, Strathardle, Glenisla, and Glenshee, great number of hogs are reared, for the markets of Kinross and Cupar.

There are extensive forests in the district of Breadalbane and Monteith, and in many other parts woods of ancient growth. Plantations, also, over wide tracts, have been made by the Atholl family and other proprietors, and have added greatly to the appearance of the country, and the improvement of its climate. They consist chiefly of larch, this description covering above 8000 acres. Of oak there are more than 1000 acres; and a large portion of the surface is planted with ash, elm, beech, birch, and plane; Scotch, spruce, and silver firs; laburnum, and various other ornamental trees. The minerals are chiefly coal, limestone, and ironstone. Coal has been wrought for ages at Culross, but, from the situation of the mines, they are comparatively unavailable for the supply of other districts. The Carse of Gowrie, and the country around Perth, obtain coal from Fife and the collieries of England, and the district of Monteith from the mines of Clackmannanshire; while in many parts peat is the general fuel, especially in the Highlands. The limestone is abundant in several places; but, from the scarcity of fuel, very little is burnt for the improvement of the soil, for which in some places moss is used to a considerable extent. In Monteith is a quarry of blue limestone variegated with streaks of white, of a density equal to marble, and susceptible of a fine polish; and marble of excellent quality is quarried on the lands of the Duke of Atholl, near Glen-Tilt. The ironstone is found in the district of Culross, on the Devon, and in various other places; but this also, from the scarcity of fuel for smelting, is not wrought. In the same neighbourhood are fire-clay and slate: blue slate is found on Birnam hill, and along the sides of the Ochils; and grey slate, of a harder texture, is diffused throughout the county. Near Drummond Castle, and at Callander, are rocks of breccia, parallel with which are beds of sandstone; and on the banks of the Tay is an extensive quarry of fine grey freestone, of very durable texture, called Kingoodie stone. The Grampian hills consist chiefly of granite. The only mineral waters in the county are at Pitcaithly, near Bridge-of-Earn; they are in considerable repute for their efficacy in the cure of scrofula and stomachic complaints. The seats are Blair-Atholl Castle, Taymouth, Methven Castle, Dupplin Castle, Drummond Castle, Ochtertyre House, Dunira, Blair-Drummond, Castle-Huntly, Castle-Lenrick, Belmont Castle, Arthurstone, the palace of Scone, St. Martin's, Castle-Menzies, Megginch Castle, Lynedoch House, Rednoch House, Cambusmore, Kippenross, Invermay, Murthly Castle, Delvine House, Craighall, and others.

In this county the principal manufactures are those of linen and cotton, both carried on to a considerable extent. The former, in which large numbers are employed in several parts, is also carried on in smaller towns and villages of the Carse of Gowrie; and cotton-works and printfields are established at Luncarty, Stormontfield, Stanley, Cromwell-Park, and various other places. There are paper-mills at Crieff, Auchterarder, and Bridge-of-Almond; numerous mills for the spinning of flax at Blairgowrie; also tanneries, breweries, distilleries, and other works. Facility of communication through the interior is afforded by excellent roads, and, for the export and import of goods, by the rivers Tay and Forth. On the former of these rivers is the town of Perth, the chief port in the county. The port of Culross, on the Forth, formerly carried on a considerable trade in the export of salt and coal, but has fallen into decay: that of Kincardine, in the neighbouring parish of Tulliallan, is in a flourishing condition, and does a large amount of business in the export of coal, for which it employs about seventy vessels, averaging from eighty to ninety tons; and also in ship-building, chiefly for the coasting-trade. For a notice of the railways in the county, see the article on the city of Perth. The annual value of Perthshire, according to a return of real property assessed to the income tax, is £613,168, of which amount £551,078 are stated to be for lands, £54,611 for houses, £6520 for fisheries, £677 for quarries, £272 for mines, and the remainder for other species of real property not comprised in the foregoing items. Among the antiquities are the remains of several Roman camps, of which the most important is that of Ardoch; and the Roman road towards Perth may still be traced in the vale of Strathearn. There are numerous remains of ancient castles, religious establishments, and Druidical altars, and various other relics of antiquity.

PETER, ST., South Isles of Orkney.—See Ronaldshay, South.

PETER, ST., North Isles of Orkney.—See Stronsay and Eday.

PETERCULTER, a parish, in the district and county of Aberdeen, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Aberdeen; containing 1259 inhabitants. This place is said to have derived the latter portion of its name, a compound of the Gaelic terms *Cul*, signifying "a back", and *Tir*, "a country or district", from its situation on the side of the river Dee; and the former portion of its name, from the dedication of its old church and wells to St. Peter. The church anciently belonged to the monks of Kelso. The place lays claim to a remote antiquity, and is supposed, upon unquestionable authority, to have been a Roman station. On a hill of moderate elevation, in the south-west of the parish, are still some small remains of an ancient camp called Norman Dykes, which, till it was more minutely examined within the last few years, was generally thought to have been constructed by the Danes or the Norwegians, during their invasions of this part of the country in the eleventh century. But from its form, and situation on an eminence commanding the fords of the river, and also on account of its distance from a similar station on the river Ythan, which corresponds exactly with the distance given in the *Iter*, it has been clearly identified with the *Devana* of Ptolemy and Richard, raised after the recall of Agricola from Britain. The rampart and ditch on the north side, of which some considerable portions are remaining, appear to have extended for nearly three-quarters of a mile in a direction from E. N. E. to W. S. W.; and from each extremity were carried, at right angles, a similar rampart and ditch, of which small parts can be traced; inclosing a rectangular area 938 yards in length and 543 yards in breadth. Of its identity with the *Devana*, constructed by Lollius Urbicus in his progress northwards through the county of Aberdeen, a strongly corroborating testimony is afforded by its dimensions, which are precisely the same as those of Rae-Dykes, on the river Ythan, in the parish of Auchterless, which is the second station in the *Iter*.

The parish is bounded on the south by the river Dee, and is about seven miles in extreme length; an extent, however, that includes a large portion of the parish of

Drumoak, by which Peterculter is deeply indented on the west, and exclusively of which its length cannot be estimated at more than five miles. It varies from four to five miles in breadth. From the great irregularity of its form, the superficial contents have not been strictly ascertained; but by estimation they are supposed to be about 10,000 acres, of which probably 6000 are arable, 1600 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. The surface is far from uniform; rising in some parts abruptly into rocky hills interspersed with level tracts of moss; towards the south, ascending by a gentle acclivity from the banks of the river; and in other parts, undulating with greater or less degrees of boldness. The Dee is subject to frequent inundations; and in the summer of 1829 the water rose to such a height as greatly to damage the crops growing near its banks, and to sweep down many stacks of hay. The salmon-fisheries on this river, previously very lucrative, have been much injured by the introduction of stake-nets at its mouth, and now scarcely remunerate the labour of the fishermen. Numerous rivulets flow through the lands into the Dee; the principal are the Leuchar, the Culter, and the Murtle. Of these the Leuchar burn issues from Loch Skene, in the adjoining parish of Skene, and, running eastward, near the northern boundary of this parish unites with the Culter, which passes at first from north to south, and, receiving the waters of the Gormack burn at the eastern boundary of Drumoak, afterwards flows south-eastward into the Dee near Peterculter church. The scenery is boldly diversified, and in many places enriched with thriving woods and plantations, and the tastefully embellished demesnes of gentlemen's seats, imparting to it a highly pleasing aspect. In the vicinity of a paper-mill situated in a hollow surrounded by hills rising almost perpendicularly to a height of 400 feet, is an aqueduct of wood, 700 feet in length, supported on pillars of stone. It crosses the Culter, at a height of ten feet from its surface, and conveys water to the mill from an extensive reservoir in the rear. The reservoir is half a mile in length, and twenty feet in depth.

In this parish the SOIL is in general light; on the banks of the river, gravel alternated with sand, with intervals of fine black mould; in the northern portions, mostly a red earth resting upon clay; and in some of the lower grounds, a mixture of black earth or peat-moss which has been rendered fertile. The crops are oats, barley, a very little wheat, turnips, and potatoes, with the usual grasses. Of late years, the system of husbandry has been greatly improved, and large tracts of waste land have been brought into profitable cultivation; a due rotation of crops is invariably observed, and the trenching and draining of low lands have been extensively practised. The fields are well inclosed, usually with fences of stone. The farm-houses are substantially built of stone and lime, and commodiously arranged; they are upheld by the proprietor of the lands, and the cottages on the various farms are neat and comfortable. No sheep are kept, except some for domestic use and for the sake of their wool; these are all of English breeds: the cattle are of the Aberdeenshire, polled Angus, and Galloway breeds. In the parish are some trees of luxuriant growth, consisting of beech, chesnut, oak, ash, pine, and plane: there is a double avenue of spruce-fir trees of stately dimensions, forming the approach to the mansion of Countesswells; and in the gardens of Murtle House are a fine row of Athenian poplars, and also one of arbor vitæ of unusual size. The more recent plantations are very extensive, and consist principally of the various kinds of fir; they are regularly thinned, and, under the most careful management, are all in a thriving state. In the tracts of moss are found remains of ancient forests. Some of the rocks in the parish are a kind of conglomerate, of great durability, but irregular texture, and fit only for building fences: in the south and west districts is granite of good quality, of which large quantities used to be sent to Aberdeen. The annual value of real property in Peterculter is £5588.

The mansion-house of Culter is an ancient structure of which the date is unknown, situated in a richly-planted demesne, but at present occupied by a tenant. The house of Countesswells, a handsome mansion of more modern date, and occupied by a family from Aberdeen, is to the north-east of the former, in grounds also tastefully embellished with plantations. Murtle House, an elegant mansion in the Grecian style of architecture, is beautifully seated on the bank of the Dee, of which it commands an extensive view; and Binghill and Bieldside are also substantial and pleasant residences, lately erected by their respective proprietors. There is no regular village in the parish; but several of the inhabitants are engaged in different branches of manufacture. On the burn of Culter, near its influx into the river Dee, is a snuff manufactory; it is carried on in a low thatched building, and the machinery is driven by a water-wheel of eight-horse power, producing on an average about three hundred-weight of snuff weekly. The manufacture of paper is carried on in a spacious pile of building erected in a romantic deil higher up the burn. The works, originally established in 1751, have been purchased by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Mc Combie, by whom they have been extended and improved; the machinery is impelled by two powerful water-falls. The articles produced are cartridge, wrapping, writing, and printing papers, in the manufacture of which from sixty to 100 persons are employed, to whose comfort the greatest attention is paid by the proprietors. These works are not inferior in extent, or in the quality of the articles, to any establishment of the same description in the county. A mill for carding and spinning woollen yarn, and for weaving the coarser kinds of woollen cloth, was erected on the Leuchar in 1831, since which time it has been gradually increasing: it affords employment to about twenty persons. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Banchory-Ternan, and by cross-roads kept in repair by statute labour.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen: the minister's stipend is £196, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £11 per annum; patron, R. W. Duff, Esq., of Fetteresso and Culter. The church, beautifully situated on the bank of the Dee, was built in 1779; it is a neat substantial structure, and contains 550 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Peterculter parochial school, for which a handsome and appropriate building was lately erected, capable of receiving 120 scholars, is well conducted. The master has a salary of £28, with £3. 14. 2., being the interest of a bequest for the instruction of poor children; a portion of the

Dick bequest; and a house and garden: the fees average about £28 annually. There are also two schools chiefly supported by private subscription: the attendance at each averages thirty. In a plantation on the lands of Binghill are the remains of a Druidical circle, and near it a large tumulus said to have been the burying-place of the ancient family of Drum, whose descendants now reside in an adjoining parish. On Her Majesty's visit to Scotland in September 1848, the royal party passed through this parish on their way to Balmoral: triumphal arches composed of evergreens, &c., had been raised at Murtle and below Culter House, and at the former place Her Majesty was pleased to stop, and receive fruit and flowers for the royal children from the Misses Thurburn, of Murtle.

PETERHEAD, a burgh of barony, a sea-port, and a parish, in the district of BUCHAN, county of ABERDEEN; containing, with the villages of Boddam, Buchanhaven, and Burnhaven, and the former quoad sacra district of East Peterhead, 7619 inhabitants, of whom 4586 are in the burgh, 32 miles (N. N. E.) from Aberdeen, and 145 (N. E. by N.) from Edinburgh. This place, formerly called Keith-Inch, belonged to the family of Keith, earls-marischal of Scotland, of whom George, the fifth earl, and founder of Marischal College, Aberdeen, built the town, which he also erected into a burgh of barony. The property continued in the possession of the Keiths till their attainder for participation in the rebellion of 1715, when the title and estates were forfeited to the crown, and the town and lands adjacent were purchased by the York Buildings' Company. They are now chiefly the property of the governor and trustees of the Merchants' Maiden Hospital, Edinburgh. The TOWN is situated on a peninsula projecting into the German Ocean, and connected with the main land by an isthmus not more than 800 yards in breadth. It has several well-formed streets, called Kirk-street, Marischal, St. Andrew's, Broad, and Longate streets; with some smaller streets diverging in various directions. In general the houses are well built, chiefly of granite; and many of them are of handsome appearance. The town is paved, and lighted with gas by a company who have erected works in Longate; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs at Auchtigall, two miles and a half distant. The public subscription library, established in 1808, contains about 1500 volumes of standard works; and the Peterhead Mechanics' Library, instituted in 1836, forms a collection of about 200 volumes. A newsroom is well supported by subscribers, and amply furnished with journals and periodical publications. There is also a scientific association, established in 1835, which has a museum of natural curiosities and antiquities. The museum belonging to Adam Arbuthnot, Esq., and which by his permission is accessible to the public, is a valuable and extensive collection of specimens in the departments of natural history, mineralogy, and geology; and of Grecian and Roman coins, and British coins from the earliest dates to the present time. At this place the beach affords excellent accommodation for bathing; and during the summer months the town is much frequented by visiters, for whose reception there are good lodging-houses and a spacious inn, with an establishment of hot and cold baths. Near the town are several mineral wells, of various qualities and strength. The principal of them, called the Wine-well from the sparkling of the water, is in high repute for disorders of the bowels, indigestion, debility, and nervous affections, and is much resorted to; it holds in solution muriates of iron and lime, and glauber and common salt, and under proper regimen has been found highly beneficial.

There are a few manufactures carried on here. Several of the inhabitants are employed in hand-loom weaving for Aberdeen houses; and the usual handicraft trades are exercised in the town, in which are also numerous shops, well stocked with different kinds of merchandise. There are rope-works and brick and tile works; and ship and boat building is pursued to a considerable extent. The post-office has a good delivery; and the revenue, previously to the alteration in the rate of postage, averaged about £900. Here are three branch banks, and several insurance companies, established. The market is on Friday, and is abundantly supplied with grain and provisions of all kinds; and fairs are held on the first Tuesdays after Whit-Sunday and Martinmas, chiefly for hiring servants. Facility of communication is afforded by turnpike-roads to Fraserburgh, Banff, and Aberdeen, and by steamers, which touch at the port. In 1846 an act was passed for the construction of a railway from Dyce to Fraserburgh, with a branch to Peterhead. The trade of the PORT comprises the exportation of grain, meal, eggs, butter, pork, and potatoes; of various kinds of fish, but chiefly cod and herrings; and of blocks of granite. Its imports are rum and whisky, molasses, groceries, flour, salt, hoops, wool, lime, iron, foreign and British timber, manufactured woollen goods, and bone-dust for manure. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in a late year was eighty-five, of the aggregate burthen of 11,429 tons; and the number of ships that entered inwards and cleared outwards was 832, of 48,136 aggregate tonnage. A custom-house has been established, in consequence of the rapidly-increasing prosperity of the port, of which the shore-dues, amounting in 1808 only to £367, have increased to nearly £3000. There are two HARBOURS, separated by the isthmus which connects Keith-Inch with the main land, and which is the extreme eastern headland on this coast. They are highly valuable as harbours of refuge for vessels navigating the German Ocean. The North harbour is nearly eleven acres in extent; it has a depth of eighteen feet at spring tides, and fourteen feet at neap tides, and the total length of the quays is 2219 feet. The area of the South harbour is about six acres and a half, having at spring tides a depth of from twelve to fourteen feet, and from eight to twelve feet at neap tides; the length of the south quay is 480 feet, and of the west 653 feet. Both harbours are easy of entrance; and were they united by cutting a canal through the isthmus, an improvement which has been often contemplated, vessels might enter and depart at all times without being detained by contrary winds. Access is greatly facilitated by a lighthouse on Buchan Ness, finished in 1825: this building, which is of granite, and 118 feet in height, displays a flashing light every five seconds, visible at a distance of six leagues, and has fully answered the purpose intended. The improvements of the harbour have been successively completed at an expense of more than £50,000 by the proprietors, exclusive of grants of £15,000 each from government and the Trades of the town, and the entire appropriation of the harbour dues. There are very extensive FISHERIES off the coast, con-

ducted with great spirit: cod, ling, haddock, and whiting are taken in abundance; and flounders, plaice, soles, turbot, halibut, and lobsters and crabs, are also plentiful. The herring-fishery is likewise profitable, and the fish generally of the best kind; nearly 300 boats are engaged in this branch, and the average quantity exceeds 40,000 barrels. The shoals of herrings are frequently followed by spout-whales, several of which have been killed upon this part of the coast. Many vessels used to be engaged in the Greenland whale-fishery, which has of late been less productive than formerly; at present only eleven vessels are employed, and the quantity of oil obtained does not exceed 100 tons. In this parish the principal fishing stations are, Ronheads, on the north side of the harbour; and the villages of Buchanhaven and Boddam, which are both noticed under their own heads.

The government of the BURGH, by charter of the Earl-Marischal, was vested in a baron-bailie and other officers appointed by the superior. Since the passing of the Municipal Reform act it has been vested in a town-council of twelve members, of popular election, who choose from their own body a provost, three bailies, and a treasurer. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole of the boundaries, which have been enlarged; and is equal to the jurisdiction exercised in royal burghs: a bailie, also, appointed by the governors of the Merchants' Maiden Hospital, holds a court-baron. The only important privilege enjoyed by the burgesses is that of paying less for harbour-dues than strangers. Peterhead is associated with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, Inverury, and Kintore, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the number of qualified voters is about 240. The town-house, situated at the head of Broad-street, is a quadrangular building of granite, sixty feet long and forty feet wide, and surmounted with a spire 110 feet in height. It was completed at a cost of £2000, and contains on the ground-floor various shops, and on the first-floor several schoolrooms; above which are two spacious rooms, one for transacting the general business of the burgh, and the other for holding the courts. Underneath the building is a vault, originally intended for a gaol; but it is not used. The cross, a handsome Tuscan pillar of granite, crowned by the arms of the Earl-Marischal, the founder of the town, was erected by subscription in commemoration of the grant of the parliamentary franchise, in 1832.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by the sea, and on the north by the river Ugie, which separates it from the parish of St. Fergus. It is nearly five miles in length and from three to four in breadth, comprising about 9085 acres, of which 8266 are arable, seventy-two woodland and plantations, and the remainder waste. The surface rises gradually towards the west, and is diversified with hills and dales; the highest of the hills are Stirlinghill and Blackhill, which have an elevation of about 280 feet, and Methill, which varies from 150 to 200 feet in height. The Ugie has its source in the upper part of the district, in the union of the Strichen and Deer waters, and, after winding along the northern boundaries of the parish, falls into the sea at Buchanhaven. In some parts the coast is low and rocky, in others indented with bays, and broken by projecting headlands and promontories, the principal of which are the North and South heads, Invernetty Point, and Buchan Ness: the shore of the bay at Peterhead is for some distance a fine sandy beach. The SOIL varies from a sandy loam to a deep black mould of great fertility, and a strong clay. The crops are, grain of all kinds, turnips, and potatoes; the system of agriculture has been improved, and much waste land has been brought into profitable cultivation. Few sheep are reared; the cattle are principally of the polled Buchan breed, with a few of the Teeswater: the horses are all of the native breed, and well adapted for the purposes of husbandry. The lands are inclosed, and most of the recent improvements in the construction of implements have been adopted; the chief manure is dung brought from the town. In this district the plantations are on a very confined scale: near the coast they consist of ash, elm, birch, beech, mountain-ash, plane, alder, and willow; and in other parts, of white American spruce, silver-fir, and Scotch fir, in a thriving state. The substratum of the parish is mostly granite. There are extensive quarries at Stirlinghill, from which blocks have been raised for numerous public works, including the docks of Sheerness, and the Duke of York's column, London. At Salthouse head is a quarry of beautiful grey or white granite, and at Blackhill are also large quarries. All is of excellent quality, and in the aggregate not less than 8000 tons are yearly shipped from the port. The annual value of real property in the parish is £22,410.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen: the minister's stipend is £235. 9. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £50 per annum; patron, the Crown. The parish church, erected in 1803, is a handsome structure of granite, with a spire 118 feet high, and contains 1863 sittings. A church built in 1767 in the eastern part of Peterhead, was purchased in 1834 at a cost of £500, and repaired and improved at an additional expense of £100; and in 1836 a portion of the town, including a population of 1173 persons, was assigned to it as a quoad sacra parish, under the designation of the East Church: the building contains 702 sittings. There is an episcopal chapel, a fine structure, erected in 1814 at a cost of £3500; and members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Independents, and Wesleyans, have places of worship. The parochial school is at present held in a room in the town-house; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with an allowance of £13 in lieu of house and garden, and the fees vary from £40 to £80 per annum. Another school, called the Town school, is held in the same building, by a master appointed by the fourth bailie, and to whom the landholders pay a salary of £10 from a bequest by Mr. William Rhind, for teaching seven poor children. There is also a school in connexion with the episcopal chapel, the master of which receives a salary of £20 per annum from a bequest by the late Dr. Anderson, of St. Christopher's. A coal fund distributes from about £60 in coal annually; and there are several friendly societies. Some considerable remains exist of the old castle of Ravenscraig, the baronial residence of the Keiths, who eventually acquired by marriage the castle of Inverugie, on the opposite bank of the river. There are also ruins of Boddam Castle, the residence of a branch of the family. A flagon of pewter, after the fashion of the age of James IV., has been discovered in cutting a deep water-course through a peat-bog; and on the summit of

Methill is a tumulus, said to have been a seat for the administration of justice in ancient times. On the north side of the den of Boddam are various pits, generally supposed to have been Pictish camps, but by some thought rather to have been formed by the Danes when they landed on the eastern coast of Scotland.

PETERHYTHE, a hamlet, in the parish of RATHVEN, county of BANFF; containing 49 inhabitants. This is a small place, contiguous to the village of Porteasie, and two miles north-eastward of Buckie.

PETTIE, or PETTY, a parish, partly in the county of NAIRN, but chiefly in the county of INVERNESS, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Inverness; containing, with the villages of Connage and Stuartown, 1749 inhabitants, of whom 88 are in that part of the parish within the shire of Nairn. This place comprises the parishes of Petyn and Bracholy, which were united previously to the Reformation under the vicar of Petyn, who held a prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Elgin. The parish of Bracholy is supposed to have derived its name, originally *Braichlich*, from the Gaelic *Eaglais-a-Bhraighe-choille*, descriptive of its situation on a wooded hill; but the etymology of the name of Pettie is involved in great obscurity. Some of the lands formed part of the territories erected into the successive earldoms of Moray; other portions seem to have belonged to the Mackintosh and Kilravock families at a very early period, and to have been subsequently held under the earls. In 1281, the Earl of Ross, having plundered the churches of Petyn and Bracholy, expiated his offence by a grant to the see of Elgin, of the lands of Cattepol and Pitkanny. At the battle of Clachnaharry, the Mackintoshes of Moy Castle levied the men of Pettie to aid them in the pursuit of Munro of Fowlis. In 1368, William, seventh Lord Mackintosh, had his residence here, at Connage; and after the earldom of Moray was annexed to the crown, in 1455, the barony of Pettie appears to have been held by the laird of Findlater for some time under the crown, and subsequently under the Earl of Moray, the title having been revived.

The Earl of Huntly possessed Connage from 1495 till the birth of James V., on which occasion the barony of Pettie was given to Sir William Ogilvie, of Banff, whose wife was the first to announce to James IV. the birth of the prince: Sir William resided in the castle till it was besieged and burnt by the clan Chattan, who slew his son and eight men who were found in it. In 1548, the Earl of Huntly was invested with the earldom of Moray, and soon afterwards, under the powers he possessed as lieutenant-general in the north, put to death William, the fifteenth laird of Mackintosh, and declared all his lands to be forfeited. In 1551, the clan Chattan, to revenge this murder, entered the castle of Pettie by stratagem, and seizing Lachlan, Mackintosh's kinsman, by whom the laird had been betrayed to the Earl of Huntly, killed him on the spot; and the queen regent, to prevent further hostilities, annulled the act of forfeiture. The Mackintoshes seem never to have forgiven the murder of their chieftain, and with avidity took every opportunity of laying waste Huntly's lands. On the murder of the regent, Queen Mary's brother, upon whom she had bestowed the earldom of Moray, and who was put to death at Donnybristle by Huntly in 1591, the Mackintoshes of Pettie, under Angus, ravaged the Earl of Huntly's estates of Strathdee and Glenmuick, and killed many of his retainers. The earl retaliated by ravaging the district of Pettie, and slaying many of the Mackintoshes; but he had scarcely returned from his expedition, and disbanded his troops, when the clan, to the number of 800, entered his territories of Achindown and Cabrach, in which they committed fearful depredations. In recent times no events of any interest have occurred in connexion with the district.

The PARISH is bounded on the north-west by the Moray Firth, along the shore of which it extends for about eight miles; varying from two to three miles in breadth, and comprising 8120 acres, of which 5275 are arable, 1575 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface rises from the Firth in undulations more or less abrupt, being in some parts bold and precipitous, and in others gentle, and subsiding into pleasant vales. Though the land increases in elevation towards the south-east, it is no where of mountainous character. The only streams of any importance are, the burn of Ault-an-fhiler, which separates the parish from that of Inverness on the west; and a small burn flowing between it and the parish of Ardersier on the east, which has been diverted from its course to turn a mill. From some of the higher lands, or braes, descend numerous small brooks, falling over a rocky bed into the chief vale, and which formerly supplied water to the tenants of the lands for the illicit purpose of making whisky: they are now employed to turn threshing-mills on their farms. The coast is not marked by any indenture deserving the name of a bay, with the exception of that portion of the Firth inclosed between the headland of Altirlie and the small promontory on which the church is built. On the beach at this place, where a commodious harbour might easily be formed, coal and lime are landed for the supply of the district; and on the beach at Connage, towards Stuartown, the timber that is cut down in the eastern part of the parish is shipped for exportation. At low water the sea recedes to a great distance from the shore, except at Altirlie, which consequently during the bathing season is much frequented by visiters from Inverness, who find lodgings either in the fishing-villages or in the neighbouring farm-houses. The lakes are Loch Flemington and Loch Andunty, both situated on the ridge near the south-eastern extremity, and in the old parish of Bracholy; but neither of them is of any considerable extent, or distinguished by features of importance.

In the low lands near the sea the SOIL is generally light and sandy, but on the braes and higher lands, a rich black loam, of stronger and more fertile quality; the principal crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. The system of husbandry, under the stimulus afforded by the Pettie and Ardersier Farmers' Society, established about half a century ago, has made considerable advances; and the more liberal use of lime, since the enlargement of the farms, has tended greatly to improve the soil. Much attention has been given to drainage, and subsoil ploughing and trenching are growing into more general use: on the Earl of Moray's lands, the main drains are formed and kept in order by the landlord, and the tributary drains by the tenant. The farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged; they are either built and kept in repair by the landlord, or by the tenant, according to the terms of the lease. The Aberdeen or Buchan polled breed of cattle is pre-

ferred to the Ayrshire for the dairy; but few cattle are reared in the parish, which is rather an agricultural than a pastoral district; though both cattle and sheep purchased at the neighbouring trysts are fed here, the former chiefly on turnips. The plantations, of which about 1200 acres are on the lands of the Earl of Moray, have been formed at successive periods; and some have attained more than sixty years' growth. They are usually oak and fir, at Flemington interspersed with larch and spruce; they are carefully managed, regularly thinned, and all in a thriving state. In this district the principal substrata are of the old red sandstone formation, of which the rocks in the ridge to the south chiefly consist: there are also thin seams of limestone and bituminous shale. The annual value of real property in Pettie is £4700.

Castle-Stuart, one of the seats of the Earl of Moray, and from which he takes the title of baron, is a spacious and venerable structure erected about the year 1624. Not being occupied, it fell into a ruinous state; but the eastern wing of this once stately castle has within the last few years been put into repair, and the place is occasionally visited for a few weeks by the family during the shooting season. The other mansions are the houses of *Gollanfield* and *Flemington*, occupied by their respective proprietors: these, with the lands belonging to them, originally formed one estate. A considerable portion of the village of Campbelton extends into this parish, under the appellation of *Stuartown*; and there are also the fishing-hamlets of *Pettie* and *Connage*, the former containing fifty-eight, and the latter ninety-seven inhabitants. Salmon are taken by stake-nets along the shore of the Firth, but not in any great numbers, the stations producing to the proprietors scarcely a rental of £60. Oyster-beds have also been formed, by bringing oysters from a distance; but the oysters are of very inferior quality. The principal fish taken off the coast are haddocks, whiting, cod, skate, flounders, and soles; and during the season, twenty-four boats are engaged in the herring-fisheries at Helmsdale, Wick, and Burgh-Head, each boat having a crew of five men and a boy: the herring season generally commences about the middle of July, and terminates in the early part of September. The produce of the fisheries is usually sent to Inverness, the nearest market-town, whither is also sent the agricultural and dairy produce of the parish. A fair is held annually at Lammas, in the village of Campbelton, chiefly for hiring servants. There is no post-office; the inhabitants in the eastern district receive their letters at Ardersier or Fort-George, and those of the western district at Inverness. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-road from Inverness to Aberdeen, which passes through the whole length of the parish till it enters the county of Nairn; by other roads, of recent construction, kept in excellent repair; and by the steamers that ply regularly between Inverness and London.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray: the minister's stipend is £234. 3. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £5 per annum; patron, the Earl of Moray. Pettie church, built in 1839, is a handsome and substantial structure with a campanile turret; it is well arranged, and contains 600 sittings. From its situation, however, near the western boundary of the parish, the inhabitants of the district of Bracholy are at an inconvenient distance. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is attended by about fifty children; the master has a salary of £36, with a house and garden, and the fees average £5 per annum. A school at Gollanfield is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and is held in a building towards the erection of which the sum of £40 was granted by government. The schools in several of the adjacent parishes are also available to the children of the eastern district of this parish. Among the relics of antiquity are some Druidical circles, and near Loch Flemington are vestiges of what is thought to have been a Flemish camp. In the loch were found, a few years ago, pistols rudely mounted with silver, and having the initials A. M. P.: they are supposed to have lain there since the battle of Culloden. Whilst digging the foundations for a house near the loch, there was discovered an urn of clay, inclosed in slabs of stone rudely formed. Stone coffins, containing urns, have also been found near a moat on the farm of Balmachree; and on the farm of Culblair, the fragment of a battle-axe was discovered in the moss. Near the church are two artificial mounds called Tom-a-Mhoid, "the Court hill," and Tom-a-Chroich, "the Gallows' hill," in ancient times used for the administration of justice. In the churchyard is the burial-place of the chiefs of the clan Mackintosh. Dr. Fraser, of Chelsea, the munificent benefactor of King's College, Aberdeen, was the son of a minister of this parish.

PETTINAIN, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK; containing 416 inhabitants, of whom 80 are in the village of Pettinain, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Lanark. The name of this parish is supposed to have been derived from the old British word *Peithynan*, signifying "a clear space of flat ground", in reference to a level tract stretching along the north side of the village. It is stated in ancient records that the district was originally covered with wood, and that David I. gave to "Nicolas his clerk" a carucate of land in the forest here, with the right of common-pasture. This portion is thought to have been cleared of the wood after being thus assigned, and to have in consequence fixed the name of the place. No events of any interest are recorded in connexion with Pettinain. In the southern vicinity of the parish are the remains of a very extensive and well-fortified camp, adjacent to which are a large number of out-works, where urns and other relics of antiquity have been found; and although no traces exist to identify this camp with any particular people, it evidently indicates the spot to have been the scene of important military operations. The lands of Westraw, in the parish, were awarded to Sir Adam Johnston in the time of James II., King of Scotland, for his vigorous efforts in suppressing the rebellion of the Earl of Douglas. These were afterwards alienated, and came into the possession of the Earl of Hyndford, at whose death they passed, for want of male issue, into the family of Anstruther, an ancient branch of which had married a sister of the earl.

The PARISH is about three miles long and two miles and a half broad, containing 3060 acres. It is bounded on the north by Carstairs and Carnwath parishes, on the south by Covington, on the east by Libberton, on the west by Carmichael, and on the north-west by a small part of Lanark. The figure of the parish, which stretches

along the banks of the river Clyde, is very irregular. The climate is damp and variable: the pastures and the blossoms suffer severely in the spring from east winds; and the plantations of young wood generally take an inclination north-eastward from the action of violent, and sometimes long-continued, south-west winds. A hilly ridge runs from Covington, in a north-western direction, until it terminates in the western extremity of Pettinain, where it rises 500 feet above the bed of the river; the highest peak is Cairn-gryffe, and the other parts are called Westraw and Swaites hills, from the names of the respective places to which they are opposite. Pheasants and hares are to be seen in great numbers in almost every direction. The river Clyde, whose source is twenty-five miles southward, in Crawford parish, flows with great impetuosity, till it arrives within a few miles of this parish, when it assumes a totally different character; becomes deep and smooth; and, slowly approaching by numerous meanderings, quietly enters at the south-east boundary. Afterwards changing its course by a flexure from east to west, it runs along the northern limit of the parish, and, within about half a mile of its departure, rushes with considerable force over a bed of rocks. It is well stocked with trout, perch, and pike, the last of which make great depredations on the two first, and attain in some cases to the length of three feet, and the weight of upwards of twenty pounds.

The SOIL varies considerably. In the vicinity of the river it is a mixture of soft clayey mould, running to a depth of several feet, and resting upon a gravelly subsoil; while in the neighbourhood of the village, as well as in several other parts, it is a rich loam; and in other places, again, is mixed with large quantities of gravel and sand. The haugh or holm land immediately close to the river is very fertile, and frequently inundated by the rising floods. On the high parts, which are covered with heath and bent, the soil is a poor and thin earth with a clayey or tilly subsoil. In this parish the number of acres under tillage is nearly 2320; and about 580 are waste or in pasture. The crops consist of oats and barley, potatoes, turnips, and hay; the high elevation of the land above the sea renders it unfavourable to wheat, little of which is grown. The manures used are chiefly those obtained from the farm, many cattle being kept, especially on the dairy-farms: in very few instances is bone-dust employed. In general the character of the husbandry is good: great care is taken in preparing the ground by ploughing and harrowing, and in the proper application of the manure; the result of which is unusually heavy crops, especially of turnips, which are grown in large quantities. Ayrshire cattle are preferred on the dairy-farms, which are numerous, and managed in the best possible manner. Within the last thirty years, covered drains to the length of about twelve miles, and from five to seven and a half feet deep, have been constructed. In addition to these are nearly 5000 yards of open drains; and surface-drains to a great extent have been formed, in order to prepare the ground for plantations. Ninety acres of plantation on hilly and waste land have been made within the last five-and-twenty years by one proprietor, besides others in different parts of the parish; amounting in the whole to about 160 acres. The farm-buildings are an exception to the general improvements that have taken place, being inferior in many respects to those of neighbouring districts. In most cases the inclosures and stone fences are excellent, and the latter have been recently augmented by an addition of 4840 yards. The land is the property of three families, one of whom, of Carmichael House and Westraw, holds almost the whole. The rocks in the parish are mainly felspar-porphyry and sandstone, the former of which supplies an excellent material for the construction and repair of roads: limestone is wrought in two places, on a small scale, and burnt into lime. The annual value of real property in Pettinain is £3235.

The chief mansion-house is that on the estate of Westraw, belonging to Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart., representative of the ancient family of Carmichael: it has been at various times enlarged and improved, and is now a commodious building; it has plantations of almost all the trees common to the county, and is encompassed with extensive grounds in the highest state of cultivation. With the exception of a few persons employed in hand-loom weaving, the population of the parish is entirely agricultural. About one-fifth reside in the village of Pettinain; the rest are scattered throughout the parish. The intercourse is principally with the town of Lanark, to which the inhabitants have easy access by a bridge over the Clyde at Hyndford. Carnwath, only three miles distant, was formerly the chief place of resort; but the obstruction often raised by the swelling of the Clyde turned the traffic to Lanark. Since this change occurred, however, a large float has been placed at the Carnwath ferry-station, which is impelled by machinery, and safely conveys passengers and carriages at a small toll levied to defray the expense, £500. The turnpike-road from Carlisle to Stirling passes along the western boundary of the parish. The Caledonian railway intersects the parish for a mile at the eastern boundary, and the point of divergence of the respective forks to Edinburgh and Glasgow is precisely at the place where, on crossing the Clyde by a timber viaduct near the above-mentioned float, the line of railway leaves the parish. Great facility of intercourse with Carnwath, Lanark, &c., is afforded by the Caledonian railway. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is in the presbytery of Lanark, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and the patronage belongs to Sir W. C. Anstruther. The stipend of the minister is £162, of which £47. 6. are received from the exchequer; with a comfortable manse built in 1820, and a glebe of ten acres valued at from £25 to £30 per annum: the old manse serves as offices to the present residence. Pettinain church, which is a very plain building, is conveniently situated, and seats about 234 persons: the belfry, which is supposed to have belonged to an older church, bears the date 1696, and the inscription "Holiness becomes God's House." There is a parochial school, in which Latin and all the ordinary branches of education are taught; the master's salary is £32, with the interest of 500 merks left in 1708 by the Earl of Hyndford, fees amounting to about £17, and a house and garden. The only relic of antiquity of note is the camp already mentioned, situated on a lofty moor; it covers about six acres, and is nearly of circular form. Its walls appear to have been lofty and massive, composed of large uncemented stones; and adjoining is a deep moss, in which is a fort, formerly connected with the camp. In the parish are also a number of tumuli.

PETTY, in the counties of INVERNESS and NAIRN. —See PETTIE.

PHARAY, an island, in the parish of STRONSAY and EDAY, NORTH ISLES of the county of ORKNEY; containing 67 inhabitants. This isle, which lies in the Westray Firth, about two miles west of Eday, is two miles in length and nearly one in breadth, and forms the northern point of the bay of Fersness. It is of level surface, covered with verdure, and in ordinary years supplies a sufficiency of grain for the use of the inhabitants. A number of cattle are pastured on the island; and its situation is also very advantageous for fishing. On Pharay was a chapel, now demolished.

PHARAY, an island, in the parish of WALLS, SOUTH ISLES of the county of ORKNEY; containing 55 inhabitants. It is also called Faray Isle.—See WALLS.

PHILIPSTOWN, a village, in the parish of ABERCORN, county of LINLITHGOW, 1½ mile (S. W. by W.) from the village of Abercorn; containing 140 inhabitants. It is a very small place, situated in the western quarter of the parish, and having a few retail shops for groceries: the population is chiefly agricultural. Philipstown House stands a short distance north-eastward of the village.

PIEROWALL, a village, in the island and parish of WESTRAY, county of ORKNEY; containing 95 inhabitants. It is situated on the north-east shore of the island, and has a harbour where small vessels may safely anchor, it being sheltered in nearly all directions. There was formerly accommodation for ships of greater burthen, but from the blowing of the sand the water became more shallow: the sand has also spread over some of the most fertile ground in this part of Westray. The basin forming the harbour is remarkably fine, not above three-quarters of a mile broad at the entrance, but within wide and spacious, and of almost circular form.

PIPERHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of KINGARTH, isle and county of BUTE; containing 29 inhabitants.

PITCAIRN.—See NEWTOWN OF PITCAIRN.

PITCAIRN-GREEN, a village, in the parish of REDGORTON, county of PERTH, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Moneydie; containing 279 inhabitants. This is a thriving village, of modern erection, built on the estate of the Graham family, of Balgowan; it is situated in the vicinity of the Almond river, and largely partakes in the extensive manufactures of the parish, of which linen is the staple article. One of three extensive bleachfields within the limits of Redgorton is established here, and there is also a large flax-spinning mill on the Almond. Near the village are the remains of a circular camp, probably a camp of the natives for watching the motions of the Romans, who had an important station at Orrea, about two miles distant; it stood upon an eminence, and commanded a view, not alone of Orrea, but of the whole line of approach to that station for several miles.

PITCOX, a village, in the parish of STENTON, county of HADDINGTON, 1¼ mile (E. N. E.) from Stenton; containing 95 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the road between Stenton and Dunbar, for ages gave name to the parish; but the stony nature of the soil induced the inhabitants to call the parish by its present name. The population is purely agricultural, with the exception, perhaps, of a few persons engaged in handicraft trades.

PITCUR, FORD OF, a hamlet, in the parish of KETTINS, county of FORFAR, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Cupar-Angus; containing 45 inhabitants. It is situated in the southern part of the parish, on the road from Cupar-Angus to Dundee, and is one of six villages or hamlets within the limits of Kettins which formerly had each a chapel: it is now a very small place. The castle of Pitcur, not far from the hamlet, and which has been some time in ruins, gave the title of baron, now extinct, to the ancient and noble family of Hallyburton, the chief of that name. A tumulus here, found about half a century since, contained at least a thousand loads of stones: in the centre of it were some unwrought stones, without date or character; in the hollow formed by which, human bones were deposited. Hallyburton, a laird of Pitcur, fell at the battle of Killiecrankie in 1689.

PITLESSIE, a village, in the parish of CULTS, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Cupar; containing 490 inhabitants. This is a considerable village, on the road from Cupar to Kirkcaldy, lying in the north-eastern quarter of the parish, and a short distance south of the river Eden. A large part of the population is employed in linen-weaving (of which the chief article is dowlas) for the manufacturers of the neighbouring towns, who have agents here, and by whom the materials are supplied. Along the brow of Pitlessie hill are extensive limestone-quarries. Though this is the principal, and, properly so called, the only village, the parish church is nearly a mile distant; it contains a place of worship in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod, and the parish school. The estimable and gifted Wilkie was a native of Cults parish. His first regular effort, while yet a youth, was "Pitlessie Fair", a fine picture, now in the possession of the Kinnear family, of Kinloch. It contains upwards of 150 figures, graphically delineated and admirably grouped, including portraits of himself, his father, who was incumbent of the parish, brothers and sisters, and many other persons well known in the neighbourhood during the painter's earlier years.

PITLOCHRY, a village, in the parish of MOULIN, county of PERTH, 12 miles (N. N. W.) from Dunkeld; containing 291 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the road from Perth to Inverness, about a mile southward of the village of Moulin, has within the last few years acquired some degree of importance. Its advantageous situation on a public thoroughfare, affording facilities of intercourse with the principal towns in the south, has induced the settlement of enterprising persons, from whose stores various articles of merchandise are dispersed through the surrounding district. A laboratory was established in 1834; and there are not less than seven distilleries in the village and immediate vicinity, in which collectively 90,000 gallons of whisky are annually distilled: these distilleries give employment to about eighty persons, and pay to the excise, duties, including those on malt manufactured here, amounting to £20,000 per annum. Branches of the Central and Commercial Banks of Scotland, and also a branch of the Edinburgh Savings' Bank, were established in 1836. There is a post-office; and fairs for horses and cattle are held in the village on the Saturday before the first Tuesday in May, and on the third Wednesday in October, O.S. Facility of communication is afforded, not

only by the great north road, but by numerous statute-roads that intersect the parish in various directions on both sides of the river Tummel, over which, and over the Garry, substantial bridges have been erected.

PITMIDDIE, a village, in the parish of KINNAIRD, county of PERTH, 1 mile (N.) from the village of Kinnaird; containing 99 inhabitants. It is a small place, situated in the eastern part of the parish.

PITMUDIE, a hamlet, in the parish of LINTRATHEN, county of FORFAR, 1 mile (N. by W.) from the village of Lintrathen; containing not more than 15 inhabitants. It is situated on the Melgum water, a tributary to the Isla, and on the road from Kingoldrum to Fergus.

PITRODIE, a village, in the parish of KILSPINDIE, county of PERTH; containing 92 inhabitants. This is a small village, or rather hamlet, near Erroll: it has a place of worship for dissenters.

PITSLIGO, a parish, in the district of BUCHAN, county of ABERDEEN, 4 miles (W.) from Fraserburgh; containing, with the burgh-of-barony of Rosehearty and the village of Pittullie, 1582 inhabitants, of whom 832 are in the rural district. This place gave its name as the title of the Forbes family, to whom it anciently belonged, and of whose castle there are still some considerable remains. Alexander, fourth Lord Pitsligo, who succeeded his father in 1691, and was the author of several moral and philosophical essays, having joined in the rebellion of 1745, was attainted, and the title and estates were forfeited to the crown. The parish was separated by act of parliament, in 1633, from the parish of Aberdour. It is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, and is about three miles and a half in length and three miles in breadth; comprising 4500 acres, of which 4000 are arable and pasture, twenty woodland and plantations, and the remainder sites of buildings, roads, and waste, whereof 200 acres are susceptible of improvement. The surface is generally level, broken only by some few cairns and tumuli, none of which have an elevation of more than thirty feet; and there are neither lakes, rivers, nor streams of any importance. An ample supply of water for domestic use is obtained from springs, and there are several springs possessing mineral properties. The coast is about four miles in extent; the shore on the east of Rosehearty is loose and flat, partly sandy and partly rocky, but on the west, towards Aberdour, consists mainly of bold and precipitous rocks. The SOIL is various, chiefly a light black mould, but partly a clayey loam; the crops are oats, barley, beans, turnips, potatoes, and the various grasses. Considerable improvement has been made in the system of husbandry: the lands have been drained where marshy, and the fields inclosed, generally with dykes of stone; and there are threshing-mills on most of the farms. The cattle are mostly of the pure Aberdeenshire breed; a few of the Herefordshire were recently introduced, and a cross between the short-horned and the Buchan has been found to answer. A hard stone of a bluish colour is quarried for building; and flags are raised from the rocks on the beach, from four to sixteen inches in thickness, and capable of being polished for mantel-pieces. There are fishing-stations at Rosehearty and Pittullie; the fish taken are cod, ling, haddocks, and skate, with several smaller kinds. Facility of communication is afforded by the old roads from Fraserburgh to Banff, and from Rosehearty to Strichen, which intersect each other in the centre of the parish; and by a turnpike-road from Fraserburgh to Banff, which bounds it for more than two miles on the south. The annual value of real property in Pitsligo is £4602.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen: the minister's stipend is about £190, with a manse, glebe, and garden, worth £30 per annum; patron, the Crown. Pitsligo church, erected in 1634, and distinctly seen from the coast, is a handsome structure with a square tower and angular turrets; it is embellished with richly-carved oak in that part forming the aisle, and contains 504 sittings. The minister officiates also on Sunday evenings, at Rosehearty, to a congregation of about 300 persons. A Free church was built in 1844, and there is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school, for which a building was erected in 1839, at a cost of £300, is attended by about 100 children: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house, and an allowance of £2 in lieu of garden; and the fees average about £30 per annum. Connected with the school is a library of 100 volumes. There are seven other schools in the parish; two of them have small endowments, and the rest are supported exclusively by the fees. Some remains exist of the ancient castles of Pitsligo and Pittullie, both on the estate of Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart. The former stands about a quarter of a mile south-by-east from Rosehearty, and appears to have been of great strength; the grounds attached to it are well planted, and the gardens produce abundance of fine fruit. On the older portion of the castle of Pittullie are the arms of the Saltoun family, by whom it is supposed to have been founded. The various cairns and tumuli scattered over the surface of the parish, are said to have been raised over the bodies of invaders from Denmark and Norway who were slain in battle. Andrew Cant, remarkable as a defender of the Covenant, was tutor in the family of the first Lord Pitsligo, and the first minister of the parish after its formation in 1633; he was translated in 1639 to another incumbency, and eventually died at Aberdeen, where his tombstone yet remains, in the churchyard of the West Church. Pitsligo church is still generally designated Cant's Kirk by the fishermen. —See ROSEHEARTY.

PITSLIGO, NEW, a populous village, and at one time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of TYRIE, district of DEER, county of ABERDEEN; containing 1814 inhabitants, of whom 1363 are in the village, 11 miles (S. W.) from Fraserburgh. This place was separated for ecclesiastical purposes from the parish of Tyrie by the late Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, under the sanction of the General Assembly, in 1799, and in 1834 was erected into a quoad sacra parish. The village is beautifully situated on the eastern brow of the hill of Tirlundie, which is clothed with verdure to its very summit; and consists of two spacious streets about a mile in length, and two smaller ranges of building called respectively Church-street and School-street. The houses are neatly built; and attached to each of them are some acres of arable land, with garden-ground and plantations, imparting to the village a pleasingly rural aspect, and affording to the inhabitants ample means of profitable employment. A horticultural society is well supported under

the patronage of the superior, Sir John Stuart Forbes; and much improvement has taken place in the production of fruits, flowers, plants, and vegetables of every kind.

The linen and cotton manufactures have been introduced with success; and about 100 of the inhabitants are engaged in hand-loom weaving at three public weaving-shops in the village, for the wholesale houses in neighbouring towns. The post-office has a tolerably good delivery; there are several shops well stored with merchandise, and an inn with excellent accommodation. Fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses are held on the Wednesdays after the 26th of February, the 25th May, and the 5th October. Facility of communication is maintained by good roads, of which the turnpike-road leading to Banff passes through the western, and that to Peterhead through the south-eastern part of the village. Ecclesiastically the place is within the limits of the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen: the church, erected by Sir William Forbes in 1828, is in excellent repair, but now too small, the weavers having increased to upwards of 800; the minister has a stipend of £80, with a manse, and a glebe of eight acres from Sir John Stuart Forbes, who is patron. An Episcopalian chapel, a handsome structure in the later English style of architecture, has been erected by Sir John, who has endowed it with £80 per annum as a stipend to the minister, to whom he has also given a manse and a portion of land. A parochial school, the master of which has a salary of £25, with a house and garden, affords instruction to nearly 100 children; and there is also a female school established by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, the mistress of which receives £5 from the society, with a house and garden from the superior, and £10 paid by the sisters of Sir John Forbes.

Burgh Seal.

PITTENWEEM, a small sea-port, a royal burgh, and a parish, in the district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 10 miles (S. by E.) from St. Andrew's, and 24 (N. E.) from Edinburgh; containing 1339 inhabitants, of whom 1320 are in the burgh. This place, the name of which is of doubtful etymology, appears to have derived its earliest importance from the foundation of a monastery for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, but of which neither the exact date, nor the name of the founder, is known. The establishment was subordinate to the priory of St. Andrew's; it was amply endowed, and continued to flourish till the Reformation. Several of its priors were distinguished for important services rendered to their country: John Rowle, prior of Pittenweem, in 1542 was a lord of session, and in 1544 one of the lords of Articles; he accompanied the Regent Murray into France in 1550, and died in 1553. On the dissolution of the priory in 1561, its revenues amounted to £412 in money, exclusively of large payments in kind. In 1583, William Stewart, captain of the King's Guards, obtained a grant of the priory and lands, and became commendator of Pittenweem; and in 1609 his son Frederick was created Lord Pittenweem by James VI., but, dying without issue, the title became extinct. In 1651, Charles II., on passing through the town on his route to Anstruther House, was hospitably entertained by the magistrates and council, with every demonstration of loyalty and respect.

The town is situated on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, and has one principal street from which diverge several others of inferior extent. Many of the houses are of ancient appearance, though well built; but considerable additions have been made, consisting of ranges of modern building, and numerous handsome houses have been erected within the last twenty years on the north and east sides of the old town. There are no manufactures of any sort carried on, nor any trade (except the fisheries) beyond what is requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood, for which purpose there are some good shops. The inhabitants are principally employed in the fisheries, which are both lucrative and extensive. Cod, ling, skate, and haddocks are taken in abundance off the coast, and large quantities are cured and sent to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and to Liverpool and London: the herring-fishery, also, has been recently attended with considerable success, and promises to become in due time a source of great benefit to the town. There is a small yard for repairing the vessels used in the fisheries; likewise some mills, a granary, and a bleach-green. Pittenweem harbour, though exposed to easterly winds, affords good accommodation; it has been much improved at the expense of the corporation of the town, and, should the herring-fishery continue to increase, it will be made still more commodious. Steamers to Edinburgh, Dundee, and the north of Scotland, ply daily during the summer; and facility of communication with the interior is maintained by the coast road to the east of Fife, and by other roads that pass through the parish. By charter of James V., bestowed on John, prior of Pittenweem, in 1542, the town was erected into a royal burgh; and in 1593 James VI. granted to the bailies, council, and burgesses a portion of the ancient priory, with other privileges and immunities, which were ratified in a parliament holden at Edinburgh by Charles I. in 1633. The government is vested in a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and nineteen councillors, annually elected under the provisions of the act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. There are no incorporated trades possessing exclusive privileges, and the fee paid for admission as a burgess is trifling. The magistrates have civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the royalty, and hold both civil and criminal courts, in which the town-clerk acts as assessor; in the former causes to any amount are decided, but in the latter only petty offences. The town-hall, to which a small prison is attached, is part of the buildings of the old priory. Pittenweem is associated with Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and St. Andrew's, in returning a member to the imperial parliament.

The parish is about a mile and a quarter in length, and less than three-quarters of a mile in average breadth. Its surface rises gradually from the coast towards the north, preserving a general uniformity; the soil is mostly a black loam of great fertility, and the lands, chiefly arable, are in a state of high cultivation. The substratum is principally coal, which was formerly wrought to a very considerable extent; but the working of the mines has for many years been altogether discon-

tinued, and supplies are now obtained from some collieries in the vicinity and from Newcastle. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3269. Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of St. Andrew's and the synod of Fife: the minister's stipend is £166. 1. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12. 12. per annum; patron, Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart. Pittenweem church is an ancient structure, originally forming part of the buildings of the priory. There are a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church, and an episcopal chapel. The parochial school affords instruction to about 100 children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £50 per annum. Considerable remains exist of the priory, and the walls that inclosed the precincts are still tolerably entire; the prior's house is now the property of Sir W. C. Anstruther, and residence of the Reverend Dr. Low, Bishop of the united diocese of Moray and Ross. Below the priory, and near the sea-shore, is a spacious cavern of two apartments, in the innermost of which is a well of excellent water; and between the apartments is a stone staircase leading to a subterraneous passage, and at the extremity of the passage another staircase, conducting to the refectory of the priory. Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury in 1792, an eminent divine, and author of a vindication of Milton, was a native of this town.

PITTHEVELISS, a village, in the EAST parish of the city of PERTH, county of PERTH; containing 77 inhabitants. This village is in the south-western suburbs of the city, on the road to Aberdalgie. In its vicinity is the ancient castle of Pittheveliss, the former seat of the Lords Oliphant.

PITTULLIE, a village, in the parish of PITSLIGO, district of DEER, county of ABERDEEN, 1½ mile (E.) from Rosehearty; containing 227 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the northern coast, is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the fisheries, and in the manufacture of kelp, which was formerly carried on to a very great extent, though latterly not more than twenty tons have been annually made. The fishery is prosecuted with success; and large quantities of herrings, and of cod, ling, skate, and other white-fish, are taken during the seasons, for the landing of which the fishermen pay to the proprietor of the estate £1. 5. per annum. A quay has been erected here by the Board of Fisheries, for the accommodation of the boats. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Pittullie near the coast.

PLADA, an isle, in the parish of KILBRANDON, district of LORN, county of ARGYLL. It is a small isle of the Hebrides, lying north of Scarba, and, with Balna-Huaigh, contains quarries of excellent blue slate.

PLEAN, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of ST. NINIAN'S, county of STIRLING, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Stirling; containing 872 inhabitants. This is the seat of an extensive colliery, which may be considered as forming part of the great coal-field of the district, comprehending the collieries of Bannockburn, Greenyards, and Auchenbowie. There is a village called Plean Camp, inhabited by colliers. The church stands on the side of the public road between Falkirk and Stirling, and about four miles south-east from the village of St. Ninian's. The minister joined the Free Church at the Disruption in 1843, and he and that portion of the congregation which adhered to him have since continued to occupy the place of worship. He is in receipt of a liberal salary as chaplain of Plean Hospital, and makes no demand upon his congregation; the collections at the church-door are appropriated partly in defraying expenses, and partly in relieving the poor. There is a school at Plean Camp for the benefit chiefly of the children of the work-people. The hospital was founded by the late Francis Simpson, Esq., of Plean, for the benefit of indigent old men, soldiers and sailors to have a preference; he endowed it with the greater part of his fortune, and named it *William Simpson's Asylum* in memory of his only son, who died in 1827: the founder himself died in 1831. The present available income is nearly £1000, and the asylum contains about thirty inmates, who are comfortably lodged, clothed, and fed, and each of whom receives a small weekly allowance of pocket-money. The income will ultimately be greatly augmented by annuities and life-rents falling in. Near Plean mill are the ruins of an ancient tower, the greater part of which has been used for buildings on the farm adjoining. The district has been often chosen for the encampment of armies: in 1314, the English lay at West Plean on the night previous to the celebrated battle of Bannockburn; and in 1746, on the morning of the 17th of January, the Pretender assembled his troops on Plean moor, whence he marched to Falkirk.

PLOCKTON, a burgh of regality, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of LOCHALSH, and county of Ross and CROMARTY, about 12 miles distant (N. W.) from Kintail; containing about 500 inhabitants. The village is advantageously situated on a peninsula upon the south side of Loch Carron, and is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in the fisheries, which are carried on here to a very considerable extent. The fish caught are mostly cod, ling, skate, and herrings; and several sloops and a number of boats are regularly employed during the season in taking them: the harbour is safe and commodious, though rather difficult of access; and several vessels bringing supplies of coal from Glasgow and Liverpool land their cargoes at the quay. The road to Lochalsh passes through the village, affording facility of communication with the neighbouring places. Plockton was separated from the parish of Lochalsh, for ecclesiastical purposes, under act of the General Assembly in 1834, and the district was assigned to a church which had been erected by parliamentary grant in 1827. The church is a neat plain structure with ample accommodation: the minister, who is appointed by the Crown, has a stipend of £120, with a manse. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship; and there are two schools, one of which is partly, and the other wholly, supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, together affording instruction to about 100 children.

POLLOCK, county RENFREW.—See EASTWOOD.

POLLOCKSHAWS, an incorporated town, in the parish of EASTWOOD, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 3 miles (S. W.) from Glasgow; containing nearly 6000 inhabitants. This place, which is conveniently situated on the river Cart, and on the high road from Glasgow to Ayrshire, &c., was originally a small village distinguished only as the residence of the ancient family of Pollock, from whom it derived its name. The advantages of its position in the centre of a populous district, and its proximity to Glasgow, Paisley, and other large towns, together with the abundance of coal which is

worked in the parish, have made Pollockshaws a place of considerable business; while the introduction of the cotton trade and the various branches connected with it, has also contributed greatly to its increase, and given it importance as a manufacturing town. A number of large tenements have been lately erected; a gas company was formed about fifteen years ago, and the place at present is in a thriving condition. About 200 persons are engaged in the spinning of cotton, and nearly 400 in weaving with power-looms, for which mills have been erected; whilst upwards of 400 of the inhabitants are constantly occupied in hand-loom weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. The number of hand-loom weavers in 1826 was 906, but owing to the depressed state of this trade, the numbers have been reduced to less than half. About 400 of the inhabitants are employed in bleachfields and dye-works, and the freestone-quarries in the parish give employment to nearly 200 men. In 1845 an act was passed for the construction of a railway from Glasgow by Pollockshaws and Barrhead to Neilston: the line is open as far as Barrhead. A post-office under Glasgow has some years been established, and the town has also a branch of the Western Bank of Scotland, and an office for stamps and taxes. There is no regular market: a pleasure-fair is held annually on the last Friday and Saturday in May, at which horse-racing and other amusements take place. Pollockshaws was erected into a burgh of barony in the year 1813, when the inhabitants received a charter of incorporation, by which the government was vested in a provost, bailie, treasurer, and six councillors. The provost and bailie remain in office two years, the treasurer and councillors one year: the town-clerk is appointed by the magistrates and council, and acts as assessor. The burgesses are admitted by the magistrates and council; and the requisite qualifications are, residence, and possession of property of the value of £4 per annum. All persons carrying on business, either as manufacturers or tradesmen, are compelled to become burgesses, the fees for which are, for a stranger £1. 1., and for the son of a burgess half a guinea. The corporation by their charter are empowered to hold courts for the trial both of civil actions and criminal offences. A circuit sheriff court is held every alternate month, and a justice-of-peace court once a month. A handsome and substantial gaol was erected by the County Prison Board in 1845. About forty or fifty years ago there were only two churches in the town; at present there are six, two in connexion with the Established Church, two with the Synod of United Original Seceders, one with the Free Church, and one with the United Presbyterian Synod. There is also a small congregation of Independent Baptists. The parochial school is well attended; there are five private schools, and several friendly societies.

POLMONT, a parish, in the county of STIRLING, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Falkirk; containing, with the villages of Bennetstone and Redding, and part of the former quoad sacra parish of Grangemouth, 3584 inhabitants, of whom 2220 are in the rural districts of the parish. This place, the name of which is of very uncertain derivation, was originally included within the parish of Falkirk, but was severed under the authority of the Court of Teinds, and erected into an independent parish, in 1724. Very few particulars of its early history have been recorded, but undoubtedly it must have participated more or less with Falkirk in the wars between the Romans and the Caledonians under Fergus II., and in many important transactions subsequently. Till within the last few years vestiges of the wall of Antoninus (or Graham's dyke, as it has been called, from Robert Graham, who was killed by the Romans while fighting under Fergus), could be distinctly traced in its way through the parish from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde; but in the progress of cultivation the traces have been totally obliterated. On a hill beyond the village of Redding is a stone called Wallace's Stone, marking out the spot where Sir William Wallace, after his quarrel with Sir John Stuart, one of the Scottish chiefs, is said to have stood and viewed the battle of Falkirk, from which he had been compelled to retire.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth, and on the east partly by the river Avon, which separates the counties of Stirling and Linlithgow. It is about six miles and a half in extreme length, and from two to three miles in extreme breadth; comprising 5000 acres, of which 3800 are arable, 100 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. The surface is beautifully varied. Part extends for a considerable breadth, along the shore of the firth, in a tract of carse land having little elevation above the estuary, against the encroachment of which it is defended by strong embankments; and from this the ground rises gradually towards the south, in gentle undulations, to a height of 550 feet. From the high lands, which in contradistinction to the carse are called the "dry-field", an extensive and richly-varied prospect is obtained, embracing the vale of Forth, in a high state of cultivation, and interspersed with numerous mansions and villas, surrounded with thriving plantations. The Avon has its rise in a lake in the parish of Cumbernauld, in the county of Dumbarton, and, after a long course along the borders of Muiravonside, skirts a part of this parish, and flows with fantastic windings into the Firth of Forth. Of the several small rivulets in the parish, one called the Westquarter burn runs along nearly the whole of its western boundary into the Carron: another intersects the interior of the parish, and falls into the Westquarter; while a third, after forming its south-eastern boundary for nearly two miles, flows northward into the Avon. Sea-trout of large size are found in the Avon during the spring and autumn, but very few salmon ascend the river. The SOIL on the carse lands is a deep clay of fine quality, and, from the number of marine shells with which it is embedded, evidently alluvial; on the dry-field the soil, being lighter and of a gravelly or sandy kind, is less fertile and productive. Of the land not under regular cultivation the principal tract is Redding moor, of which the greater portion is undivided common, the property of the Duke of Hamilton, but on which various of the heritors claim a right of pasture: within the last few years, portions of it have been inclosed by permission of the superior, and cultivated with the spade by the neighbouring colliers at their leisure hours. The crops raised in the parish are oats, wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. The system of husbandry has been brought into a very advanced state; and from the facilities of obtaining manure from Edinburgh and Leith by the Union Canal, the most abundant crops are grown. Tile-draining has been very generally introduced, to the great improvement of the lands, which have also been mostly

inclosed; the farm buildings and offices are usually substantial and well arranged, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. Though not extensive, the plantations are in a thriving state, and contribute much to the beauty of the scenery; they consist of the various kinds of firs and the usual hard-wood trees, for which latter the soil appears to be peculiarly favourable. The annual value of real property in Polmont, according to returns made under the income tax, is £14,144.

In this district the principal SUBSTRATA are freestone, ironstone, coal, and clay of excellent quality for pottery. The freestone, of which the rocks are chiefly composed, is extensively quarried, especially on the land of Brighton, where the quarries supplied materials for constructing the railway from Edinburgh to Glasgow. It is of fine texture, of a brownish colour, and, from its hardness and durability, well adapted for public works. There is another vein of equally hard texture, and of a brilliant white colour, found at a greater depth from the surface, on the lands of Battock. The ironstone occurs in several seams of different extent, of which three have long been wrought by the Carron Company, and are now almost exhausted; and besides these, two have been discovered at a greater depth, which have not yet been brought into operation. Coal is found in various parts, in seams from two and a half to four and a half feet thick, and at depths varying from eight to forty-six fathoms from the surface; they are the property of the Duke of Hamilton, &c. The principal colliery is that of Redding, belonging to the duke, which is wrought upon a very extensive scale, affording employment to about 600 men. Shielhill colliery, of which the Carron Company are the lessees, was formerly wrought to a large extent; but the greater number of the men have been removed by the company, within the last few years, to their works at Falkirk. The coal is raised from the pits by steam-engines, and conveyed to the Union canal by railways constructed upon an inclined plane; one railway is 800 yards in length, and capable of delivering from ten to twelve tons at a time. The kinds mostly wrought at present are the splint and the soft coal, which are of excellent quality; they occur in seams thirty-four inches in thickness, at depths of twenty-five and thirty-five fathoms, and are sent in large quantities to the Edinburgh market. The clay is chiefly used for the making of bricks, and of tiles for draining, for which it is well adapted: two extensive works for that purpose have been lately established.

The gentlemen's seats here are Polmont Park, Park Hill, Polmont House, Polmont Bank, Kersiebank, Westquarter House, Millfield, and a few others, all of which are handsome modern houses situate in pleasant demesnes of moderate extent. The villages of Bennetstone and Redding are described under their own heads; the former is inhabited chiefly by labourers and a few artisans, and the latter by persons engaged in the collieries: the small village or kirktown of Polmont, situated on the road to Falkirk, nearly in the centre of the parish, contains only a few dwellings and an inn. Facility of communication is partly maintained by the high road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, which passes through the parish, and by roads kept in good repair by statute labour. The Union canal, connecting Edinburgh with the Forth and Clyde canal near Falkirk, intersects Polmont for nearly three miles; and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, in its course through the parish, takes a direction almost parallel with that of the canal, to which in some places it approaches within a distance of 100 yards. In 1846 an act was passed empowering the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway company to make a branch from their line near Polmont to the Scottish Central railway near Larbert. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £264. 1. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12. 12. per annum; patron, the Crown. The present church was opened for divine service in July 1845, and contains 1000 sittings. A probationer of the Established Church officiates regularly in a schoolroom belonging to the Redding colliery, where divine service was previously performed on the Sunday evenings by the parish clergyman; and there is also occasional service in the village of Bennetstone, various dissenting ministers officiating. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Polmont parochial school affords instruction to nearly 150 children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., a house and garden, and a small portion of land, and the fees average about £70. A parochial library was established in 1820, and is supported by subscription; the collection contains about 340 volumes, but within the last few years it has not increased. There is also a savings' bank in which are deposits to the amount of more than £300. Dr. Henry, author of the *History of Great Britain*, resided for several years during the summer months in this parish; he died in 1790, and was buried in the churchyard, where there is a monument erected to his memory. The place gives the title of Baron Polmont, created in 1639, to the Duke of Hamilton.

POLTON-STREET, a village, in the parish of COCKPEN, county of EDINBURGH; containing 59 inhabitants. This is a small colliery-hamlet, in the north-western part of the parish, and on the borders of the parish of Lasswade.

POLWARTH, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 4 miles (S. W.) from Dunse; containing 260 inhabitants, of whom about 160 are in the village of Polwarth, and the remainder in the rural districts. This place forms part of the estates of the Marchmont family, whose ancestor, Sir Patrick Hume, during the period of religious persecution was compelled to seek for safety in a vault under the church, where he remained in concealment. Here he was supplied with food, always in the dead of night, by his then young daughter, Grizzel Hume (afterwards Lady Grizzel Baillie), through whose assistance, with that of his wife and faithful domestic servants, he was eventually enabled to make his escape into Holland, where he stayed till the era of the Revolution. After his return to his native land, he was successively created Lord Polwarth and Earl of Marchmont, which titles continued in the family till the demise of Hugh, the third earl, when they became extinct, and the estates passed to the family of Sir Hugh Purves Hume Campbell, Bart., the present proprietor. The parish is situated nearly in the centre of the county, and is of triangular form, about three miles in length and two miles in extreme breadth. It comprises 3052 acres, of which 1540 are arable, 400 in woods and plantations, 1030 heathy moorland and moss, and eighty-two in roads,

fences, and homesteads. The surface is varied, rising by gentle undulations from the east to Kyleshill, an eminence near the western extremity; the scenery is pleasing, and enriched with thriving plantations and clusters of trees, which, crowning the heights, have a very interesting appearance. The soil is various, but the arable lands generally not unfertile. Most of the eastern part of the parish is heavy clay; the greater part of the rest of the arable land is of a lighter nature, with a clayey subsoil: further to the west, and verging on the moorland, the arable land has much of the characteristics of moor that has been reclaimed a number of years: the moorlands to the west, though depastured by sheep and cattle, are of little value. The crops are oats, barley, wheat on the heavy lands, potatoes, and turnips. The soil has been much improved by a judicious system of agriculture; and a considerable portion of old grass land, divided into inclosures of from ten to thirty acres, is let at high rents to farmers who want additional pasture for live-stock. The annual value of real property in the parish, according to income-tax returns, is £1829. The chief substrata are sandstone of the new and old red formations, the former prevailing in the southern, and the latter in the northern districts; Kyleshill is formed of a compact reddish porphyry, interspersed with embedded crystals of felspar.

The woods consist of all the ordinary varieties of forest-trees; they are well kept, and in a thriving condition. There are some splendid aged oaks, elms, ashes, and beeches; near to and around the site of Redbraes Castle are some very fine old yews, and a little further to the east some stately Spanish-chesnut trees. Redbraes Castle was taken down about a century ago, and the present mansion of Marchmont House built about 200 yards west of it. Marchmont House, the seat of Sir Hugh Campbell, is a handsome mansion erected by the last Earl of Marchmont, and is pleasantly situated in an ample demesne embellished with stately timber: it has a noble avenue about a mile and a half long. The village, consisting of small clusters of houses in detached spots, is neatly built, and, from the portions of land and garden-ground attached to each of the houses, has a very pleasing and rural aspect. It is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in agricultural pursuits, and in the various handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the parish. In the centre of the village-green are two thorn-trees marking out the spot for the ancient celebration of marriage festivities, for which this place was renowned. Facility of intercourse is maintained by the line of road from Dunse, the nearest market-town, to Edinburgh; and by good roads kept in repair by statute labour. Polwarth is in the presbytery of Dunse and synod of Merse and Teviotdale: the minister's stipend is about £180, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £19 per annum; patron, Sir Hugh Hume Campbell. The church, pleasantly situated within the demesne of Marchmont House, appears to have been originally erected at a very early date, and rebuilt in 1703 upon the ancient foundation; it is a neat edifice, and beneath it is the sepulchral vault of the Marchmont family, in which Sir Patrick Hume was concealed. The parochial school affords instruction to about fifty children; the master has a salary of £30. 16., with £15 fees, and a house and garden. Each of the poor on the parish list has a house and garden rent free, and the late Sir W. P. H. Campbell also bequeathed £25 per annum for the relief of the industrious poor not on the roll.

POMONA, or MAINLAND, an island, in the county of ORKNEY and SHETLAND; containing 16,141 inhabitants. This island, which is the largest of the Orkneys, is situated between the sound of Wire and other sounds, on the north, and Scalpa Flow, Holm sound, and other waters, on the south; and is about nineteen miles in extreme length and fourteen miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 150 square miles, or about 96,000 acres. It is divided into two unequal peninsulas by the bay of Kirkwall on the north, and the still deeper indentation of Scalpa Flow on the south. The surface is diversified with hills, of which those in the western peninsula are of greater elevation than those in the eastern, which is also considerably less extensive in its area. Of these hills, several are clothed with verdure almost to the summits, affording excellent pasturage for sheep; and between them are fertile valleys of a loamy soil; but the principal land under cultivation is along the coast, where abundance of sea-weed is obtained for manure. In the western portion of the island are some inland lakes, of which by far the largest is Loch Stennis, divided nearly in the centre by a boldly projecting neck of land, which forms a natural causeway reaching nearly to the opposite shore, and on which are the celebrated Druidical remains called the Stones of Stennis. The other lakes are Orphir, Skail, Birsay, and Aikerness, from which issue several small streams abounding with different species of trout. The coast, especially on the west, is bold, rocky, and precipitous, rising into mural cliffs of considerable height, covered with sea-fowl of every variety, and perforated with natural arches leading into caverns of romantic appearance. The system of agriculture has recently made considerable progress, and the lands have been partially inclosed; the chief crops are oats, beans, and an inferior kind of barley. Great numbers of sheep are pastured on the hills, and attention is paid to the improvement of the stock, for which purpose rams of the Merino breed have been introduced: large herds of swine, also, are fed upon the commons. The island comprises the parishes of St. Andrew's, Birsay, Evie, Firth, Holm, Kirkwall, Orphir, Sandwick, and Stromness, all of which are separately described.

POOL, a village, in the parish of MUCKART, county of PERTH, 2½ miles (W.) from Crook of Devon; containing 179 inhabitants. It lies in about the centre of the parish, on the road from Dollar to Fossoway, and is the principal village: the population is almost entirely agricultural. At a short distance from it stands the parochial church.

POOLEWE, a fishing-village, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of GAIRLOCH, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Gairloch; containing, with the island of Ewe, 2529 inhabitants. This village is situated at the mouth of the river Ewe, which, issuing from Loch Maree, on the south-east of Gairloch, falls, after a course of about a mile towards the north-west through the centre of the district of Poolewe, into the loch whence the village takes its name. The river is remarkable for the excellent quality of the salmon with which it abounds, and of which a regular and lucrative fishery has been long established; and trout and other fish are also found, rendering it a favourite resort of anglers. From the situation of the

village at the head of Loch Ewe, and at the junction of two roads, of which one leads to the village of Gairloch, and the other to Loch Maree, it has become a port for communication across the Minch, with the isle of Lewis. A branch post-office has been established, from which letters are sent daily by a runner to Gairloch; and there is also an inn, affording excellent accommodation to visiters, and parties who make excursions to the village for the purpose of angling. The island of Ewe is described under its own head. Poolewe quoad sacra parish comprised a district nearly twenty miles in length and twelve miles in breadth. The surface is generally hilly, in some parts mountainous; and the scenery, diversified with numerous small inland lakes, is every where pleasing, and in many places highly picturesque. There are several respectable farms scattered through the district, which are under good cultivation; and also some small hamlets, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the fisheries; but, except Poolewe, there are no villages. Ecclesiastically the place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg. The church, erected in 1828, under the authority of an act of parliament, is a neat structure with a campanile turret, and contains 350 sittings. The minister has a stipend of £120, wholly paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £5 per annum: patron, the Crown. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship; and there are some schools supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, the Gaelic Society, and the Committee of the General Assembly, the masters of which have salaries varying from £5 to £25.

PORTAVATA, an island, in that portion of the parish of Ardnamurchan which formed part of the quoad sacra parish of Aharacle, county of Inverness; containing 58 inhabitants. It lies a short distance eastward of Shona island, in Loch Moidart.

PORT-BANNATYNE, a village, formerly in the parish of Rothesay, but now in the new parish of North Bute, county of Bute, 2 miles (N. E.) from the town of Rothesay; containing 326 inhabitants. This village is situated at the head of Kames bay in the Firth of Clyde, and takes its name from the family of Bannatyne, for many years proprietors of Kames Castle, to the remains of which, comprising a lofty tower, a mansion was added by the late Lord Bannatyne. The village, which consists of neatly-built houses scattered along the circular shore of the bay, is much resorted to by visiters for sea-bathing during the season, and contains every requisite accommodation for that purpose. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the herring-fishery, which is carried on to a great extent in the Kyles of Bute, and in which twenty-five boats are employed, with crews of five men each: they are also engaged in the white-fishery off the coast. There is a commodious haven, and a good quay has been constructed. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship containing about 500 sittings, with a school attached. About half a mile from the village is the seat of Kames Castle; and within a mile stands the church of the parish of North Bute.

PORT-DUNDAS, a village and river-port, in the former ecclesiastical district of St. Stephen's, Barony parish, within the jurisdiction of the city of Glasgow, county of Lanark, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Glasgow. This place, which is situated on a branch of the Forth and Clyde canal, took its name from Lord Dundas, to whose exertions the completion of that important line of communication may be principally ascribed. It is a flourishing village and inland port for the accommodation of the several traders frequenting the canal. A spacious basin has been constructed, and there are convenient quays and extensive warehouses. The Monkland canal has its terminus also at this place.

PORTEASIE, a village, in the parish of Rathven, county of Banff; containing 362 inhabitants. This is a fishing-village, situated nearly two miles eastward of Buckie. In 1827 it had but five houses, built by Hay of Rannes, the proprietor of the soil, for the accommodation of the first fishermen, who came from Findhorn in Morayshire. The number of boats now belonging to the place is about forty, of which two-thirds are of large, and the remainder of small, size, all engaged, with the boats belonging to the other fishing-villages in the parish, in taking herrings and the various kinds of fish found in the adjacent seas.

PORT-ELLEN, a village and port, in the parish of Kildalton, district of Islay, county of Argyll, 11 miles (S. W.) from Bowmore; containing 904 inhabitants. In 1824 there was only one house here; in 1836 there were upwards of 160, most of them substantially built, together with a neat inn, and a very extensive distillery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and fishing. The bay is safe; and a quay, formed on a rocky promontory in 1826, and improved in 1832, by Campbell of Islay, who also erected a lighthouse, is very commodious, and affords suitable facilities for landing. An act for improving the harbour was passed in 1846. The port is visited by steamers from Campbelltown and Glasgow. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship.

PORT-ELPHINSTONE, a village, in the parish of Kintore, district of Garioch, county of Aberdeen, ½ a mile (S.) from Inverury; containing 112 inhabitants. This place is of recent origin, and is rising into importance from its favourable situation at the head of the Aberdeenshire canal, to which goods are sent from Inverury, and from all the surrounding country, for conveyance by the passage-boats. The village is three miles from the church of Kintore, and has its name from Sir Robert Elphinstone, on account of his spirited patronage of the canal. The line of navigation was opened in 1807, and is eighteen miles and a quarter in length from Aberdeen to this place, having been constructed, and subsequently enlarged, at a cost of nearly £50,000. Mills on a very large scale have been erected for grinding all sorts of grain, which, when converted into meal, is sent by the enterprising proprietor of the works, Mr. Tait, to different parts of the kingdom. There are also several granaries, two saw-mills, and extensive storehouses for coal, lime, and bone-dust, which, with sundry other commodities, are imported in exchange for grain, slate, timber, and various other articles. The traffic and the population are rapidly on the increase; and the boats for passengers, and numerous barges for merchandise, with the bustle arising from the shipping and landing of the goods, confer on the place the appearance of a small seaport. It is included in the parliamentary boundaries of Inverury; and all the inhabitants possessed of the £10 franchise vote in the election of a member of parliament with the constituency of that burgh. A school was opened a few years since, assisted by a government grant.

Burgh Seal.

PORT-GLASGOW, a parish, sea-port, burgh, and market-town, in the Lower ward of the county of RENFREW; containing 7007 inhabitants, of whom 6973 are in the town, 19 miles (W. N. W.) from Glasgow, and 62 (W.) from Edinburgh. This place was originally part of the parish of Kilmalcolm, constituting the village of Newark, situated on the bay of that name. In 1668 it was purchased from Sir Patrick Maxwell, its proprietor, by the city of Glasgow, for the purpose of forming an out-port and harbour for the shipping of that place, for which object its position at the head of one of the finest bays in the Clyde rendered it peculiarly desirable. The land on which the town is built, together with some farms in its immediate vicinity, was in 1695 separated from Kilmalcolm, and erected into a distinct and independent parish; and in 1775 the town was made a burgh of barony by a charter of George III., which conferred on the inhabitants many privileges, and vested the government in two bailies and a council of eleven burgesses. The increase of the town was striking, though gradual: from the erection of the first church in 1718 to the year 1790 the number of its inhabitants was augmented from about 700 to more than 4000.

The PARISH is about a mile in length and the same in breadth, and is bounded on the north by the river Clyde, on the south and east by the parish of Kilmalcolm, and on the west by the parish of Greenock. Its surface is very irregular and hilly; and immediately behind the town the land rises in two precipitous ridges to a great height, overlooking the river, and commanding an interesting prospect of the shipping in the harbour, the venerable ruins of the baronial castle of Newark at the extremity of the bay, and the finely-varied scenery of the surrounding country. These heights, covered with verdure, and crowned with flourishing plantations, present a strikingly beautiful and picturesque back-ground to the view of the town from the river. Nearly on a level with the summits of the ridges, the lands extend for about half a mile inland, and are divided into farms which, from the sterility of the soil, are not very valuable. The richest land in the parish is along the banks of the river, which are laid out in garden-ground, and are abundantly productive of fruit and vegetables of excellent quality, for the supply of the town and neighbourhood. The principal landed proprietors are, Lady Shaw Stewart, and the corporation of the city of Glasgow: the former holds the rural district of the parish, with part of the land on which the town is built, and the gardens on the bank of the river; the latter are superiors of that portion of the town which may be properly regarded as the port.

The TOWN is regularly built, consisting of well-formed streets crossing each other at right angles; the houses are nearly uniform, and, being whitewashed, wear a cheerful appearance. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, for which convenient works have been established by the corporation; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, conveyed by pipes to their houses. A public library is supported by subscription; and in the town-hall is a news and reading room, which is well attended. The environs are pleasant, and abound with objects of interest. At the eastern extremity of the bay are the remains of Newark Castle, the residence of the ancient barons of Newark, which, when entire, must have been a place of no ordinary strength; it is situated on an elevated, though small, promontory boldly projecting into the river, and presents an imposing memorial of feudal grandeur. The PORT carries on a very extensive trade with the East and West Indies, North America, the Mediterranean, and other parts: the coasting-trade is also pretty considerable. On the deepening of the Clyde, which afforded to vessels of large burthen a facility of access to Glasgow, a great portion of the traffic of Port-Glasgow was transferred to that place; but the trade here is now steadily increasing. The principal exports are British manufactures, which are shipped in great quantities, and exchanged for foreign produce of every kind, including timber from North America. The trade was formerly carried on exclusively in vessels belonging to the merchants of Glasgow; but for the last few years the merchants of this place have had ships of their own. In 1843 there were seventy-four registered vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 12,952 tons. The number of vessels that entered inwards in 1834 was eighty-two, and their aggregate burthen 28,693 tons: of these, three were from the East, and twenty-six from the West, Indies, forty-two from North America (including six from the United States), and eleven from the Mediterranean. During the same year, eighty-six vessels of the aggregate burthen of 28,530 tons cleared outwards, of which number twelve were to the East, and twenty-nine to the West, Indies, thirty-four to North America (four of them to the United States), and eleven to the Mediterranean. The duties paid at the custom-house amounted to the sum of £140,284, which was less than the amount in previous years: the decrease, however, did not originate in any diminution of the foreign trade of the port, but in the removal of the duties on tobacco to Glasgow, which were previously paid at this place. In 1843 the customs' duties amounted to £92,906; in 1844, to £151,472. This is one of the principal ports on the Clyde for the importation of American timber, of which, in a late year, 27,975 tons were landed on the quays, and for the reception and preservation of which capacious ponds have been constructed along the shores.

There are two extensive and secure harbours, easy of access at all times to vessels of 600 tons, and so completely sheltered from the winds that in the severest weather they sustain no injury. Ships drawing twenty-one feet water may be towed up the channel of the river, which at this place is about two miles broad: in common tides the water rises to the height of nine, and in spring tides to the height of eleven, feet above low-water mark. The quays are commodious, and ample sheds have been erected for the warehousing of merchandise; there is also a capacious graving-dock for repairing vessels, which has been improved at a considerable cost. Some years ago the greatest number of vessels in the harbours at the same time, gave the large aggregate burthen of 12,000 tons; but the harbours being found insufficient for the trade of the port, the trustees for their improvement obtained an act for con-

verting the bay of Newark into wet-docks; and funds to the amount of £35,000 were raised, which enabled them to commence the undertaking. These works, from their spacious quays, easily accessible to vessels drawing twenty-five feet water, and their extensive warehouses built of stone, for bonding merchandise, are a vast acquisition to the port, and the only floating-docks on this part of the coast of Scotland. There is a large area for bonding timber, as also warehouses for the preparation of refined sugar for exportation to the Mediterranean. The revenue derived from the harbour dues, in the year ending April 5, 1845, was £1900. Ship-building is carried on to a very considerable extent; and a great number of steam-vessels, some of them of the largest class and of the most elegant workmanship, have been built at this port: about 200 men are constantly employed in the yards. An extensive manufacture of ropes and sail-cloth has been long established by the Gourock Company: in the latter branch, which has much increased, about 300 men, and more than that number of women and children, are employed; and in the former, fifty men, and nearly an equal number of boys, are engaged. The refining of raw sugar is carried on to a great extent: the method of refining by steam is adopted in the works, which afford employment to more than fifty men. A savings' bank was established in 1818, and has met with due encouragement. The market is on Friday, and a fair is held on the third Tuesday in July. The road from Glasgow to Greenock, and the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway, both pass through the parish.

This town, which, by its charter in the reign of George III., had enjoyed the privileges of a burgh of barony, was by act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV. raised to the rank of a parliamentary burgh. The government is vested in a provost, two bailies, and a council of six burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, harbour-master, and other officers, the whole chosen agreeably with the provisions of the Municipal act of the 3rd and 4th of William. A treasurer and procurator-fiscal are appointed by the council. The provost and bailies have jurisdiction in civil actions to any amount, and a considerable jurisdiction in criminal cases; but very few civil causes come under their decision, as parties in matters of dispute generally solicit and are governed by the *advice* of the magistrates, which prevents much litigation; and no criminal cases have been tried for many years, except in the police-court. Port-Glasgow unites with Kilmarnock, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, and Renfrew, in returning one member to the imperial parliament; the right of election is vested in the resident householders and proprietors to the amount of £10 per annum, and the present constituency, parliamentary and municipal, is 184. The town-hall is a neat and commodious edifice of modern erection, with a portico of four columns of the Grecian-Doric order, from the centre of which rises a spire. Its interior is well arranged; on the ground-floor are several handsome shops, and the upper story contains the council-chamber, offices for the town-clerk, counting-houses for merchants, and a reading-room supplied with periodicals and newspapers.

Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Greenock, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the city of Glasgow: the minister's stipend is £250. The corporation receive the seat-rents, which produce on an average nearly £150 per annum. The present church was erected in 1823, partly by subscriptions of the parishioners, amounting to £1500; it is a plain neat edifice, and is adapted for a congregation of 1200 persons. There is a chapel of ease, erected in 1774, and adapted for a congregation of 1500: the minister has a salary of £100, secured to him by bond. There are also a Free church, and a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. Three parochial schools were supported, the masters of which had each a salary of £20, paid by the corporation; but for some years they have all been united under one master, who receives a salary of £20, with the fees. There is also a school endowed by Mr. Beaton, in 1814, with £1400 for the instruction of poor children and the erection of a school-house; the master has £60 per annum, with a house rent free, and the school is attended by about 150 children of both sexes.

PORT-GORDON, a village, in the parish of Rathven, county of Banff, 1¼ mile (W. S. W.) from Buckie; containing 457 inhabitants. This place was named from the late Dukes of Gordon, and is now by inheritance the property of the Duke of Richmond. It is situated on the coast, and separated by a narrow stream from Port-Tannachy; and, having a tolerably good harbour, is the seat of a considerable traffic in the exportation of grain, and the importation of salt and coal. In 1841, as many as 1380 tons of salt and 3517 tons of coal were imported; and 6223 quarters of grain were sent out. Nearly twenty boats, of various size, belong to the place; and fishing and the coasting trade occupy almost the whole male population. Port-Gordon is attached, quoad sacra, to the chapel of ease at Enzie; and a school is supported partly by the Duke of Richmond, who pays the teacher £15 per annum, and allows him a free house and schoolroom.

PORT-GOWER, a village, in the parish of Loth, county of Sutherland, 14 miles (N. E.) from Golspie; containing 236 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the shore of the Moray Firth, about half way between the kirktown of Loth and the village of Helmsdale, is neatly built, and inhabited by persons employed partly in the cultivation of the adjacent lands, and partly in the herring-fisheries. It has a commodious inn, on the parliamentary road from Dunrobin to the Ord of Caithness; and the parochial school is in the village. The coast, from the western extremity of the parish to Port-Gower, is a level sandy beach, interrupted occasionally by low rocks which are completely covered with the tide; but from Port-Gower to the Ord, at the eastern extremity of Loth, there is one continued chain of rugged limestone rocks.

PORTLETHEN, a village, in the parish of Banchory-Devenick, county of Kincardine, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Stonehaven; containing 265 inhabitants. This is a small village on the eastern coast; the inhabitants are employed in white-fishing, and during the herring-season several of them are engaged in the Moray Firth. Within the last few years a new chapel has been erected here, together with a manse and offices, and a glebe of eight acres improved; the expense, about £1400, was defrayed by subscription. The chapel is erected on the site of the ancient edifice, which, notwithstanding the additions made to it from time to time, was inade-

quate to contain the increasing population of the neighbourhood. The minister is supported by seat-rents, by annual donations from the parish minister and from some of the heritors, and by a small bequest left for the purpose, the whole amounting to about £80 per annum. A school was erected at the sole expense of the Rev. Dr. Morison, and the interest of £200 was assigned by him as an endowment to the master, who has likewise hitherto received £10 a year for teaching thirteen children under Dr. Milne's bequest. The Aberdeen railway has a station in the vicinity of the village.

PORTLICH, a village, in the parish of KILMUIR EASTER, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 3 miles (N. E.) from Invergordon; containing 90 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the northern coast of the Firth of Cromarty, originally consisted only of a few huts occupied by persons engaged in the fishery. The fish chiefly taken were cod, haddock, flounders, and occasionally a few herrings; but for some years the inhabitants, with the exception of sending a few boats to the herring-fishery, have abandoned fishing, and employed themselves in various handicraft trades.

PORT-LOGAN, a village, in the parish of KIRKMAIDEN, county of WIGTOWN, 15 miles (S. by E.) from Stranraer; containing 223 inhabitants. It is situated on the north-west coast of the parish, and has a small quay or harbour, opening into the bay of Portnessock, and chiefly used for shipping farm produce. Vessels of any burthen may find safe anchorage in the bay, but those only of smaller size can enter the harbour at low water. Logan House, standing about a mile south-east of the village, is a handsome modern mansion in an extensive and richly-embellished demesne. There is a post communication daily with Stranraer, three days in the week by a gig merely, and on the other days by a car which carries passengers. In the vicinity of this place is a natural cavity in the rocks, into which the tide enters at every flood, and in which are found various kinds of fish.

PORTMAHOMACK, a village and fishing-port, in the parish of TARBAT, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 11 miles (E. by N.) from Tain; containing 479 inhabitants. This village stands on the northern coast of the peninsula formed by the Dornoch and Moray Firths, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the fisheries, for which purpose its situation is highly advantageous. A pier was erected here by the first Earl of Cromartie. The harbour, which was the only one on this part of the coast capable of receiving vessels of any considerable burthen, soon became much frequented by vessels trading to Tain, Dornoch, and other towns; and the subsequent introduction of manufactures into the vicinity has contributed greatly to the increase of the village. The principal fishery is that of herrings, which commences in July, and continues till September: about 100 boats are engaged, each of which on an average lands 105 cranes for the curers of this place, exclusively of large quantities carried away to other parts of the country. From the close to the commencement of the herring-season, the inhabitants are employed in the cod and haddock fishery; and from May till August, great numbers of lobsters and salmon are taken, and sold to vessels engaged in collecting them for the London market. Portmahomack harbour has been much improved by the construction of a pier, 420 feet in length, to replace that erected by the Earl of Cromartie, which had fallen into a dilapidated state: the new pier was completed in 1815, at a cost of £3500, one-half paid by the Commissioners of the Northern Fisheries, and the other by the proprietor, Mr. Mc Leod of Geanies. The depth of water at the pier is thirteen feet at spring, and nine feet at neap, tides; and the harbour affords safe anchorage for vessels driven by easterly gales, which can easily pass Tarbat Ness, where a lighthouse has been erected. A vessel trading regularly between the Little Ferry and Leith calls at the village both going and returning. The number of vessels that cleared outwards from the port in 1840 was 112, of the aggregate burthen of 6896 tons; and the quantity of grain exported to London, Leith, and Liverpool, was 3003 quarters, besides other agricultural produce and the fish. The spinning of hemp, for which there is an establishment in the village, belonging to Messrs. Grant and Company, of Inverness, is carried on by females at their own houses, affording employment to about 300 in the parish; and a few persons are also occupied in weaving. A post-office has been established here under that of Tain, from which place a gig conveying passengers arrives daily.

PORTMOAK, a parish, in the county of KINROSS, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Kinross; containing, with the villages of Kinnesswood and Scotland-Well, 1616 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Servanus*, derived that appellation from a priory on the island of St. Serf, or Servanus, in Loch Leven. Its present name, upon very questionable authority, has been derived from St. Moak, to whom a priory by the side of the lake is said to have been dedicated, and from the village affording a convenient landing-place for the monks. The parish is about nine miles in length and five in breadth, of very irregular form, and bordering on the lake, which adds greatly to the beauty of the place. It comprises 10,644 acres, of which 6444 are arable, 2000 pasture and meadow, 400 woodland and plantations, and 1800 covered by the water of the loch. The surface rises gradually from the east margin of the lake till it attains a considerable elevation at the eminence called Bishop's hill, which is more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea; while on the south of the lake, the land ascends more abruptly, forming the hill of Benartie, of nearly equal height. Beyond these points the surface becomes level, constituting an extensive and pleasant plain. The river Leven issues from the lake here, and two excellent stone bridges have been erected over it. There are also numerous springs of pure water, several of which are very copious, especially Scotland-well, and might be rendered available to the working of mills. The scenery has been much improved by comparatively recent plantations, and some pleasing views of the surrounding country are obtained from the higher lands.

In this parish the SOIL is various; in some parts, a heavy loam; in others, light and sandy; and in some, a deep moss covered with heath: in many parts it is very fertile. The crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in an improved state; the lands have been drained and inclosed, and a considerable quantity of unprofitable ground has been brought into cultivation. In general the farm houses and offices are substantial and well arranged, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of implements have been adopted. Great improve-

ments have been lately made on land reclaimed by the drainage of part of Loch Leven; the employment of workmen by Sir Graham Montgomery has been of no small advantage to the population, and excellent crops and beautiful fields now take the place of waste and barren soil. Much attention is paid to the rearing of live-stock; the cattle are of the Fifeshire breed, and about 250 milch-cows, 350 calves, and 1200 head of young cattle, are on the average pastured. The sheep are of the Leicestershire and Cheviot breeds, of which many are bred; and there are about 300 horses, of equal quality to those of the Lothians. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8468. There are plantations principally of larch and Scotch fir, occasionally intermixed with hard-wood, for which the soil is well adapted. The substrata are chiefly whinstone, freestone, and limestone. The whinstone is of great compactness, and, from the difficulty of working it, little is quarried; the freestone, except in some few instances, is soft and porous. The limestone, which is of excellent quality, was extensively quarried, and about 4000 tons were annually raised, of which much was made into lime for use in farming; but from its elevated situation, the working of it is attended with an expense which has tended to diminish the demand for it since other quarries in the neighbourhood have been opened. The manufacture of parchment has for a long period been conducted with success, and a manufactory for woollen shawls gives employment to nearly 100 workpeople, old and young: there were formerly a tannery and a thread manufactory, but they have both been discontinued for some time. Fairs are held, but very little business is transacted at them. A post-office has been established, and facility of communication is afforded by good roads with Kinross, the nearest post-town, and with other places in the district.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of Sir Graham Montgomery: the minister's stipend is £254. 2. 5., with an excellent manse in a beautiful situation, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum. Portmoak church was erected in 1832, in place of an older edifice which was found to be too small, and also unsafe; the present edifice, the cost of which was about £800, is neat and substantial, and is adapted for a congregation of 800 persons. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £20 fees, and a house and garden. Of two libraries, one is parochial. In draining part of the lake, some spear heads and a shield were dug up. There are some remains of the priory of the island of St. Serf, and also of an ancient chapel at Scotland-Well.—See KINROSS.

PORTNACROISH, a village, in the parish of LISMORE and APPIN, district of LORN, county of ARGYLL. This village, situated on the estate of Laroch, at the foot of Glencoe, has gradually sprung up in consequence of the extensive operations in the adjacent slate-quarries. It is in a thriving and progressive state, and occupied principally by miners and others connected with the works. Previously to the year 1760 the then proprietor opened a vein, which was wrought with great profit for many years; but another being discovered, that offered superior facilities for quarrying, the works were transferred to it from the former, and have been there carried on for more than fifty years. These veins, which are so extensive as to be considered inexhaustible, are on the opposite sides of a valley; and the quarries now wrought are situated in the bed of a high mountain rising out of Loch Leven, a branch of Loch Linnhe. The rock is annually let to parties who manufacture the slates by contract, and are paid at a price before agreed upon. The colour of the material is a deep blue, spotted with pyrites, or, as called by the workmen, "diamonds," incorporated into the texture of the slate. The quantity of slate annually produced varies from 8000 to 11,000 tons; and from five to seven millions of slates are formed, which are shipped to sea-ports both in Scotland and Northumberland, to be transmitted thence to most parts of the kingdom. Cargoes of them are sometimes even sent to America and the West India colonies. The number of persons employed, including those engaged in the care and repair of the machinery, &c., amounts to about 300. When separated from the rubbish in the quarries, the blocks are conveyed by waggon-trains on tramroads to a bank raised in the sea by refuse thrown over. Here the slates are split and dressed; and they are afterwards conveyed by other tramroads, along inclined planes, to the harbour. The harbour is formed by banks of rubbish projecting into the sea on each side, and is safe and commodious. The distance from the most remote part of the quarries to the wharf does not exceed 650 yards. The larger part of the persons engaged in the works have houses built with stone and lime, slated, and consisting of three apartments; and to each of the houses are generally attached a cow-house, a small vegetable garden, and some potato-ground. The fuel in use is mostly coal, brought in the vessels which come for slates.

PORTNAHAVEN, a port, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of KILCHOMAN, district of ISLAY, county of Argyll, 18 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bowmore; containing 1271 inhabitants. This place was separated from Kilchoman for ecclesiastical purposes, and erected into a quoad sacra parish, after the building of a church here by parliamentary grant, for the accommodation of the inhabitants in this distant part of the parish. The district comprises about 5000 acres, of which one-half are in tillage or in pasture. The village is situated at the southern extremity of the Rhinns of Islay, opposite to the islands of Chenzie and Noarsa, from which it is divided by a narrow firth. Its inhabitants are employed during the autumn in the fisheries, and at other times in agriculture; the fish taken here are cod, ling, and coal-fish, which they cure, and send in great quantities to the Irish markets. The port is accessible to vessels of considerable burthen, but only during favourable weather, the swell of the Atlantic at other times rendering it unsafe: a lighthouse was erected on the isle of Noarsa, in 1824, by the Commissioners of Northern Lights. A good road has been constructed by the parliamentary commissioners from this place to Bridgend; and it is there connected with another to Portaskaig, previously made at the sole expense of Walter Campbell, Esq. Together they afford an easy communication from the south to the north of the island of Islay. Ecclesiastically Portnahaven is within the limits of the presbytery of Islay and Jura, synod of Argyll; and the patronage is vested in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £120, with a manse, and a glebe va-

lued at £8 per annum. A parochial school has been lately endowed by government.

PORTNOCKIE, a fishing-village, in the parish of RATHVEN, county of BANFF, 1¼ mile (N. W.) from Cullen; containing 725 inhabitants. This fishing-station, which is the property of the Earl of Seafield, is situated two miles eastward of Findochtie. It was built about the year 1677, and has now nearly 100 boats belonging to it, of which seventy are of the larger class, and all engaged in the herring and other fisheries on the coast. A church was built here a short time since, called Seafield church, at a cost of £400, raised by subscription, towards which the Hon. Col. Grant, now sixth Earl of Seafield, gave £100. This portion of the parish has for a long period been annexed quoad sacra to Cullen; it was lately proposed to erect it into an ecclesiastical district, and attach it to the new church, but that proposition was not carried into effect. The earl has built an excellent school-house, and allows £10 per annum to the teacher, who is permitted to charge the same fees as those at the parish school.

PORTOBELLO, a parliamentary burgh, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of DUDDINGSTON, county of EDINBURGH, 3 miles (E.) from Edinburgh; containing 3588 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the Firth of Forth, about half way between Leith and Musselburgh, is of very modern origin. It derives its name from a small inn built by a sailor, or soldier, who served under Admiral Vernon at the taking of Portobello, in America, in the year 1739; previously to which time it was one dreary tract of unproductive land covered with furze, with a wide expanse of low and sandy shore. On this waste, called the Figgate Whins, the monks of Holyrood were accustomed to turn loose their cattle; and the only passage through it was a road designated the Fishwives' Causeway, on the side of which was erected the inn of Portobello. In the year 1765, the discovery of a valuable bed of clay near the Figgate rivulet, induced an enterprising builder named Jamieson to erect a brick and tile manufactory and an extensive pottery, for the use of which he constructed a small harbour at the mouth of the rivulet, which has, however, long been in a ruinous condition. Mr. Jamieson afterwards letting portions of the land on building leases, a tower of brick, of fantastic design, was erected by Mr. Cunningham; it is now in ruins, but still gives name to one of the streets of the present town, at the end of which it is situated.

The convenience of the beach for sea-bathing soon after led to the erection of various houses; and its proximity to Edinburgh inducing many of the citizens to make Portobello a place of temporary residence, the buildings rapidly increased. Thus the present town of handsome streets, crescents of elegant houses, and pleasant villas, arose on the site of what had been not many years before a solitary waste. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The baths are a good range of buildings at the extremity of Bath-street, fitted up with every requisite accommodation; and card and dancing assemblies, and concerts, are held in a suite of rooms at the other end of the same street. During the summer months Portobello is frequented by numerous visiters, for whose accommodation there are many excellent lodging-houses; and the town, with its appendant villas beautifully situated in tastefully-ornamented grounds, has a cheerful and prepossessing appearance. There are some extensive potteries in the town and neighbourhood; a large flint-glass manufactory, in which eighty persons are employed; a bottle manufactory, in which are forty hands; some chemical works, a paper manufactory, and brick and tile works, in which also many of the inhabitants are engaged. A valuable oyster-bed was discovered near the town in 1839. The Portobello sands, which are smooth and firm, afford a fine promenade; and during the visit of George IV. in 1822, the yeomanry cavalry were drawn up there, and reviewed by His Majesty. The markets are amply supplied with provisions of every kind; and facility of communication is afforded by good roads, by the North-British railway, and by its Leith and Hawick branches.

Portobello is governed by a provost, two bailies, and six councillors, and is associated with the towns of Leith and Musselburgh in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The quoad sacra parish was separated from Duddingston, under act of the General Assembly in 1834, and was about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It was principally a town parish: the rural district is in a state of profitable cultivation. Ecclesiastically the place is within the limits of the presbytery of Edinburgh, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £200, partly derived from seat-rents, and secured by bond from the Managers of the congregation: patrons, the members. There is neither manse nor glebe. The church, or chapel of ease, was erected in 1810, at a cost of £2650, including its enlargement in 1839; it is a plain neat structure containing upwards of 800 sittings, of which thirty are free. An episcopal chapel here, dedicated to St. Mark, is also a neat edifice, containing 504 sittings, of which fifty-six are free; the minister derives his income from the seat-rents. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod, and Independents; and a Roman Catholic chapel. A school is supported by voluntary subscription, and the fees; and is generally attended by about sixty scholars, which number, if the building would allow it, might be greatly increased. There is also a female school, principally supported by some benevolent ladies of the place, under whose superintendence it is conducted, and attended by seventy children. Among the charitable institutions is a Destitute and Sick Society.

PORT-OF-MONTEITH, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 9½ miles (W.) from Doune; containing, with the villages of Gartmoor, Ruskie, and Tomachar, 1446 inhabitants. A point on the east side of the Lake of Monteith is supposed to have formed the chief landing-place of the priors of Inchmahome; and from this circumstance it is believed to have received the appellation of Port, a name since given to the parish. An establishment of Culdees seems to have existed at a very early period, on Inchmahome, the principal island in the lake; and this, in the time of Edgar, is supposed to have been superseded by a convent of Augustine monks, for whom Walter Cumin, Earl of Monteith, obtained licence in 1238 to erect a church, of which there are still some remains. The village of Port was made a burgh of barony by James III., in 1446. In 1547, the priory of Inchmahome became for some time the seat of the Scottish court: after the battle of Pinkie in September of that year the

Earl of Arran conveyed the Princess Mary, subsequently Queen of Scots, to this place for her greater safety; and here, with the queen-mother, she was tended till the removal of the court to Dumbarton Castle, there to await the arrival of the fleet that eventually conveyed her to France. The remains of the priory, which are in tolerable preservation, consist chiefly of the nave and choir of the church, with a portion of the tower. The western entrance is almost entire; and the side walls of the choir, with the eastern window, though blocked up with modern rubble-work, are still in a good state. Not far from the centre of the choir is the beautiful monument of Walter Stewart, Earl of Monteith, and his countess; and near it, a monument to Sir John Drummond, of inferior workmanship. There are also portions of the conventual buildings, to the south of the church, consisting of the refectory, kitchen, and dormitory.

The PARISH, including a portion of that of Lany suppressed in 1615, is about nine miles in extreme length from east to west, and about six miles in average breadth. One-half of the lands are mountainous moor and peat-moss, and a considerable part is occupied by lakes; leaving but a comparatively small portion for agricultural purposes. The surface of the northern district is mountainous, forming part of the Grampian range; and the highest point, *Craig-Dhu*, or "Black Craig", has an elevation of nearly 2000 feet: to the east of this mountain is another, called by the Highlanders *Craig-Dhereag*, or "Red Craig", which has an elevation of 1600 feet. Upon the south side of the latter eminence, for about a quarter of a mile, great masses of rock that have fallen from it lie in detached heaps of rugged form, and partly overgrown with ivy. From the base a copious stream of limpid water issues even in the driest seasons; and within 300 feet of the summit is a lake half a mile in circumference, called Loch-an-Falloch, or "the hidden lake", whence a streamlet flows into Loch Venachoir, by which the parish is bounded on the north. The *Lake of Monteith*, or *Loch Inchmahome*, the principal lake in the parish, is situated at the base of the mountains, and is about five miles in circumference, varying in different parts from forty-two to eighty-three feet in depth. The island of Inchmahome, on which are the ruins of the priory, is about five acres in extent, and thickly wooded: the trees are chiefly chesnut of great age and in a state of decay, interspersed with ash, oak, and plane, and a profusion of underwood, among which the venerable ruins are seen with beautiful effect. On the islet of Talla, which is also clothed with wood, are the picturesque remains of the castle of the Earls of Monteith. The lake abounds with perch, trout, pike, and eels; and previously to the erection of some mills on the stream Guidie, or Goodie, which issues from it, and flows into the river Forth, salmon were often found in its waters. *Loch Ruskie*, to the south of Craig-Dhereag, is about a mile in circumference, and has a small island on which are the ruins of a mansion belonging to Sir John Monteith, commissioner of Edward I. of England; and to the west of Loch Inchmahome is *Loch Macinrie*, or "the lake of the king's son", from which a rivulet flows into the Forth.

The SOIL is various. The most extensive of the mosses are those of Moss Flanders and Gartur, and the Talla moss; the first of these has been for some years under a process, by its proprietor, David Erskine, Esq., of Cardross, for clearing off the peat by cuts of water into the Forth, and converting the moss into a rich alluvial soil. In other parts the soil is more or less fertile, and along the Forth is a considerable tract of carse land. A large number of sheep, principally of the black-faced breed, are fed in the pastures; the cattle are a mixture of Highland and Lowland breeds. The plantations, which are chiefly recent, are generally in a thriving state; and in different parts of the parish are some trees of stately growth. The hills are mostly of conglomerate rock and limestone; some of the latter is of a bluish colour, streaked with white, and of good quality for working into mantel-pieces. In the open district is sandstone of a grey colour, and of compact texture, well adapted for pavements. The annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £8100.

Cardross, the seat of Mr. Erskine, is a spacious and handsome mansion finely situated. *Rednock House*, the seat of General Graham Stirling, is a stately mansion, to which additions have been made within the last few years, and is seated in an extensive park, which has been greatly improved, embellished with two sheets of water, and richly planted. *Gartmore* and *Leitchtown* are also handsome residences; and on the lands of *Drunkie*, Mrs. Eastmont has erected a mansion commanding a fine view of Loch Venachoir and the adjacent district. The village of Gartmore stands pleasantly on the road from Stirling to Inversnaid, and has a rural appearance. A fair is held annually; and there were formerly several others, but they have been discontinued. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling: the minister's stipend is £269. 16. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum; patron, Mr. Erskine. The parish church is a neat plain structure, containing 380 sittings. A church was built by subscription, in 1790, at Gartmore, to which a quoad sacra parish was latterly for a time annexed. The parochial school is attended by about sixty children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £15. There are three other schools in remote parts of the parish, one of which has for some time received from William Campbell, Esq., of Glasgow, a native of this parish, £10 per annum as a salary for the master. In the vicinity of Loch Ruskie are some mineral springs, which are in considerable repute.

PORTPATRICK, a burgh of barony, a sea-port, and parish, in the county of WIGTOWN, 6½ miles (S. W.) from Stranraer, and 34 (W.) from Wigtown; containing 2043 inhabitants, of whom 996 are in the burgh. This place, the original name of which was derived from an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Patrick, is noticed in several documents under the designation of Port-Montgomery, from its having been purchased by the Montgomery family, together with the castle of Dunskey, from its previous proprietor, Sir Robert Adair of Kinhilt. It retained this appellation until its separation from the parish of Inch, in which it was included till about the year 1628, when, on the erection of the church, which was dedicated to St. Patrick, and the formation of the lands into an independent parish, it resumed its original name. The estate subsequently became the property of the Blair family, of whom Sir James Hunter Blair, lord provost of Edinburgh, and member of parliament for

that city, greatly improved the town and harbour; and the castle of Dunskey, and the principal lands in the parish, are now the property of Col. Hunter Blair, C.B.

PORTPATRICK is finely situated on the western shore of the peninsula formed by the bay of Luce and Loch Ryan, and is nearly opposite to the town of Donaghadee, on the Irish coast, from which it is only twenty-one miles distant. The houses are well built, principally of stone found in the parish; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. There are no manufactures of any importance: a few hand-loom weavers are employed in working up the yarn spun by families, for domestic use; and several of the females are engaged in embroidering muslin. The chief trade of the town is derived from its being the principal packet-station for conveying the government mails to Ireland; and from the fisheries off the coast. The beach affords excellent accommodations for bathing; and during the summer months the place is much frequented by visiters, for whose reception there are numerous comfortable lodging-houses and a commodious inn. On the south side of the town is a strongly impregnated chalybeate spring, issuing from a rock, during the whole of the year; it is in high repute for its medicinal virtues, and often resorted to by invalids. The harbour, having been greatly improved under the superintendence of the late Mr. Rennie and his son, the present Sir John Rennie, is now one of the best on this part of the coast. A lighthouse has been erected on the pier, which displays a reflected light; and there is also one at Donaghadee; which together render the passage perfectly safe during the night. Ship and boat building are carried on here to a moderate extent; but very few vessels of large burthen have been recently built. There are four vessels belonging to the port, which is a creek under that of Stranraer. They are of from twenty to eighty tons each, and chiefly employed in the coasting-trade, which consists principally in the exportation of agricultural produce, and the importation of cattle and lime from Ireland, and coal from Ayr. The herring-fishery was formerly considerable, but has been altogether superseded by the cod-fishery, in which ten boats, of three men each, are engaged from the beginning of November till the beginning of April, each boat realising a profit of £20 during the season. Portpatrick was erected into a burgh of barony by charters of James VI. and Charles I., but the charters have never been carried into operation, nor have any magistrates for the burgh been appointed; a justice of peace for the county presides over the district, and a constable is resident here, under a superintendent at Stranraer, the nearest market-town. The post-office has a tolerable good delivery; and facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-roads to Glasgow and Dumfries, and by the two post-office steam-packets stationed here for the conveyance of the mail to Donaghadee, and which also take passengers.

The PARISH is about four miles and a half in extreme length and four miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 9300 acres, of which 6300 are arable, 300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into hills of considerable elevation, which take their names from the farms whereon they stand, and of which the highest is Cairnpat, 800 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding an extensive and richly-diversified prospect over a country abounding with interesting features and beautifully romantic scenery. There are no rivers of any importance; but numerous small and rapid streams intersect the lands in various directions, of which the Craigoch burn abounds with trout: the Piltanton burn, after forming the eastern boundary of the parish, flows into Luce bay. The coast, about four miles in extent, is very precipitous, rising to a height of 130 feet, and indented with several caverns, though of no great size, and with numerous bays, the principal of which are Castle bay, Port-Murray, Port-Kaile, Mirroch bay at the extreme south, and Killintringan bay at the extreme north. In this parish the SOIL is various; in some parts, a hazel mould alternated with sand; in others, a black deep loam, chiefly of reduced moss, on a clayey subsoil; and in other parts, resting on gravel. The crops are, grain of all kinds, turnips, and potatoes, with other vegetables, and some garden produce. The system of husbandry is improved, and much waste land has been brought into cultivation; the farm houses and offices are substantial and well arranged, and the lands generally inclosed with fences of stone. Few sheep are kept; the cattle are usually of the Galloway breed, and great attention is paid to their improvement. The plantations consist of oak, ash, sycamore, beech, elm, chesnut, larch, spruce and silver fir, and pinaster: they are carefully managed, and in a very thriving state. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3185. Dunskey House, the seat of Col. Hunter Blair, is a spacious and handsome mansion, erected in 1706, and greatly enlarged and improved by the late and the present proprietor; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and embellished with plantations. Behind the house is an artificial lake of four acres, round which a carriage drive has been formed along the margin; and in a glen within the demesne is a romantic cataract formed by the Auchtrematane burn, which falls from a rocky height of sixty feet into the ravine beneath, and flows with a gentle current through the glen into the bay of Port-Kaile.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which about one-half is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum: patron, Col. Blair. Portpatrick old church, erected in 1628, was a cruciform structure with a circular belfry-turret, and contained 300 sittings; it was in very indifferent repair, and a new church has been completed. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £25 per annum. Of several other schools in the parish some are partly endowed, and others supported solely by the fees; for one, a handsome house has been erected chiefly by Col. Blair and his sister. There are also Sabbath schools, to which, and to the parochial school, libraries are attached; and the poor receive the proceeds of a bequest of £180 by a former Earl of Stair. Some remains exist of the castle of Dunskey; and the site of the ancient mansion of the Adairs of Kinhilt is still pointed out. Around the summit of the hill of Cairnpat are remains of two walls of stone, the intrenchments probably of some fortress; but the greater portion has been removed for fences.

PORTREE, a parish, in the county of INVERNESS; including the islands of Fladda, Rasay, and Rona; and containing 3574 inhabitants, of whom 510 are in the village of Portree, 21 miles (E.) from Dunvegan, 25 miles (N. W.) from Broadford, 80 (N. by E.) from Tobermory, 109 (W. by S.) from Inverness, and 110 (N. by W.) from Oban. This place was formerly called *Ceill-tarraglan*, a compound Gaelic term which signifies "a burying-ground at the bottom of a glen", and which was particularly appropriate; but after the visit of King James V. to the northern portion of his dominions, and his putting into the bay here, where he remained for some time, the name was changed to Portree, that is, *Port roi* or *righ*, "the king's harbour." The parish consists of the portion properly called Portree, in the Isle of Skye; and of the islands of Rasay, Rona, and others of small extent, separated from the main body by a branch of the Atlantic Ocean, called Rasay sound. It measures seventeen miles in length and twelve in breadth, and is principally a pastoral district, the quantity of land under tillage being very small in comparison with the part uncultivated. On the east is an arm of the sea dividing Rasay from the parishes of Gairloch and Applecross. The long line of coast exhibits great diversity of appearance: its lofty and almost perpendicular rocks are succeeded in some places, especially at the heads of the lochs, by sudden depressions sinking almost to the level of the beach; and the shores are intersected by numerous breaks and fissures. Among the bays are those of Loch Inord, Loch Sligichan, Camistinavaig, and several small bays in the island of Rasay; but that of Portree is by far the most considerable: it is capable of containing several hundred sail, shelter on all sides being afforded by very high lands, and its tenacious clayey bottom supplying excellent anchorage. The Rasay branch of the Atlantic, which washes the parish throughout its whole length, is sufficiently deep for the passage of a first-rate ship of war. It receives a large influx of fresh water from the hills on each side, bringing down earthy deposits, which, from the rapidity of the currents in its firths, render it turbid in wintry or stormy weather; but in the tranquillity of summer it is beautifully clear.

In the INTERIOR the surface is varied with hills, valleys, and plains, interspersed with innumerable springs of the purest water, several lakes and rivulets, and some highly ornamental cascades, which together render the scenery deeply interesting. The district is circumscribed by a most circuitous and irregular outline, approaching in its general form to an oblong; and is traversed from north to south by a glen, skirted on each side by a range of hills greatly differing in height and dimensions. The most striking elevation is that called *Aite Suidhe Fhin*, "the sitting-place of Fingal", where that celebrated hero is traditionally reported to have sat to direct his followers in the chase, and which, rising gradually from the head of Loch Portree, reaches 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Near this, on the east side of the harbour, and of almost equal height with the former, rises the hill of Peindinavaig, or "the hill of protection"; while much to the south are the hill of Beinligh and that of Glamaig, with the loch of Sligichan between them. The latter eminence is crowned with a verdant tract, and has a spring sending forth an immense quantity of clear water. Indeed, all the elevations, except a few, are covered to their summits with excellent pasture for sheep and cattle, and are well watered with springs and rivulets. There are six fresh-water lochs, or lakes, most of which abound in good trout; and though of no great extent, the largest not being above a mile long, they exhibit much picturesque and beautiful scenery. From their vicinity may be seen the hills of Cullins, in the parish of Bracadale, and of Store, in the parish of Snizort. A lake in Rasay, in favourable weather, affords a very fine prospect of all the hills in the district, to the point of Hunish, with the expanse of sea to the island of Lewis. The climate is most variable, many descriptions of weather being frequently experienced within the space of a day and night; and diseases arising from the sudden changes of temperature are often prevalent.

Between the hills the SOIL is to a great extent peat-moss, whence the inhabitants are amply supplied with their ordinary fuel; but the soil most general is a gravelly earth, abounding in springs. These render the land raw and unproductive; and in addition to the natural sterility of the soil, to the poverty of the inhabitants, and their necessarily imperfect system of husbandry, the vicissitude of the weather, both in seed-time and in harvest, causes great uncertainty and risk. The mainland part of the parish belongs to Lord Macdonald; and the island of Rasay, with its subordinate isles, to G. Rainy, Esq., who purchased it in 1845. The then proprietor of Portree, about the year 1811, for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing population, caused all the farms held by small tenants to be subdivided into allotments or crofts. This tended still further to increase the number of persons located here; and the inhabitants now far exceed the productive capabilities of the soil: the tenants are thus placed upon the lowest possible scale with respect to the comforts of life, and the land is kept far below the average state of that in neighbouring districts. The crooked spade is used, and is well suited to the peculiar character of the surface, the arable portion frequently hanging on steeps and precipices, and being set with rocks or large stones: after the seed is sown the hollows and inequalities are neatly raked over, and smoothed with a hand-harrow. Even were the tenants competent to the undertaking, the land is incapable of successful drainage, as its springs would soon cause it to revert to its original spongy nature. The crofters live in huts of the meanest description, and are often without proper food and clothing; a state of depression in no way attributable to any indisposition to promote improvements, but arising from circumstances which they are unable to control. Their sobriety and general character are spoken of in the highest terms; and the proprietor has expended considerable sums of money in sending part of the population to the British colonies in North America.

A large tract in the parish is undivided common, consisting of hill pasture which is covered in the summer months with cattle. The cattle are small but hardy, and mostly out of shelter for the whole year. They are supported in the winter on straw; but after feeding at the return of spring on the pasture, which is chiefly moss-grass, they acquire strength and flesh. They are sold to the south-country dealers in large numbers, to be fattened for the markets of England, where they are much esteemed, and fetch a high price. The sheep are a cross between the native stock and the black-faced of the south; and the horses, though very small, are hardy.

The breeds of both cattle and sheep are much attended to; and great improvements have taken place in consequence of the stimulus given by the premiums of the Highland and local agricultural societies. Coal was wrought about the beginning of the present century by the then Lord Macdonald; but after a regular system of operations had been for some time carried on by experienced colliers from the south, the quantity raised was found insufficient to remunerate the proprietor for the great expense incurred, and the work was abandoned. Excellent granite is found in several places, particularly in Rasay; and being of very hard texture, it is formed into millstones for grinding oats and barley, which are sold at from £9 to £12 a pair, and supply all the mills in the Isle of Skye. Limestone is abundant; and at Portree, on both sides of the harbour, freestone is found in very large quantities in the lofty rocks, which are nearly perpendicular. Stone of the same species, but of far superior quality, is obtained in great plenty in Rasay; and some of it was used a few years since, in building the elegant mansion of the proprietor of that island, the only gentleman's seat in the parish. Near this residence are some fine old trees; the other wood in the parish is plantation of Scotch fir, larch, birch, ash, and oak, of recent formation, and situated principally in the island of Rasay and the village of Portree.

The village contains several good houses and shops, and a branch establishment of the National Bank of Scotland. The sheriff-substitute of the district of Skye holds his courts in the court-room of the gaol here, as the superintendent of the judicial affairs of the place; and there is a post-office having a delivery of letters three times a week. A good road has been formed through the whole length of the parish, under the direction of the parliamentary commissioners for making roads in the Highlands and islands; and Glasgow steamboats come regularly into the harbour, by which means the cattle and other produce are sent to the southern markets. Salmon also, the fishing of which belongs to a small company from the south, is cured in the village, and forwarded to the ports of Glasgow and London. Three fairs are held, respectively in May, July, and November, the two former for the sale of black-cattle, and the latter for the hiring of servants and for other business. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3195. It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Skye, synod of Glenelg, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £150, of which about one-half is received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe, consisting principally of moss and hill pasture, and valued at £11 per annum. The church was built about the year 1820, and will accommodate 800 persons with sittings: it is situated in the village, but on account of its distance from the southern boundary it is inconvenient for a considerable portion of the population. A missionary is stationed in the parish, on the establishment of the Committee of the General Assembly, and receives a salary from the bounty allowed by the crown for the benefit of the Highlands. The parochial school, situated in the village, affords instruction in Latin, Greek, geography, book-keeping, and the elementary branches; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with a house, an allowance for a garden, and £5 fees. There is a branch parochial school in Rasay, in which the elementary branches are taught; also two Gaelic schools in the parish.

PORTSBURGH, a burgh of barony, in the parish of St. Cuthbert, county of Edinburgh, This place, which was once a portion of the barony of Inverleith, was conveyed by its ancient lords, the family of Touris, to Hepburn of Humby, from whose descendants the superiority was purchased in 1648 by the corporation of Edinburgh. Of that city it now forms an integral part, comprising Easter and Wester Portsburgh, which are divided by the lands stretching along the north boundary of the Heriot's Hospital estate, and the old south wall of the city. Easter Portsburgh comprehends the district to the east of Bristo-street, including Potter-row and Lothian and South-College streets, with parts of Drummond and Nicholson streets. Wester Portsburgh comprises the lands extending from Wharton-lane to Lochrin, including the site of the King's stables to the south of the castle, and the whole of Laurieston, with Cowfield-row, Portland-place, and Home and Leven streets. The district intervening between Easter and Wester Portsburgh embraces the west side of Bristo-street, Park-place, Teviot-row, the Meadow-walk, and the sites and grounds of Watson's and the Lying-in hospitals; all forming parts of the city of Edinburgh, *which see.* Portsburgh is governed by a baron-bailie, generally one of the old magistrates of Edinburgh, two resident assistant bailies, and a procurator-fiscal, appointed by the town-council of the city, whose magistrates have jurisdiction both in civil and criminal cases, and hold courts for the determination of pleas to any amount, and for the trial of all offences not capital. The ancient mansion-house was the seat of Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms.

PORTSEATON, a village, in that part of the parish of Tranent which formed a portion of the quoad sacra parish of Cockenzie, county of Haddington, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Tranent; containing 270 inhabitants. This place derived its name from the family of Seaton, Earls of Winton, who were proprietors of the estate on which it is built. It stands on the shore of the Firth of Forth, and is inhabited by persons connected with the fisheries, in conjunction with the population of Cockenzie, of which it may be regarded as a continuation, and under which head the fisheries are described. A mill has been erected for the preparation of linseed-oil; it is worked by steam, and after the extraction of the oil, the residue is formed into cakes for feeding cattle. Seaton House, a magnificent palace, and partially occupied in 1715 by the old Brigadier Mackintosh, has been removed, with its fine gardens and terrace-walks, and is succeeded by a mansion of no architectural pretensions. The ancient collegiate church, which was considerably injured by the Earl of Hertford in 1544, and more wantonly in subsequent times, is an interesting specimen of Gothic architecture, and is now carefully preserved by the Earl of Wemyss, the proprietor; it contains the mausoleum of the Seaton family. The children of the village attend the schools established in the parish.

PORTSKERRAY, a village, in that part of the parish of Reay which is in the county of Sutherland, 13 miles (W. S. W.) from Thurso; containing 371 inhabitants. This village is situated on the bay of Bighouse, about a mile eastward of the village of Melvich, and on the turnpike-road from Thurso to Tongue. It is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in the fisheries, which are carried on here to a considerable extent. The scenery

is enlivened by the windings of the river Halladale, which flows near the western extremity into the bay, where a small harbour has been formed, affording secure shelter to the vessels employed in the fishery. Cod, ling, turbot, skate, whiting, haddocks, flounders, sand-eels, and occasionally smelts, are taken; and a herring and a salmon fishery have been established some years with success.

PORTSOY, a sea-port town, a burgh of barony, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Fordyce, county of Banff, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Banff, and 18 (E. by N.) from Fochabars; containing 1720 inhabitants, of whom 1523 are in the burgh. This place is supposed to have derived its name from Loch Soy, originally an extensive sheet of water in its immediate vicinity, but which since the erection of the town has been greatly reduced by draining, and is now converted into a mill-dam. Portsoy is a place of some antiquity, and appears by charter of Mary, Queen of Scots, granted in 1550 to Walter Ogilvy of Boyne, its ancient proprietor, to have been erected into a burgh of barony: the Earl of Seafield is now the superior. The town is situated on a point of land projecting into the Moray Firth, and on the western bank of the streamlet Durn, which here falls into the sea; it is small, and irregularly built, but of very good appearance. Though not precipitous, the coast is bold and rocky. Most of the houses command a fine view of the sea, and the environs comprise much pleasing scenery, which derives additional interest from the mansion-house of Durn, within half a mile of the town. Two public libraries, containing volumes on history and general literature, are supported by subscription; and there is a small theological library, in connexion with the Sabbath school. The manufacture of fine linen and thread, formerly carried on here for the supply of the English market, has been some years discontinued; and the only manufacture now pursued is that of ropes for the use of the fishermen, together with the making of various trinkets from the Portsoy marble, for which the parish is celebrated.

The staple trade of the place is the exportation of grain and herrings, and the importation of coal, bones for manure, and a few other commodities. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is eight, of the aggregate burthen of 556 tons, and all employed in the coasting-trade; and about an equal number of foreign vessels, from various parts of the Baltic, annually visit the port, landing cargoes of bones, and taking away herrings in return. Portsoy harbour affords safe accommodation to vessels of 100 tons. In 1828 it was greatly improved by the construction of a new pier, at great expense, by the Earl of Seafield, rendering it one of the most secure and commodious harbours on the coast. This pier was, however, considerably injured by a violent storm on the 7th of January, 1839; and, by a second storm on the 30th of that month, was totally demolished. It has not since been rebuilt; the old pier is consequently still used for loading and unloading vessels, and, though small, is not inconvenient. About ten boats are employed in the cod and herring fisheries off the coast, each boat having a crew of four men; and when the fishermen go to more distant stations, larger boats are used, having crews of from five to seven men each. In successful seasons, each man upon an average clears £30. There is a small distillery in the town; and a mill for crushing bones, a saw-mill, and a threshing-mill, have been built, all of which are driven by the same water-wheel. Branches of the North of Scotland Bank, the Aberdeen Bank, and the Banff Savings' Bank, have been established; there are several inns, and various shops for the supply of the neighbourhood. The market, which is amply furnished with provisions of every kind, and with agricultural produce, is held weekly on Saturday, and is numerously attended. The post-office has a tolerable delivery; and facility of communication is maintained by excellent roads, of which the turnpike-roads to Banff, Cullen, Elgin, Keith, and Huntly, pass through the parish. In 1846 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a railway from Aberdeen to Inverness, with branches to Portsoy and other places.

The burgh, under its original charter, ratified by James VI., is governed by a baron-bailie chosen by the Earl of Seafield; but though vested with the ordinary powers, the bailie neither holds any courts nor exercises any jurisdiction, rather adjusting differences as an arbiter than using authority as a magistrate; and the burgh has neither property nor revenue. A small weekly custom is raised, sufficient to pay the salary of the person appointed to superintend the market. The church, or chapel of ease, erected at a cost of nearly £900, is a neat substantial structure containing about 700 sittings: the minister has a stipend of £80, of which £40 are paid by the Earl of Seafield, who is patron, and the remainder is derived from the seat-rents. The former quoad sacra parish of Portsoy, including the town and surrounding district, and comprising an area of nearly five square miles, was separated from Fordyce under act of the General Assembly, in 1836. There are also in the town an episcopal chapel, a Free church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A school is chiefly supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who pay the master a salary of £15, to which £5 are added by the Earl of Seafield; he has also a house, and grass for a cow, in addition to the school-fees, averaging about £20 annually.

PORT-WILLIAM, a village, in the parish of Mochrum, county of Wigtown, 8½ miles (S. W.) from Wigtown; containing 634 inhabitants. This is a neat and thriving sea-port village, situated on the eastern shore of Luce bay. It was built about 1762 by Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, in honour of whom it is named. In 1788 small barracks were erected here for military, and for custom-house officers, in order to the prevention of contraband trade. The harbour is safe and commodious, and large quantities of potatoes and grain are shipped for Liverpool and Lancaster. The bay abounds with fish of excellent quality, and in great variety. In the village is a post-office, which has a daily delivery; and a school, endowed by the lady of the present baronet, is attended by about eighty children.

POWFOOT, a village, in the parish of Cummertrees, county of Dumfries, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from Annan, containing 72 inhabitants. This is a pretty, rural watering-place on the Solway Firth; and forms a branch station of a fishery, in which its population is engaged. The parochial church stands about a mile north-east of the village.

PREMNAY, a parish, in the district of Garioch, county of Aberdeen, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Old Rain; containing, with the village of Auchleven, 691 inhabitants. This parish is about four miles and a half in length from

north to south, and four miles in extreme breadth. It comprises between 5000 and 6000 acres, of which 3200 are arable, fifty acres plantations, and the remainder, with the exception of a small extent of good pasture, is waste, moor, and mountain. The surface is considerably diversified. A chain of beautiful little hills or undulations extends along the centre from east to west: it is entirely cultivated except on the summits, which are covered with whins on a thin rocky soil; and from the bases of the range, extensive tracts of arable land rise on each side with gentle ascent. The northern portion of the parish is watered by the Shevock, a small stream forming about a mile of its boundary, and separating it from the parish of Insch; and the southern by the stream of the Gady, which enters on the west near the church of Leslie, and continues its course to the eastern limit, between acclivities well cultivated, and occasionally ornamented with picturesque hedge-rows. On the south side of this stream, which like the Shevock affords good trout, and opposite to the parish church, which is situated on its northern bank, rises the elevation of Tillymuick, a hill of moderate height and bleak appearance. A little farther southward is the mountain of Benochie, having its western extremity in this parish, and the summit of which, 1500 feet above the level of the sea, commands interesting and extensive prospects, embracing on the east many miles of the shore of the German Ocean, and on the north the Moray Firth, and the Caithness hills in the distance.

In general the soil is dry and productive, incumbent on a gravelly subsoil or on rock, and well suited to turnip husbandry; near the bases of the two principal hills it is poor, and rests upon a hard tenacious earth. The crops consist of oats, bear, turnips, potatoes, and grass; the cultivation of which, with the rearing of black-cattle and a few sheep and horses, constitutes the chief employment. A rotation of crops is practised; but the inclosures are very few in number, as well as deficient in condition, and many improvements in husbandry are still wanting. The annual value of real property in Premnay is £2226. There are several kinds of rock. The most abundant species is red granite, which is found in great plenty in Tillymuick and Benochie, and, being easily wrought, is extensively used throughout the neighbouring district for building purposes. The hills in the centre of the parish supply a coarse stone well adapted for roads and drains. Serpentine and limestone also exist, and there are some beds of very fine clay. The mosses on the lower grounds are almost entirely exhausted, and nearly the whole brought into cultivation: the mosses on Benochie are also in a great measure exhausted, but still resorted to for fuel. Licklyhead, a castellated mansion, long the family seat of the proprietors of Premnay, was erected about 200 years since, and is still inhabited. Overhall is a modern residence, built in a plain manner, and in pretty good repair.

The village of Auchleven contains about twenty houses, and also one of the three corn-mills in the parish, which is turned by the water of the Gady; one of the others is on the Shevock, and the third at Gariochsford. The females are partly employed in spinning wool, and in knitting stockings and under-clothing of worsted. There is also a small manufactory at Auchleven, where two spinning-jennies, two carding-engines, and two or three hand-looms are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. The public road from Insch to Keig passes over the Gady, at the village, by a bridge of two arches, erected in 1836 at a cost of £70; and this road is crossed near the centre of the parish by another, leading from the upper district of the county to Mill of Carden, where it joins the great road from Inverness to Aberdeen. A third road, lately made from Kinnethmont to Inverury, passes through the north side of the parish. The produce is generally sent to Inverury, eleven miles distant from the church; whence coal, lime, and guano and bones for manure, are obtained at all times for the use of the district. Bear from this place is used at the distilleries of Inverury and other places. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Garioch, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Sir Andrew Leith Hay, of Rannes: the minister's stipend is £159, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum. Premnay church, built in 1792, has 360 sittings, all of which are free with the exception of sixty in a gallery erected in 1827 by the Kirk Session, with consent of the heritors. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin, Greek, mathematics, geography, book-keeping, and all the elementary branches: the master has a salary of £27, with a house, an allowance for a garden, and £11 fees; also a share of the Dick bequest. The interest of £1000, left by the late Thomas Gordon, Esq., is distributed among the poor.

PRESTON, county of BERWICK.—See BUNKLE.

PRESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of CRANSTON, county of EDINBURGH, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from the village of Cranston; containing 35 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern quarter of the parish; and near it is Preston Hall, the splendid mansion of Wm. Burn Callender, Esq.

PRESTON, a village, in the parish of PRESTONPANS, county of HADDINGTON, 1½ mile (N. W. by W.) from Tranent; containing 57 inhabitants. This place, now small and decayed, was formerly a considerable village, and had a noted fair in October, called St. Jerome's fair. The barony was long the property of the Hamilton family, and there is the ruin of a tower in which they resided, and which was accidentally burnt in 1633. Of this ruin and the park around it, Sir William Hamilton, who is descended from the ancient possessors of the barony, has recently become proprietor. Preston now consists of a few mean houses and some old mansions; but its situation is pleasantly rural and retired. In the vicinity is an hospital founded by Dr. James Schaw, in 1784, for the maintenance and education of twenty-four boys, with preference to those of the names of Schaw, Macniell, Cunningham, and Stewart: the present very commodious building was erected in 1831, near the site of the old mansion of Preston House, which stood behind it, and had been previously used as the hospital. At the end of the village is the ancient cross.

PRESTON-MILL, a village, in the parish of KIRKBEAN, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 14 miles (S.) from Dumfries; containing 76 inhabitants.

PRESTONHOLME, a village, in the parish of COCKPEN, county of EDINBURGH, ½ a mile (S. by W.) from the village of Cockpen; containing 210 inhabitants. It is situated in the south-eastern quarter of the parish, on the bank of the river South Esk; and is the seat of a considerable flax-spinning establishment, the proprietors of which support a school for the children of the work-

men, allowing the master a dwelling-house, and a salary of £70.

PRESTONKIRK, a parish, in the county of Haddington, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Haddington; containing, with the village of Linton, about 1700 inhabitants. This place, originally called Linton from the principal village, assumed at the time of the Reformation the name of Prestonhaugh, from the position of its church near a meadow on the bank of the Tyne; and this name it still retains in legal documents, in common with its present appellation of Prestonkirk, which it afterwards obtained. The parish is about seven miles in length from north to south, and four miles in breadth from east to west, comprising an area of 6270 acres, of which 200 are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable, with a little waste and wood. Its surface is nearly uniform, being broken only by the hill of Traprain Law, in some parts of nearly perpendicular, and in all of precipitate, elevation; and by a very narrow, deep, and richly-fertile vale watered by a rivulet. The scenery upon the whole is pleasing, but not adorned with wood, except near the church and the hamlet of Preston, where are some trees of remarkably fine growth. The river Tyne, which has its rise within ten miles of Haddington, intersects the parish from west to east, dividing it into two nearly equal portions, and falls into the sea about three miles from Dunbar. It forms a beautiful cascade at the village of Linton, which from that circumstance derives its name. The extent and beauty of this fall have, however, been greatly diminished by the cutting of the rocks, which were supposed to obstruct the passage of the salmon up the river; and it is only after floods or continued rains that the cascade displays its wonted grandeur. The removal of the obstructions, moreover, has not added to the quantity of the salmon, which are still of small size and in small number; but trout of large size, eels, and flounders, are obtained in plenty and of excellent quality. A little above the old bridge over the river, is the Linton viaduct of the North-British railway, presenting one of the finest objects of all the works on the line.

In this parish the soil is generally good, in some parts exceedingly rich; the crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and mangel-wurzel. The system of agriculture is highly advanced. Considerable progress has been made in draining and inclosing the lands; there is little waste or unprofitable land, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of implements of husbandry have been adopted. The introduction of bone-dust, rape, and guano manures has been attended with success; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and on most of the farms are threshing-mills, of which the greater part are driven by steam. There are substrata of limestone, claystone, and clinkstone. The limestone is of a reddish brown colour, interspersed with veins of flint, and is covered with a deep incrustation of calcareous marl, which is substituted for lime in various agricultural uses. The claystone, which is by far the most extensive, appears in some places of the basaltic character, of a dark brown colour inclining to purple, impregnated with iron, and containing porphyry and crystals of felspar. The clinkstone has many varieties, resembling greenstone in some parts, in others interspersed with veins of yellow jasper susceptible of a high polish, and in others with veins of heavy spar. The annual value of real property in Prestonkirk is £16,256. Smeaton House, the seat of Sir Thomas B. Hepburn, Bart., is a handsome modern mansion; Beanston, the property of the Earl of Wemyss, has been deserted, and is fast going to decay. The village of Linton is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tyne, and is a rising place, with a newly established corn-market. It enjoys facility of intercourse with the neighbouring towns by good roads, which have been much improved: the great London road passes for four miles, and the North-British railway for upwards of two miles, through the parish; and the railway has a station at Linton. There are several mills for oatmeal and barley, and one for flour.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, Bart.: the minister's stipend averages £310, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £27. 10. per annum. Prestonkirk church was built in 1770, and enlarged in 1824; it is a neat substantial edifice adapted for a congregation of 800 persons. There are places of worship for the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school is well conducted, and the master has a salary of £34. 4., with £30 fees, and a house and garden: a female parochial school is managed by a mistress, who has a salary of £3, with a house and schoolroom. There are one or two libraries, and two or three friendly societies. A church appears to have been founded here at a very early period by St. Baldred, the tutelar saint; but it was destroyed, together with the neighbouring village, in an irruption of the Saxons. At Hailes are the ruins of Hailes Castle, for some time the residence of Mary, Queen of Scots, when carried off from Edinburgh by the Earl of Bothwell, its proprietor; part of it is appropriated as a granary, and the remainder is rapidly passing into decay. On the lands of Markle are the ruins of an ancient religious house, of which, after the Reformation, the greater portion of the lands was resumed by the crown, and annexed to the chapel royal at Stirling: little is known of the history of the establishment, but from the ruins it seems to have been of great extent, and the building of very rude character. There are several large upright stones, supposed to point out the places of interment of chiefs killed in battle; and in the immediate neighbourhood of one of these, near the village of Linton, stone coffins have been frequently discovered. George Rennie, Esq., of Phantassie, in this parish, was celebrated for his extensive improvements in agriculture: his son, the late John Rennie, Esq., eminent as a civil engineer, was born and educated here. Andrew Meikle, who, if not the original inventor of the threshing-machine, at least brought it to its present state of perfection, lived and died at Prestonkirk; and a tombstone is erected to his memory in the churchyard. —See Linton.

PRESTONPANS, a parish, in the county of Haddington; containing, with the villages of Cuthill, Dolphingstone, and Preston, and part of the former quoad sacra parish of Cockenzie, 2234 inhabitants, of whom 1659 are in the town of Prestonpans, 8 miles (E.) from Edinburgh. This place derived its name, originally Preston, or Prieststown, from its belonging to the monks of Holyrood, who eventually erected pans on the seashore for the manufacture of salt, after which it obtained the name of Salt-Preston, since changed into its present designation. In 1544, the town, which appears

to have arisen from the establishment of the salt-works, was burnt by the English forces under the Earl of Hertford, on his invasion of Scotland; and the castle and the church were at the same time destroyed. From its situation on the high road to Edinburgh, it was, during its occupation by the monks of Holyrood, frequently honoured with the visits of kings of Scotland; and there are still remaining the vestiges of buildings supposed to have been inhabited by brethren of that monastery. In the immediate vicinity occurred, in 1745, the conflict called the battle of Prestonpans, in which the royal forces were defeated with great slaughter by the Highland troops in the interest of the Young Pretender, and which really took place within the limits of the parish of Tranent.

The particulars of the BATTLE are shortly these. Sir John Cope, the commander of the royal forces, on the afternoon of the 20th of September, perceiving the vanguard of the Young Pretender's army, drew up his troops in order of battle, having his foot in the centre, with a regiment of dragoons and three pieces of artillery on each wing. His right was covered by Col. Gardiner's park wall, and by the village of Preston; at some distance on his left stood Seaton House; and the sea, with the villages of Prestonpans and Cockenzie, lay upon his rear. The Highlanders advancing with the utmost alacrity and spirit, the two armies were soon only a mile apart; the prince's occupying the ridge beyond the town of Tranent, with a gentle descent and a deep morass between them and their enemy. But, however desirous Prince Charles was to indulge the impatience of his troops by an onset the same day, it was found impracticable from the nature of the ground, as the morass was deep and difficult, and could not be passed for the purpose of attacking the English in front without risking the loss of the whole army. Charles accordingly desisted, to the great dissatisfaction of the common Highlanders; nor did Sir John Cope, urged as he was by the bolder spirit of the gallant Colonel Gardiner, do otherwise than remain on the defensive, satisfied with the strength of his position. In the night, however, one of Charles's officers, Anderson of Whitburgh, who was well acquainted with the nature of the country, suddenly bethought himself of a path that wound from the heights where the prince's followers lay, towards the right, by the farm of Ringan Head, avoiding in a great measure the morass, and leading to the plain below. By this path the Pretender caused his troops to pass; and though some little difficulty was experienced, even in this selected place, yet they all soon reached the firm ground, concealed from the enemy at first by the darkness, and, when day began to break, by a frosty mist. The insurgents thus compelling General Cope to an engagement, he lost no time in disposing his troops, his order of battle being nearly the same as that adopted when he first saw the enemy on the previous day, except that the men's faces were now turned in a different direction, towards the east: his infantry stood in the centre, Hamilton's dragoons on his left, and Gardiner's, with the artillery before them, on his right next the morass. As soon as the mists rolled away before the rising sun, the Highlanders dashed forward, each clan a separate mass; and, raising a war-cry that gradually became a terrific yell, made so overwhelming an onset that but a short time elapsed before the day was decided. They first reached the royal artillery, which they took by storm, running straight on the muzzles of the cannon. The cavalry commanded by Hamilton and Gardiner soon wavered and took to flight, before the drawn swords of the Highlanders, notwithstanding the exertions of their leaders; and at length the infantry of the king's army, uncovered at both flanks, were completely beaten, not above 170 of them escaping from the field. Thus was a perfect victory obtained by the insurgents at every point, and in a space of time most astonishingly short. The numbers on each side were between 2000 and 3000: of these, Charles lost only thirty killed, and had but seventy wounded; while the number of slain on the royal side was nearly 400, including the brave and estimable Col. Gardiner, who, heading a party of foot when forsaken by his horsemen, was cut down by a Highlander with a scythe, and despatched with several wounds, close to his own park wall. This battle, called of Preston, or of Prestonpans, by the well-affected party, received the name of Gladsmuir from the insurgents, out of respect, as it would seem, to certain ancient predictions. "On Gladsmuir shall the battle be," says a book of prophecies printed at Edinburgh in 1615; but Gladsmuir, a large open heath, lies full a mile to the east of the actual scene of conflict.

The PARISH is about two miles and a half in length, and about one mile in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth, and comprises an area of 740 acres, chiefly arable, and in a state of profitable cultivation. The surface is generally flat, and towards the Firth, which here forms a wide bay, is defended from the encroachments of the sea only by a low barrier of shelving rocks: south-west of the ancient village, however, are some trifling elevations which give a little variety. For the most part the soil is a fertile loam, resting partly on clay and partly on gravel, the former deep and strong, and the latter thin and of lighter quality. Crops are raised of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips. The system of husbandry is in an advanced state; the lands have been drained, and are inclosed chiefly with stone dykes, which are preferred to hedges as taking less room, and affording no shelter for birds. The farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged, and all the more recent improvements in implements have been adopted. In this parish the substratum is shale and sandstone, connected with the coal formation: coal was extensively wrought here formerly, but at present one mine only is in operation. The principal trade carried on is the dredging of oysters, for the supply of the markets of Newcastle, Hartlepool, and Shields; the oysters found here, which go by the name of Pandores, are in much repute, and the taking of them affords employment to a considerable number of persons. The chief manufacture is that of salt, for which several pans are still in use; the rock-salt is imported mostly from Liverpool, in great quantities, and manufactured here in a superior way. There are extensive soap-works, a distillery of whisky, and an ale brewery of much celebrity, each conducted on the most improved principles. The manufacture of all kinds of pottery and earthenware was also very extensive; but at present, with the exception of two small establishments for brown ware, it has been discontinued. A foreign trade was formerly carried on with France and Holland,

and also a large coasting-trade, for the convenience of which a good harbour was formed a little westward of the ancient village, by the family of Morison, then proprietors of Preston-Grange, from whom it took its name. The harbour has about ten feet of water at spring tides; it is capable of being considerably deepened, and is one of the safest on this part of the coast. A custom-house was early established here, the jurisdiction of which extends from the Figgat rivulet, on the west, to the mouth of the river Tyne on the east, including the creeks of Figgat Burn, Musselburgh, Port-Seaton, Aberlady, and North Berwick, which are considered as members of the port of Preston. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the North-British railway. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6766.

Prestonpans is in the presbytery of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart., of Balgone and Preston-Grange: the minister's stipend is £287. 18., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum. The church, a plain substantial edifice, was erected in 1774, and is adapted for a congregation of 750 persons. The members of the Free Church have also a place of worship. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with £50 fees, and a house and garden. Schaw's Hospital, situated at the east end of the village of Preston, fronting the street, was instituted in 1784, by James Schaw, for the maintenance and instruction of twenty-four poor boys, with preference to boys of the name of the founder, and of the names of Cunningham, Macniell, and Stewart. The boys are inmates of the asylum for five years, when they are apprenticed to a trade, a small sum being paid as a fee with each. A new building of considerable exterior elegance, and superior internal accommodation, was erected for the institution in 1831; and the grounds, which are kept with great care and taste, form a very attractive feature in the scenery. There are also three adventure schools; two girls' schools for sewing, &c.; and an infant school, on the plan of the General Assembly. To the north of the village are the remains of Preston Castle, whose original foundation is unknown; the keep only is left. In a garden not far from the ruins is preserved the cross of the old town, which by some means became the property of the fraternity of Chapmen of East Lothian, who celebrate an annual festival on the spot. At Dolphingstone are the ruins of several ancient houses, supposed to have been the buildings of some religious house connected with the monastery of Holyrood. Alexander Hume, an eminent philologist, was for some years schoolmaster of the parish. Sir William Hamilton, Bart., professor of logic in the university of Edinburgh, is a descendant of the Hamiltons, ancient proprietors of the barony of Preston, and has recently become proprietor of the ancient keep and the park around it.

PRESTWICK, an ancient burgh of barony, in the parish of Monkton and Prestwick, district of Kyle, county of Ayr, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Ayr; containing 1152 inhabitants. The charter erecting this place into a burgh was renewed and confirmed by James VI. at Holyrood House, on the 19th of June, 1600; and the narrative of the charter expressly states that Prestwick was known to have been a free burgh of barony "beyond the memory of man, for the space of 617 years previous to the renewal." By the charter of James it is privileged to elect annually a provost and two bailies, with councillors; to grant franchises for several trades; and hold weekly markets, and a fair on the 6th of November; but the markets and fair are completely annihilated by those of Ayr, and most of its other privileges have fallen into disuse. It has still, however, its cross, its prison, and council-house, and is governed by certain bailies. The village is situated on the coast road from Ayr to Irvine, and is now a decayed place. Since the union of the parish with that of Monkton, the church has been allowed to fall into decay; but it serves as a landmark for vessels navigating the Firth of Clyde.

PRIEST ISLE, in the parish of Lochbroom, county of Ross and Cromarty. This isle, called also *Elan Achlearish*, derives its name of Priest from its having been inhabited, it is said, by a clergyman, who used to shift his quarters from one cove to another as the weather required. It is situated on the west coast of Cromarty, at the entrance of Loch Broom, and is the most distant from the main land of a large group of islands in this part. Its length is about a mile, its breadth considerably less; and it is occasionally inhabited.

PRIMROSE, in the county of Edinburgh.—See Carrington.

PULTENEY-TOWN, in the parish of Wick, county of Caithness; adjoining the town of Wick, and containing 3132 inhabitants. This place, which forms a populous part of the parliamentary burgh of Wick, owes its origin to the British Society for extending Fisheries, who in 1808 purchased from the family of Duffus a portion of the lands of Hempriggs, which they laid out in building-lots, and granted in perpetual feus for the erection of houses for persons connected with the fisheries of Wick, to further the extension of which they constructed harbours and other works, as detailed in the article on Wick. Pulteney-Town is situated on the south side of the river Wick, over which is a bridge of three arches, connecting it with the town. It consists of several well-formed streets of neatly-built houses, a handsome range of buildings called Argyll-square, and numerous villas inhabited by the more opulent families of the burgh. There is a reading and news room supported by subscription. An iron foundry has been established, with several other works, which are noticed in the account of Wick; and a floating-dock has been constructed, which will admit a vessel of 500 tons' or two of 100 tons' burthen. In 1844 an act was passed for improving and enlarging the harbour; for better lighting and cleansing the place, and better supplying it with water. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Reformed Presbyterians. A school called the Academy, for which a spacious building has been erected by the British Society, at a cost of £1700, is under the superintendence of two masters, to whom the company allow a salary, in addition to the fees; it is attended by about ninety children. There is also a Sabbath school, in which are 320 children.—See the article on Wick.

Q

QUARFF.—See Bressay, and also Burra.

QUARRELTON, a village, in the Abbey parish of the town of Paisley, Upper ward of the county of Ren-

FREW, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Paisley; containing 271 inhabitants. This village is situated on the road from Glasgow to Beith, and is chiefly, if not entirely, inhabited by persons employed in the collieries in its immediate vicinity, which abounds with the mineral. It is neatly built, and amply supplied with excellent water. From its situation on the turnpike-road, there used to be a considerable degree of traffic, which communicated to it an air of activity; but since the opening of the Ayrshire railway, the traffic on the line of road has decreased. One of the mines was suddenly flooded with water in the year 1818, when the miners were at work; five of them perished, and two were taken out in a very emaciated state, but still alive, after having been for nearly ten days confined in their gloomy retreat.

Burgh Seal.

QUEENSFERRY, a royal burgh and a parish, in the county of LINLITHGOW, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Linlithgow, and 9 (W. by N.) from Edinburgh; containing 721 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, appears, from the numerous remains of sepulchral urns, burnt bones, and other relics discovered at various times, to have been visited by the Romans, who probably deemed it the most convenient spot for crossing the Firth of Forth, and by whom it was called *Freti Transitus*. Its proximity to the military way leading to the wall of Antonine, also, affords presumptive evidence of its early importance. At the time of the Norman conquest, in 1066, Edgar Atheling, with his sister Margaret, afterwards queen of Scotland, fleeing from England, arrived here to take refuge at the Scottish court; and the place where he landed, westward of the town, is in commemoration of that event still called Port-Edgar. After her marriage to Malcolm Canmore, in 1067, this place was frequently visited by the queen, in her way to and from the royal palace of Dunfermline; and the particular spot where she was in the habit of crossing the Firth obtained the appellation of the Queen's Ferry, from which the town derives its present name. Malcolm IV. granted to the monks of Scone a free passage to this place, which in his charter to that effect is designated *Portus Reginæ;* and the same privilege was granted to the abbey of Dunfermline, by Pope Gregory, in 1234, and by Robert I. and Robert III., and confirmed to it by charter of James II. in 1450. Though the place had been constituted a port in the reign of Malcolm IV., it was not erected into a royal burgh till 1636, when the inhabitants obtained a charter of privileges from Charles I. From this time the town rapidly increased in commercial importance; the inhabitants carried on a considerable trade with Holland, and in 1641 there were about twenty ships of large burthen belonging to the port, and several coasting-vessels. During the reign of Charles I., the town suffered frequent depredation from the contending parties, and in the time of Cromwell was injured by the cannon of some ships of his fleet. At the rebellion in 1745, it was threatened by the Highland troops in the Pretender's service; but was saved from being plundered by a ship of war at that time lying off the harbour.

The TOWN is situated on the south side of the Firth of Forth, which is here a mile and a half in breadth. It consists chiefly of one street, extending about a quarter of a mile in length, and containing several good houses of modern erection; and is plentifully supplied with water, conveyed into a reservoir formed at the expense of the Earl of Rosebery, who also gave to the inhabitants a piece of ground for a bleach-green. The town has greatly improved; new houses have been built, and handsome shops opened. There is a subscription library of about 600 volumes; and the place is much resorted to for sea-bathing. A considerable degree of traffic arises from the numbers of persons crossing the ferry. No large vessels now belong to the port, nor is any foreign trade carried on: occasionally, however, a few coasting-vessels land cargoes of barley for the distilleries in the vicinity, and also of rape-cake, draining-tiles, and manure, for the use of the farmers, who frequently during the winter send potatoes to the London market. Coal, also, for the supply of the steamers on the ferry, and for the consumption of the neighbourhood, is brought in boats carrying from ten to twelve tons; and freestone from the quarries of Humbie, about three miles distant, is sometimes shipped at the port. The manufacture of soap, which was extensive, and also a brewery long established, have both been discontinued; but a distillery under the Glenforth Distillery Company, making about 2000 gallons of whisky weekly, and employing twenty persons, is in high repute for the quality of the spirit.

The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fisheries. To the west of the town a salmon-fishery has been established, and is carried on with success; stake-nets are employed, and during the months of July and August great quantities of salmon, grilse, and sea-trout are taken, and sent regularly to the Edinburgh market. In 1844 a stake-net fishery was established by the burgh, which has succeeded very well. During the winter months, many of the inhabitants are occupied in the herring-fishery, which was first established at St. Margaret's Hope, and in the bay of Inverkeithing, nearly opposite to the town, in the year 1792, and has since been pursued with various success. In a favourable season, from forty to fifty carts have been frequently waiting, the carters purchasing the fish taken, and carrying it away to different places; so that comparatively few fish are cured here. There are twelve boats belonging to the town, each having a crew of five men; besides which, from fifty to 100 boats from Fisherrow, Prestonpans, and other villages are employed in the fishery, the greater number discharging their cargoes here. Many of the females spin hemp, which is made by the younger children into nets. The shore is level and sandy, with the exception of some ledges of rock extending into the firth on the east and west extremities of the parish, at the latter of which is the harbour, where a substantial stone pier has been erected, and several important improvements made, under the direction of Mr. Hugh Baird, civil engineer. The tide rises at the mouth of the harbour to the height of eighteen feet; and during the season, the port is generally crowded with the vessels employed in fishing. Since the discontinuance of the soap manufacture, which contributed largely to the excise-duties, the harbour-dues have been greatly diminished; and they at present scarcely

produce £100 per annum. A fair is held annually in August; and facility of intercourse with Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and the other towns in the vicinity, is afforded by roads kept in excellent order, of which the chief are the great north road and the road to Edinburgh. An act was passed in 1846, authorizing the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway company to construct a branch to Queensferry, about six miles and three-quarters long.

The FERRY, the history of which is rather obscure, is supposed to have been at first private property, to the owner of which the lands of Muiry Hall, consisting of about fifteen acres, were granted by Queen Margaret, in order to keep the landing-places in due repair. It was subsequently divided among several individuals, under whose management it was much neglected. The piers on the south side were in a very dilapidated condition; on the opposite shore of the firth, where the boats were kept, and all the boatmen lived, there was only one pier; and much delay and inconvenience were experienced in crossing. In 1809, application was accordingly made to parliament, and an act obtained for the construction of proper landing-places; for purchasing sites for the erection of houses to receive the boatmen; for altering the system of management; and other things connected with the improvement of the ferry. Under the provisions of this act, the ferry was purchased by trustees from the various shareholders, for the sum of £8673, including which the total amount expended on the works was £33,824, whereof £13,500 were advanced by government, and the remainder raised by loan. With part of these funds, the pier at Port-Edgar, to the west of the town, which had become much dilapidated, was rebuilt on a larger scale at an expense of £4764; it is 378 feet in length, and has been rendered perfectly commodious. A pier, also, 722 feet in length, was constructed at New Halls, about half a mile eastward of the town, at an expense of £8700; and is now the principal landing-place on the south side of the ferry. A small pier was erected at Port-Nuick, at an expense of £587; and several houses for the boatmen were built, at a cost of nearly £1000. The pier on the north side of the ferry was erected at a cost of £4206: a signal-house, and a house for the superintendant, were also built, at an expense of about £700. A second grant was obtained from government, and a new subscription opened, in 1812, by which means a pier was constructed at the Long Craig, 1177 feet in length, and also a small pier at the East Battery; while on the north side, the West Battery pier was enlarged, and the North Ferry pier considerably lengthened. An act was passed in 1848 for the further extension and improvement of the ferry, harbours, piers, and other works, at Queensferry.

Previously to 1821, there were but two sailing-boats and two pinnaces regularly employed in the ferry; but in that year steam navigation was introduced, and a fine steamer called the *Queen Margaret* was built at a cost of £2400, which, with three large sailing-boats, a half-tide boat, and three pinnaces, the several crews together amounting to thirty-six men and boys, performed the whole business of the ferry. In 1838, a larger steamer, of forty-eight horse power, called the *William Adam*, was substituted in the place of the *Queen Margaret*, which had been found inadequate to the work. Since this time, only two large sailing-boats and two pinnaces have been employed, besides the steamer; and the number of persons engaged in navigating the steamer and the boats has been diminished to sixteen, with a shore-master, clerk, and two porters, on each side of the ferry. With such regularity is the business conducted, that passengers know the precise moment of their departure, and, by well-regulated signals while on the passage, may have carriages waiting to forward them on their landing. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, accompanied by Prince Albert, crossed the firth in the *William Adam* on the 5th of September, 1842, in her visit to the north, on which occasion the shore on both sides was crowded with spectators, and the firth with vessels adorned with flags in honour of Her Majesty, who was hailed with the most joyful acclamations. Twenty years previous, on the 15th of August, 1822, His Majesty George IV. had embarked at Port-Edgar, on his return to England: he was accompanied from Hopetoun House by General the Earl of Hopetoun. There are several good houses at New Halls, and an excellent inn for the accommodation of passengers crossing the ferry; and the pleasingly romantic scenery in the neighbourhood renders the town the frequent resort of visiters, and parties of pleasure.

The government of the BURGH is vested in a provost, two bailies, and seventeen town-councillors, by whom all the other municipal officers of the place are elected. There are three incorporated trades or companies, namely, the wrights, the tailors, and the weavers, in one of which it is necessary to enter previously to becoming a burgess; the fees of admission are, for the son or son-in-law of a burgess £2. 1. 2., and for a stranger £5. 2. 2. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the royalty, and they hold courts for the determination of civil pleas to any amount, but for some years not more than ten causes have been tried annually; they also hold criminal courts, but for the trial of petty offences only, the more serious cases being sent to Linlithgow. The town-hall contains a room for the meetings of the council, with the requisite accommodation for holding the courts, and offices for transacting other public business. A town-officer, who is assisted by six constables, is appointed by the magistrates. The inhabitants appear to have sent a representative to the Scottish parliament previous to the Union; the burgh is now associated with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Culross, and Dunfermline, in returning a member to the imperial parliament.

The parish was separated from the parish of Dalmeny in 1636, by charter under the great seal, ratified by act of parliament in 1641. It comprises only the site of the main part of the town, and the gardens and lands of the royalty, in all from eight to ten acres. The annual value of real property is £689. Ecclesiastically the place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the minister is £171. 8. 6., of which £52. 2. 1. are paid from the exchequer; and he receives an allowance, in lieu of manse and glebe, of £50 per annum, granted by a late act of parliament: patrons, the Town-council. Queensferry church, situated in the centre of the town, is a neat plain structure with a belfry, erected in 1635, and thoroughly repaired in 1821 at an expense of £500; the interior is well arranged, and contains 400 sittings. There is a place of worship in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod, in that part of the town beyond

the royalty. The parochial school is well attended, and the master has a salary of £29. 4. 6., and the fees, averaging about £44: a new building has been erected for the school, which is handsome and well adapted for the purpose. There is also a Sabbath school, to which is attached a library for the children. The poor of the parish have the yearly rent of land, and interest of money, amounting to £23, and part of the proceeds of a bequest of £5000 by Capt. Henry Meek to the poor in the town of Queensferry, in which bequest the poor of those small parts of the town that are within Dalmeny parish participate. The Countess of Rosebery gives employment to widows and industrious females in spinning, which contributes to their relief. In the western portion of the town are some remains of the ancient church of the Carmelite Friars, founded about the year 1330, by the Dundas family, whose place of sepulture it still remains; and there was formerly a house on the beach, called the Binks, erected for the accommodation of Queen Margaret while waiting for the arrival of her boat from the opposite shore of the ferry.

QUEENSFERRY, NORTH, a village, in a detached part of the parish of Dunfermline, in the district of Dunfermline, county of Fife, 2 miles (S.) from Inverkeithing, and 6 (S. E. by S.) from Dunfermline; containing 461 inhabitants. This place is situated on a promontory on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, and derives its name from an ancient ferry connecting it with the town of Queensferry on the south side of the firth. It once belonged to the abbots of Dunfermline, who had a chapel here endowed by Robert I.; and is noticed by the Scottish historian Buchanan under the appellation of *Margaritæ Portus*, from its having been the place where Margaret, queen of Malcolm III., frequently landed and embarked on her passage to and from her palace of Dunfermline. After the Dissolution, the ferry became the property of the Earl of Rosebery and Sir Archibald Dundas of Dundas, the latter of whom erected a strong castle on the rocky island of Inchgarvie in the firth, which subsequently was converted into a place of confinement for prisoners of state. The fortifications were repaired during the last war, and the battery mounted with cannon; but since the peace the buildings have been altogether neglected, and are now in a state of ruin. To the west of the castle, and near the extremity of the rock on which it is built, are the remains of a circular redoubt, and to the east are those of a battery, both of which are said to have been erected by the forces of Cromwell while encamped on the Ferry hills. The firth is here a mile and a half in breadth. The passage has been greatly facilitated by the erection of a commodious low-water pier, and other improvements, effected partly by means of a grant from government of above £13,000; and the ferry has been vested by act of parliament in trustees. At one period subsequently to these improvements, it produced an annual rental of £2300, which, however, afterwards diminished to £1500. The village, which is beautifully situated, directly opposite to Queensferry, is small but neatly built, and is principally inhabited by boatmen and persons connected with the ferry. It has an excellent inn for the accommodation of passengers from the opposite shore; and from the salubrity of the air, and the numerous objects of interest in the immediate vicinity, it has become a place of resort for sea-bathing during the summer season. The scenery is strikingly beautiful and romantic; and the Ferry hills, which stretch into the firth, command extensive views. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads, and by steam-boats; the landing-place is well constructed, and is accessible to vessels of considerable burthen during spring-tides. A signal-house has been built on the rocks, containing an apartment, also, for the meetings of the trustees above-mentioned, and accommodation for the boatmen and superintendant of the ferry.

QUIVOX, ST., a parish, in the district of Kyle, county of Ayr, 2 miles (N. E.) from Ayr; containing, with the quoad sacra district of Wallacetown, and the village of Whiteletts, 6055 inhabitants. This place, anciently written *St. Kevoch*, and subsequently *St. Evox*, appears to have derived that name from a female saint who flourished in the reign of Malcolm II., and who is supposed to have founded some religious establishment here, the history of which is unknown. The parish is about five miles in length, and about three miles broad. It is bounded on the south by the river Ayr, and comprises 5000 acres, of which, with the exception of 250 acres woodland and plantations, the whole is arable and pasture. The surface is partly flat, but rises towards the eastern extremity, and is there broken into irregular eminences: the Ayr abounds with yellow trout, and there are numerous springs affording an ample supply of excellent water. In the lower parts the soil is light and sandy, interspersed with patches of moss and clay; and in the higher lands, a stiff retentive clay. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips; the system of agriculture is in a highly improved state, the lands are well drained and fenced, and the farm-buildings substantial and commodious. A dairy-farm is well managed on the lands of Shiels; from sixty to 100 milch-cows are kept, and large quantities of butter of good quality are sent to the Edinburgh and Glasgow markets. The dairy-cows are of the Ayrshire breed, but a cross with the short-horned is preferred for feeding, as they rise to a larger size, and attain to greater weight and value at an earlier age. Few sheep are kept, except for turnip feeding. The plantations, which are of various ages, are in a flourishing state. The substratum of the parish is mostly of the coal formation. There are two seams of coal, the upper of which is about four feet in thickness, and of a light and friable quality; while the lower, which lies at a depth of twenty fathoms, and is about the same in thickness as the upper, is of harder texture, and more of the quality of splint. The upper seam, having been worked for more than fifty years, is nearly exhausted, but the lower, which has been opened only within the last few years, is in full operation: three pits are wrought, and the coal is conveyed by a railroad to the harbour of Ayr. Freestone is also quarried in several parts, and the produce arising from the collieries and quarries together is estimated at £3405 per annum. Auchencruive and Craigie are spacious and handsome residences: they are finely situated on the banks of the Ayr, in tastefully disposed demesnes embellished with thriving plantations, and the gardens and pleasure-grounds of the former are much admired. The nearest town is Ayr, to which the parish is a kind of suburb; Ayr forms a market for the agricultural produce, and a port for shipping that of the mines and quarries. The annual value of real property in St. Quivox is £10,974.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Oswald family: the minister's stipend is about £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum. The church, an ancient structure situated nearly in the centre of the parish, was repaired and enlarged in 1824, and is adapted for 450 persons. From the great increase of the population by the erection of the villages of Wallacetown and Content, a chapel was built at the former place by subscription in 1835, affording accommodation to 900 persons; and at Wallacetown are also places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church, Antiburghers, Independents, Reformed Presbyterians, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The parochial school is well conducted: the master has a salary of £30 per annum, with £30 fees, and a house and garden; also eight bolls of meal from the Auchencruive estate. A small parochial library has been established; and from their proximity to the town of Ayr, the inhabitants participate in all the general institutions of that place. There are several friendly societies, and also a female friendly society founded some years since under the patronage of Lady Oswald, and which has a fund of £400 for the relief of its members. In levelling some ground near Content, several small earthen urns were found, supposed to be of Roman origin.

QUOTHQUAN, a village, in the parish of Libberton, Upper ward of the county of Lanark, 2 miles (S.) from Libberton village; containing 160 inhabitants. This place, also written *Couth-Boan*, derives its name from Quothquan Law, a delightful hill in its vicinity, rising about 600 feet above the river Clyde, and green to its very summit. The lands around formerly constituted a parish, which was united in 1660 to the parish of Libberton: the church is demolished. The village is pleasantly situated on the east of the Clyde, which separates the parish from that of Covington. On the Law is a large rough stone, hollowed in the middle, and called "Wallace's Chair", in which, it is said, Sir William Wallace held conferences with his followers before the battle of Biggar.

R

RABBIT ISLE, a small islet, in the parish of Tongue, county of Sutherland. It is situated at the entrance of the Kyle of Tongue, and abounds in rabbits, whence the name.

RAFFORD, a parish, in the county of Elgin, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Forres; containing 987 inhabitants, of whom 67 are in the village of Rafford. The various modes in which the name has at different times been spelt, have proved a source of much perplexity in ascertaining its derivation; but most antiquaries, supported by the authority of Chalmers, are of opinion that it may be traced to the Celtic term *raths*, signifying "forts or strong places on hills", and applied to the locality on account of the numerous eminences in it which answer to that character. This place was formerly the seat of the sub-chantor of Moray, and comprehended part of Kinloss, a modern parish formed from Rafford and Alves. In 1661, the old parish of Altyre was disjoined from that of Dallas, to which it had been annexed, and was united to Rafford. The parish is situated in the northern portion of the county, a few miles from the Moray Firth, and is bounded on the west by the river Findhorn; extending about eight miles in length and from three to five in breadth, and comprising an area of 10,187 acres. Of this area, 3550 acres are cultivated; 3695 occupied by wood and plantations; and the remainder natural pasture and waste, 280 acres of the latter being considered capable of profitable cultivation. The outline is very irregular: a narrow strip of land belonging to Forres stretches for about two miles into Rafford; and a part of this parish, also, runs into the former, nearly up to the burgh of Forres. The surface is richly diversified with all the features of Highland and Lowland scenery, the former being characteristic of the upper, and the latter of the lower, part of the district. A valley that traverses the centre displays in its continuous undulations all the varieties of wood, water, and well-cultivated grounds. None of the hills are of great height; but from several points beautiful prospects are obtained, especially from the vicinities of Altyre and the castles of Burgie and Blervie, whence the fertile province of Moray is seen to advantage, and, in the distance, the counties of Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Caithness, and Sutherland.

Among the lochs, that of *Romach*, forming part of the southern boundary, is the most distinguished. It is only about a mile long, and not more than one-eighth of that extent in breadth; but its secluded situation in a wild and dreary tract, and its lofty precipitous banks with their well laid out walks in the midst of romantic scenery, render it an interesting and attractive object. This piece of water abounds in fine trout; and from it flows the rivulet called *Back Burn*, which, increasing in size as it advances, winds along the fertile valley of Pluscarden, celebrated for its priory. On the estate of Altyre is the loch of *Blairs*, or "loch of the moss", also well stocked with trout; and a small loch named *Tulloch* is to be seen on the estate of Blervie: this has been lately much reduced by draining. The *Findhorn*, flowing between lofty and rocky banks, richly ornamented with plants, shrubs, and trees, is a rapid and impetuous stream, and frequently causes damage to the crops when it is swollen with rain. This is also the case with the burns of *Altyre* and *Rafford*, which, in rough weather, bring down large deposits of gravel and the debris of rocks to the lands in their vicinity, to the great annoyance and loss of the farmer. On the 6th of August, 1838, the latter of these streams was converted into a destructive and dangerous torrent by a water-spout, carrying away in its impetuous course both banks and bridges, and overflowing and destroying to a considerable extent some valuable crops, among which was a beautiful field of wheat on the minister's glebe.

The soil comprises the numerous varieties of light sand, deep rich clay, moss, shallow gravelly mould, and dark loam resting on rock. It is regarded as a peculiarity, that the deepest soils here are on the most elevated grounds, and the most fertile tracts those with a northern exposure. All kinds of grain and green crops are raised, of good quality; the annual average value of the produce being about £12,500, including about £500 for cuttings of wood. The six-shift rotation system of husbandry is followed, with other approved modern usages; and the draining of the lands, and the well-known salubrity of the climate of Moray, have aided the

efforts of the farmer in elevating the agricultural character of the locality. The farms are of considerable size, many small ones having been consolidated within the last few years; the rent of the arable lands averages £1. 5. per acre, and the leases are generally for nineteen years. The small-horned, white-faced breed of sheep has been in a great measure superseded by the Cheviot; the cattle are the Highland, the polled Aberdeenshire, and the short-horned: much attention has been paid to stock, and many prizes have been awarded by agricultural societies to this parish. Among the improvements that have been effected here may be mentioned extensive draining, and the increase of threshing-mills; the farm-houses, also, are in general good, but the fences still very deficient. The substrata of the parish are composed chiefly of gneiss, and grey and red sandstone; of the last there is a quarry in operation, supplying a material of inferior quality: the grey slate of Rafford, formerly in much demand, has not lately been wrought, a preference being given to the blue slate of Easdale. The annual value of real property in Rafford is £3979.

The plantations are principally larch and Scotch fir; but there are some noble oaks and beeches, and in the garden of Burgie is an unusually fine sycamore. The house of *Blervie*, for the erection of which the greater part of an ancient castle was taken down, stands on an estate that once belonged to a branch of the Dunbar family: the property was sold about the commencement of the last century to Alexander Macintosh, who was "laird of Blairie" in 1713 and 1724, and from whom it was purchased by William, Earl of Fife. The tower of the old castle, containing five stories, and the staircase, are still remaining. The mansion of *Burgie*, built in 1802, stands about 200 yards from the site of the castle of Burgie, whose square tower, similar to that of Blervie, but more elegant, still remains: the original great hall in connexion with the tower, and the house that was added to the castle in 1702, were taken down to furnish materials for the present mansion-house of Burgie. This estate came to the Dunbars through Katherine Reid, niece of the last abbot of Kinloss; who was married to Alexander Dunbar, first lord of Burgie of that name. Another property in the parish, that of *Altyre*, belonged in the fourteenth century to the family of Cumyn, or Cumming, a descendant of which, in 1657, married Lucy, daughter of Sir Ludovick Gordon of Gordonstown; through whom the estate of Gordonstown came to Alexander Penrose Cumming, of Altyre, on the death of Sir William Gordon of Gordonstown, Bart., in 1795. Mr. Cumming then assumed the arms of the Gordons, and was created a baronet of Great Britain in 1804. The family is now represented by Sir William G. G. Cumming, his son. The beautiful grounds of the mansion stretch to the banks of the river Findhorn. There is a hill on this estate still called "Gallow hill", where the sentences of the baron-court of Altyre were executed. The turnpike-road between Elgin and Forres runs through the northern part of the parish; the mail and several public coaches daily travel on it, and to the latter place the inhabitants send their produce for sale. Fairs for cattle are held in April and November.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Forres, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of James Campbell Brodie, Esq., of Lethen: the minister's stipend is £223, with a manse, and a glebe of about seven acres, valued at £6 per annum. Rafford church, built in 1826, is a handsome and commodious edifice, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and contains sittings for 600 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches: the master has a salary of £34. 4., a house, and an allowance for a garden, and receives upwards of £20 fees; he also participates in the benefit of the Dick bequest. Sueno's Stone, standing about half a mile eastward from the town of Forres, on the estate of the Earl of Moray, is supposed to have been erected by the Scots in commemoration of the important victory gained at the battle of Mortlach over the Danes who had been sent to this part of Scotland by King Sueno. It is an obelisk of hard sandstone, twenty-three feet high above the ground, and thought to extend twelve feet deep; four feet broad at the base; and fifteen inches thick. The southern side contains five divisions, each distinguished by numerous figures and representations of the most curious and interesting kind, cut in relief. A late Countess of Moray caused some stone steps to be placed at the foot, for a support to the monument. A relic somewhat similar, with indications of a Runic origin, stands at Altyre. On the estate of Burgie have been discovered, among other remains, several ancient coffins, each formed of five slabs of undressed freestone. Dr. Alexander Adam, for many years rector of the High School at Edinburgh, and well known as the author of *Roman Antiquities, Classical Biography*, &c., was a native of this parish.

RAIT, a village, in the parish of KILSPINDIE, county of PERTH, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Kinnaird; containing 184 inhabitants. It lies in the eastern quarter of the parish, and is known as the *Halfway house*, on the old road between Perth and Dundee. A few hands here are employed in the manufacture of linen fabrics for the Dundee market. In the vicinity of the village flows the Rait burn. This was anciently a distinct parish, of which the church is in ruins.

RALIA, a hamlet, in the parish of KINGUSSIE, county of INVERNESS; containing 32 inhabitants.

RANNOCH, a Highland district, and a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of LOGIERAIT, but chiefly in the parish of FORTINGAL, county of PERTH, 9 miles (N. W.) from the Kirkton of Fortingal; containing 1599 inhabitants. This extensive mountainous district is supposed to have derived its name from the great quantity of *ferns*, in the Gaelic language *Rannoch*, with which it is covered. It extends for nearly thirty miles, from the base of Schihallion, on the east, to the confines of Argyllshire on the west, and varies from five to twenty miles in breadth; bounded on the south by Glenlyon, and Fortingal proper, and on the north by Atholl, Badenoch, and Lochaber. Of the whole number of acres, which cannot be accurately ascertained, about 1000 are arable, 3000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture, moor, and waste. The surface is boldly diversified with hills affording pasture for black-cattle and sheep, and with mountainous heights, of which the most prominent on the right is the steep and massive Schihallion, insulated from the surrounding mountains, and towering to the height of 3564 feet above the level of the sea. After the disastrous battle of Methven, Robert Bruce and his queen, with a few adherents, had a retreat near the northern skirts of this mountain; and in modern times,

Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer royal, made upon it his observations of its power in attracting the plummet, which it was found considerably to affect. In one part of the district is a tract of sixteen square miles which is tolerably level, but swampy and of little value, having in the most favourable seasons only scanty pasture. In other parts are portions of more fertile land, in good cultivation, and interspersed with numerous gentlemen's seats, the grounds attached to which form a pleasing relief.

Loch Rannoch is about twelve miles in length, and more than a mile in average breadth; its depth has not been precisely ascertained, but soundings have been made to the extent of more than fifty fathoms without reaching the bottom. At the upper extremity are two islands, one of which is artificial, and in time of danger was often resorted to by the inhabitants as a place of security. The mountain heights on both sides of the loch are almost covered with dense woods of pine and birch, extending from the edge of the water nearly half way to their summits; whilst the margin of the loch is studded all around with picturesque farm-houses and mansions; the whole presenting a mass of rich and strikingly diversified scenery. The scenery is rendered more singularly impressive by successive tiers of hills, rising above each other on both sides of the lake; and towering in the background are seen the lofty mountains of Glen-Etive and Glencoe, which, though forty miles distant, appear to crown the extensive heights of Rannoch. The river Gamhair, or Gaur, flows for nearly eight miles through the western portion of the district into Loch Rannoch; and the river Rannoch, issuing from the eastern extremity of the lake, after a course of ten miles flows into Loch Tummel, in the adjoining parish. Trout weighing more than twenty pounds are found in Loch Rannoch; and the numerous small lakes among the hills abound with trout and perch. The moors are among the best in the Highlands for game, abounding in grouse, black-game, partridge, plover, woodcock, snipe, curlew, ptarmigan, wild duck; brown and white hares, roe and red deer. The country abounds with ironstone, and bears incontestable evidence that the natives at a very remote period knew the use and value of the metal. There are still numerous remains of smelting-furnaces, and heaps of scoria, or *danders:* a few years ago, a block of the manufactured iron was found by a tenant trenching one of these heaps of scoria, and given to the proprietor of the soil, the late Sir Niel Menzies, Bart. An abundant supply of limestone is also to be obtained in the district.

There are considerable remains of ancient woods, consisting of native oak, ash, fir, and beech, and forming part of the Caledonian forest; and also extensive plantations of ash, oak, elm, beech, and other trees, all of which are in a thriving state. The chief village in the district is *Kinloch*, at the eastern extremity of Loch Rannoch, on the left bank of the river Rannoch; where a post-office has been established under that of Pitlochrie, with which it has communication three times in the week. Three fairs are held here annually; one of them in April, and one in October, mostly for fat-cattle and sheep; and one in August, mostly for lambs. At all these fairs, however, every other kind of agricultural produce is also exposed for sale. The small village of *Georgetown*, situated at the south-western extremity of the loch, was built for the accommodation of a body of the military stationed here after the rebellion of 1745, to keep the people under subjection to the government. On the left bank of the river Rannoch are, *Dun Alister*, or *Mount Alexander*, the family residence of the Robertsons of Struan, and *Lochgarry*; on the opposite bank of the river, *Crossmount*, *Lassentulich*, *Lassentulich Lodge*, *Dalchosnie*, *Inverhadden*, and *Inverhadden Lodge*, the shooting-seat of the Earl of Mexborough. Upon the south side of the lake are situated *Carie*, and *Dall*, the shooting-seat of Lord Grantley; on the right bank of the Gaur, *Barracks*, the former residence of the Robertsons of Struan, but now an elegant modern building, the shooting-seat of the Earl of Mansfield; and at the upper extremity of the loch, the splendid *Lodge* of Lady Menzies. On the north side of the lake are *Craganour* and *Liaran*, two elegant shooting-lodges belonging to that lady's son, the present baronet, Sir Robert Menzies. Facility of communication is afforded by the great north road to the town of Inverness, which passes on the east of the district.

Rannoch is separate for ecclesiastical purposes from the parishes of Fortingal and Logierait, and constitutes a quoad sacra parish. The church, erected in 1830, at a cost of £750, raised by subscription, is a plain substantial structure containing 560 sittings. The minister has a stipend of £120, paid by the Crown, with a manse and a small glebe; patron, the Crown. A chapel in connexion with the Established Church has been erected at the west end of Loch Rannoch. The parochial school is endowed by government; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden. A school is maintained by the General Assembly, the master of which has a salary of £25, with a house and garden; and another by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, the master of which has a salary of £15, with a house and garden. There are several private schools; and a parochial library is supported by subscription of the inhabitants. General Sir Archibald Campbell, who distinguished himself in the Burmese war, and died in 1843, was a native of Rannoch.

RAPLOCK, a village, in the parish and county of STIRLING, ½ a mile (N. W.) from the town of Stirling; containing 317 inhabitants. This is a suburb of the town, situated on the south side of the Forth, a short distance from that river.

RASAY, an island, in the parish of PORTREE, Isle of SKYE, county of INVERNESS; containing 647 inhabitants. Rasay is a considerable isle of the Hebrides, lying between the main land of Scotland and the isle of Skye, and separated from the latter by the sound to which it gives name; it is about sixteen miles in length and two in breadth, and comprises about thirty-two square miles, or 16,000 acres. The coast on the west rises with a gentle ascent to a great height above the sea, while on the east side it is at once high, steep, and nearly perpendicular: the soil is better adapted for pasturage than tillage, but there are several spots of very fertile and well-cultivated land. Freestone of excellent quality so abounds that the quarries may be described as inexhaustible; and limestone, also, is good and plentiful: large masses are likewise found of the finest porphyry, which seem as if they had been hewn or dressed. There are some small plantations of wood in a very thriving state. They consist of Scotch fir, larch, birch, ash,

oak, alder, and other trees, all of as rapid growth as can be seen in any part of the Low Country of Scotland; but the larch is the kind most suited to the soil. Rasay House, a handsome mansion built by a late proprietor, and for which the material was supplied from the free-stone quarries already mentioned, has around it some fine old trees of considerable size. At the north end of the east coast is the ruinous castle of Breochel, a well-known landmark to mariners; it is situated on a rock, in a small bay, and only accessible by the approach cut on the side next the sea. The rock is nearly round, covering an area of little more than seventy square feet; its height is forty feet, except at the place where the stairs lead up to it. The base of the rock is about sixty feet above the level of the sea, and looks as if piled upon the larger rock below. The castle, which was the chief seat of the lairds of Rasay, is built of stone and lime, and appears to have been as strongly fortified by art as its position rendered it impregnable by nature. There are several old decayed chapels in the island, one of which, in the Kirktown of Rasay, is surrounded by a plantation. A branch of the parochial school is fixed in Rasay.

RASSAY, an island, in the parish of GLENELG, county of INVERNESS; containing 18 inhabitants. It is a very small isle, situated in Loch Hourne, and close to the main land of the parish.

RATHEN, a parish, in the district of DEER, county of ABERDEEN, 4 miles (S.) from Fraserburgh; containing, with the villages of Cairnbulg, Charleston, and Inverallochy, 2270 inhabitants, of whom 1357 are in the rural districts. This place, which is of some antiquity, originally included the greater portion of the adjacent parish of Strichen, and a considerable part of the parish of Fraserburgh. Very little of its history is known; but there is still remaining one of three large tumuli said to have been raised over the bodies of men killed in a battle with the Danes, who, having landed on the eastern coast, to the south of Peterhead, were partially repulsed, and, on their retreat towards Moray, were again attacked, and finally defeated, on the plain in which these cairns were situated. Two of the cairns have been removed in order to furnish materials for building; and under one of them were found several human skulls, a short sword with a handle of iron, and an urn of singular form, containing calcined bones; all which are preserved in the museum of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.

The PARISH is bounded on the north and north-west by the bay of Fraserburgh and the river Rathen, and on the east by the German Ocean, along the shore of which it extends southward more than two miles. It is nearly seven miles in extreme length, and about two miles in average breadth, comprising almost 6500 acres, of which 5000 are arable, about 120 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture, moor, and waste. The surface is boldly varied. Towards the sea-shore, for a considerable extent, the land is low and even; but towards the south-west, more elevated, rising with greater or less abruptness to the hill of Mormond, which has an elevation of nearly 900 feet above the level of the sea, and of which about a third part is within the limits of this parish. This hill is covered with heath and moss, affording little more than a scanty supply of fuel: grouse are found on it. The river Rathen, or Water of Philorth, after forming a boundary between this parish and Fraserburgh for three miles, and turning several mills in its course, falls into the bay of Fraserburgh near Cairnbulg Point. Trout of large size and of good quality are found in the Rathen; and there was formerly a salmon-fishery near its mouth, but it has been discontinued many years, and very few salmon at present ascend the stream. In some parts the coast is level and sandy, and in others rocky, but not precipitous. To the south of Cairnbulg Point are two small creeks, on which the nearly contiguous fishing-villages of Cairnbulg and Inverallochy have been built; and along the whole extent of the coast are large quantities of shell-sand and sea-weed, affording a supply of valuable manure.

The SOIL in some parts is rich and deep; in others light and sandy, but under good management rendered fertile; and in some districts gravelly, and abounding with stones. Crops are raised of oats, barley, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips, with the various grasses. The system of husbandry has been greatly improved, and considerable tracts of waste land have been reclaimed and brought under profitable cultivation. A due rotation of crops is observed; and from the abundance of manure obtained on the coast, the agricultural produce on the estates of Cairnbulg and Inverallochy is especially rich in quality. Many substantial and comfortable farm-houses have been built, with offices commodiously arranged. On most of the larger farms threshing-mills have been erected; and the different improvements recently made in the construction of implements have been adopted. Within the last few years a mill has been erected on the river Rathen for the making of potato-flour, to which purpose large quantities of the potatoes grown in the parish are appropriated. The plantations are mostly of recent formation; they consist of firs, interspersed with other trees, and, though not extensive, are generally under good management and in a thriving condition. On the lands of Auchiries is a quarry from which limestone of excellent quality is obtained, and burnt into lime, chiefly for use in building. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6171. The principal seats are, Mormond House, a handsome mansion, erected about thirty-five years ago by Mr. Gordon, of Cairnbulg, and now the property of Miss Strachan; and Auchiries House, rather an old building, the property of William C. Hunter, Esq. In this latter house, which is now in considerable disrepair, are two places of concealment, or secret chambers, said to have been sometimes resorted to by Lord Pitsligo when that unfortunate nobleman took refuge at Auchiries after the year 1745. At Inverallochy, a cottage for occasional residence during the bathing season has been built by Colonel Fraser, proprietor of that estate. Letters are obtained from the post-office of Cortes; and facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-roads from Aberdeen and Peterhead to Fraserburgh, which unite within the parish, and by various cross roads, lately much improved, and kept in good repair.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £169. 14. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £9 per annum; patron, Lord Saltoun. Rathen church, a structure of unknown date, was repaired in 1767; it contains 684 sittings. In 1842 a chapel of ease was built by subscription, and

a grant from the General Assembly's church-extension fund, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Cairnbulg and Inverallochy. The parochial school is attended by about seventy children: the master has a salary of £25. 13. 3., with a house and garden; he is also entitled to a portion of the Dick bequest, and the fees average £30 per annum. A second parochial school has been erected and endowed, at Inverallochy; it is attended about as numerously as the original parochial school, and the teacher has the status and advantages of a parochial master. On the lands of Cortes are some remains of a Druidical circle. Upon some rising ground to the east of the church, have been found, at various times, urns containing calcined bones; and in one of them was the tusk of a wild boar. Near the church are two mounds of earth, apparently artificial; they are of conical form, terminating in a horizontal plain nearly thirty yards in diameter, and are supposed to have been ancient camps. At Cairnbulg and Inverallochy are the remains of castles, both of great strength, especially the former, of which the walls, of extraordinary thickness, are still nearly entire, and which was for many years the family seat of the ancestors of Lord Saltoun: the latter, of inferior strength, was a residence of the Cumins of Buchan. Alexander Murray, M.D., author of the *Northern Flora*, was a native of this parish; and his remains were interred here in 1838.

RATHILLET, a hamlet, in the parish of KILMANY, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Kilmany; containing 48 inhabitants. It lies on the high road between Kilmany and Luthrie, and consists of only a few cottages. Rathillet House, a handsome mansion, is in its vicinity. From the convenient situation of the hamlet, in the centre of the parish, it contains the parochial school.

RATHO, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH; containing, with the village of Bonnington, 1815 inhabitants, of whom 689 are in the village of Ratho, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Edinburgh. The name of this parish is supposed to be derived from an ancient British word signifying "a bare or plain place", originally used in reference to a conspicuous spot in the parish, on which a mansion stands. The historical information respecting Ratho extends back to the year 1315, when the barony, with other estates, was granted by Robert I. to Walter, the eighth hereditary high steward of Scotland, upon his marriage with Margery, Robert's daughter, through whom the sovereignty eventually came into the Stuart family. On the accession of Robert II., in 1371, the barony with its pertinents was settled on the king's eldest son, as the prince and steward of Scotland; and the whole estates of the Stuarts, in 1404, were formed into a principality, with regal jurisdiction. In 1563 the Ratho estate was purchased by Alexander Fowlis, who obtained a charter of confirmation from the king as superior. In 1778 Mr. Archibald Christie succeeded as heir to the Fowlis family: in 1786 the lands were purchased by Thomas Mc Knight Crawford, of Belville, in North Carolina; and again, in 1818, they came into the possession of A. Bonar, Esq., in whose family they still remain. At present, the principal estates in the parish, besides Ratho, are those of Hatton, Dalmahoy, Norton, Bonnington, and Ashley. That of Hatton, which once comprehended nearly half the parish, was formerly a possession of the Earl of Lauderdale, and was sold, together with the patronage of the church, in 1792, to the Duchess of Portland. The estate of Dalmahoy was held in the time of Alexander III. by Henry de Dalmahoy, in whose family it continued till the middle of the seventeenth century, when it came into the hands of the Dalrymples, and afterwards to the Earls of Morton, with whom it yet remains. Ratho church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The teinds and patronage were early made over by the archbishops of St. Andrew's to Sir John Forrester, who, thus obtaining funds, in 1444 caused the collegiate kirk of Corstorphine to be founded, for the endowment of four prebendal stalls. The ecclesiastical resources of the place appear to have been applied in this way until the Revolution, when, the Presbyterian form of worship being established, Ratho became in every respect a distinct parish; its tithes were no longer appropriated to the church of Corstorphine, and the patronage was annexed to the estate of Hatton.

The PARISH is in mean length about four miles, and in breadth about two miles and a half, containing 5818 acres. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kirkliston and Corstorphine, on the west by those of Kirkliston and Kirknewton, on the east by Corstorphine and Currie, and on the south by Currie only. The general aspect of the surface is picturesque and engaging. In many parts are beautiful and well laid out gardens, verdant fields, and luxuriant plantations, all combining to enrich the scenery; and the effect is greatly heightened by the undulating character of the ground, which consists of hill and dale in quick succession throughout. The prospects, also, are extensive and commanding, parts of not less than twelve or fourteen counties rising to view from the South Platt Hill. To the north-east and north appear the Lothian plains, the Firth of Forth, the coasts of Berwick and Fife, the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan, Stirling, and the immense range of the Grampians. On the west, the nearer view of the surrounding parishes is extremely pleasing; and in the opposite direction, the city of Edinburgh, with its far-stretched-out suburbs, supplies a fine landscape, composed of some bold general features and a profusion of minute and interesting detail. The lands of the parish are not much enlivened by water; the only stream is the Gogar burn, separating Ratho from the parishes on the east. Springs are also unusually scarce, so that the inhabitants are obliged to sink wells.

The SOIL varies considerably, being in some parts a clayey loam upon a retentive subsoil, and in others a rich soft loam resting in the lower grounds upon gravel or sand, and in the higher parts upon whin or clay stone. On the very lowest grounds are a few small tracts of black moss. About 4978 acres are cultivated or occasionally in tillage; 444 are always in pasture, and 396 occupied by wood. Grain of all kinds, especially wheat, is raised in fine crops; and part of the soil is well suited to turnips and potatoes: the total annual value of the produce averages £27,500. The rotation on the soft loamy ground is a four-years' change; but on the stiffer soils it is judiciously varied according to circumstances. The few cattle that are bred are of a cross between the short-horned and the Ayrshire, which is preferred both for stock and for dairy use. In general the farm-buildings and inclosures in the parish are good; most of the steadings are of whinstone, and edged with freestone. Much waste land has been reclaimed, among which

Ratho and Gogar moors may be especially noticed. Draining has been carried on to a considerable extent; and through the abundant supply of manure obtained from Edinburgh by means of the Union canal, much larger green crops than formerly are now raised. Whinstone rock predominates in the parish; in Dalmahoy hill is a bed of sandstone, and much claystone is to be found on the estate of Ratho. Coal, also, is supposed to exist: but the several attempts to obtain it have proved unsuccessful. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9471. In this district the mansions are, *Hatton House*, an ancient and venerable building, encompassed with beautiful gardens and grounds to a wide extent; *Dalmahoy House*, built about 140 years ago, and since enlarged, the family seat of the Earls of Morton, situated in the midst of a large park inclosed by one of the best walls in Scotland; *Ratho House*; *Milburn Tower*; *Bonnington House*, built in 1622; and *Norton House*; with several others belonging to different proprietors, which are also elegant and tasteful mansions, surrounded with agreeable scenery. The villages are *Ratho* and *Bonnington*. Of these the former stands upon a slope, and consists of a single street of houses one story high, chiefly built of whinstone from a neighbouring quarry: it has been considerably improved within these few years by the addition of many good cottages, and the formation of drains. The population of the parish are for the most part employed in husbandry; the usual handicrafts are followed, and about ten men are at work in the quarries, four of which are of whinstone and one of sandstone. There is a post-office in the village of Ratho, and great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Uphall and Calder roads, the Union canal, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Bathgate, and the Caledonian lines of railway.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Edinburgh, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; and the patronage is vested in the trustees of Dr. Davidson. The stipend of the minister is about £300; with a glebe consisting of two separate portions of land, one of which is about four acres and a half in extent, and of superior quality, and the other a piece of grass land, of little value on account of the wetness of the soil: together they are valued at £18 per annum. The manse, situated near the church, was built in 1803. Ratho church, supposed to have been built about 1683, stands northward of the village, and is encompassed with thick foliage, through which it is partially seen by the traveller. It was originally a long and narrow ordinary building, with the pulpit in the centre; but an addition was raised a few years since, on the south side, at an expense of between £500 and £600, by which it has been made to accommodate altogether 800 persons, and has received an improved appearance. The two communion cups, of massive silver, were presented by Lord Richard Maitland, one of the heritors, in 1684; and the baptismal plate and ewer, inscribed with the Lauderdale arms, were presented by the same nobleman in 1685. There is a parochial school, in which the classics, French, and mathematics are taught, with all the usual branches of education; the master has the maximum salary, a house and garden, and fees amounting to about £45 per annum. Another school in the village of Ratho is conducted by a female, and is supported by subscriptions and fees. There is a library under the management of the Kirk Session, consisting of nearly 400 volumes; and three friendly societies are kept up in the parish, for the support of members in sickness, and for insuring an allowance to defray funeral expenses. The most conspicuous relic of antiquity is an encampment on the Kaimes' hill, the lines of which are clearly discernible, and which is surrounded by a double fosse and rampart; it is thought by some to have been a stronghold of the Norwegians, but others trace it to a Roman origin. It may be mentioned that at Dalmahoy House, in the possession of the Earl of Morton, is preserved the Bible of his ancestor the Regent Morton, supposed to be the only complete copy remaining of the original Scotch Parliamentary Bible. The volume is a beautifully-printed folio, ornamented with numerous emblematical devices; and, according to the notice in the title-page, was published at Edinburgh by order of James VI. in 1579. Here are also preserved the keys found some years ago, in the process of draining Loch Leven, as mentioned in the article on Kinross. From strong circumstantial evidence, they are supposed to be the identical keys thrown into the loch by George Douglas, at the time of his assisting the escape of Queen Mary; they are five in number, and held together by an iron chain. Lord Morton, also, has in the library at Dalmahoy the original warrant upon which Mary was confined in Lochleven Castle; and a letter from John Knox, the Reformer, to the lord of Lochleven, dated 31st March, 1570. The incumbency of Ratho was at one time held by William Wilkie, denominated by some biographers the "Scottish Homer".

RATHVEN, a parish, in the county of BANFF, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Cullen; comprising the villages of Findochty, Porteasie, and Portnockie, the former quoad sacra district of Buckie, and part of that of Enzie (in which is the village of Portgordon); the whole parish containing 6728 inhabitants. The Gaelic terms *Rath Bheann*, the former signifying "a circle of stones", and the latter "a hill", appear to have given name to this place, one of its most prominent features being the eminence of Binhill, which overhangs the south-eastern part of the locality, and is covered with cairns. The parish is situated in that portion of the county called Enzie, and from its north-western exposure suffers severely from the violence of storms. It stretches along the coast of the Moray Firth, from north-east to south-west, for the distance of ten miles, and is nearly five miles in breadth; comprising 33,750 acres, of which about 10,540 are cultivated, and 6027 under natural wood and in plantations. Of the remainder, only 700 acres are considered capable of improvement. The shore is sandy, and interspersed with small stones rounded by the action of the water. Near the coast the surface is level, and the land of good quality. The parish, however, assumes the character of a mountainous district towards the interior, where the boundary is formed by an extensive range of hills covered with heath and moss, and commencing at Binhill, a lofty elevation rising 945 feet above the level of the sea, and planted to its summit. A circuitous carriage-road has been made to the top of this hill by the Earl of Seafield, affording every facility for viewing the beautiful prospects that may be obtained from it. The mountain is well known by mariners as a landmark, being visible at the distance of fifteen leagues.

The hills give rise to numerous burns, which run into the sea; but they afford very little nutritious pasture, the soil being chiefly hard gravel or moss upon an impervious clayey subsoil. A light rich loam, however, resting on clay, is found on the lower grounds; and in some parts there is a thin fertile soil of the same kind, incumbent on a reddish clay formed from the decomposition of the old red sandstone. Nearly all the different soils are largely intermixed with small round stones. Grain of all kinds is raised, to the average annual value of £27,300; and potatoes and turnips also in considerable quantities; making, with the remainder of the produce, and £600 for thinnings of wood, an aggregate of about £43,600. In general the six-shift course of husbandry is followed; the lands are mostly well farmed, and inclosed in many parts with dry stone dykes, the chief deficiency observable being in the farm steadings and offices. Sea-weed, farm-yard dung, and the refuse of fish are used as manure: the last, when mixed with moss, is found a valuable compost for green crops. The farms vary in value from a rental of £30 to one of £500, and are held under several proprietors, among whom are the Earl of Seafield and the Duke of Richmond: land lets at from 12*s.* to £3 per acre. The sheep are of a mixed kind, and few in number. Much attention is given to the rearing of cattle; the Aberdeenshire breed is prevalent, and cattle are sold in considerable numbers for the southern markets. The horses, also, are of superior symmetry and strength, having been improved through the encouragement afforded by the agricultural society instituted some years since at Cullen. The rocks along the coast consist principally of gneiss, mica-slate, clay-slate, schist, greywacke, and various kinds of sandstone and limestone; the two last are quarried, as also is the clay-slate. Other minerals, of inferior importance, are to be found; and the proceeds of the quarries in the parish amount to £300 per annum. The chief mansions are Letterfourie, Tannachy, Burnside, Buckie Lodge, and Cairnfield, the plantations around some of which, comprising all the ordinary trees, are in a flourishing condition. The pleasure-grounds of Cullen House are chiefly in this parish, and contain fine oak, ash, elm, beech, larch, and Scotch fir. The annual value of real property in Rathven is £9539.

Besides the village of Rathven, there are five fishing-villages, namely, Buckie, Porteasie, Findochty, Portnockie, and Portgordon, each containing a considerable population engaged in the herring-fishery, and in the fisheries off the coast, comprising haddock, cod, halibut, sole, mackerel, plaice, flounders, and other kinds. There are some salmon in the burns, and many crabs and lobsters about the shores. The whole of the fish annually obtained is valued at £45,000, of which the herring branch is estimated at £18,400. The number of boats belonging to the parish is 245, and each of them carries four men, and sometimes a boy also. There are two harbours, one at Buckie and the other at Portgordon. The former is chiefly used as a landing-place for the fishermen, and a retreat for their boats; the latter, where ships of considerable burthen can enter, has an extensive traffic in the exportation of grain, and the importation of salt and English coal. In the village of Buckie are upwards of 2000 inhabitants. The linen manufacture was pursued on a large scale in the parish till about the year 1763, employing a great number of spinners and about sixty weavers, the aggregate earnings of the former amounting annually to nearly £2000: there are now but four weavers, who make linen, plaiding, &c., for family use. A small rope-work is in operation at Buckie, and the parish contains a mill for carding wool, four corn-mills, and a mill for grinding flour and making pot-barley. At Buckie is a post-office with a daily delivery. The post-road from Elgin to Banff passes through the parish for ten miles; and on its north and south sides, in the direction of Cullen, wide tracts of moorland have been reclaimed, and neat and commodious houses erected, through the encouragement of the Earl of Seafield, who gives a bounty of £5 for each acre improved, and allows the occupier to hold it rent-free for five years. The fuel used in the district consists chiefly of peat and turf, but coal is also burnt. A fair is held in July for cattle, sheep, and cheese.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Sir Andrew Leith Hay, of Rannes: the minister's stipend is £207, with a manse, and a glebe of seven acres valued at £12 per annum. The church, which is conveniently situated, contains 1000 sittings. There is a chapel at Enzie, to which a district was for a time annexed as a quoad sacra parish. It was erected in 1785, with money raised by collections in all the churches of Scotland, at the recommendation of the General Assembly; and contains sittings for 400 persons. The chapel is endowed with lands left by a Mr. Anderson, under the management of the Committee of the Royal Bounty, and the presbytery of Fordyce; the clergyman receives £62. 8. a year from the procurator of the church, and the amount of the seat-rents, and has also eight acres of land, worth about £8 per annum. The eastern extremity of Rathven, containing the village of Portnockie, has been long annexed quoad sacra to Cullen: a chapel was lately built in the village, by subscription, at the cost of £400; the Hon. Colonel Grant, now sixth Earl of Seafield, contributing £100. There are also two episcopal chapels; one at Buckie, with 200 sittings; and the other at Arradoul, built about the year 1788, containing 211 sittings. The members of the Free Church have places of worship at Buckie and Enzie; and the Roman Catholic population, amounting to about 1500 persons, possess a chapel at Buckie, and another at Presholm, the latter built in 1788: the bishop resides in the parish, with three priests.

The parochial school affords instruction in Latin and Greek, in addition to the usual branches; the master has a salary of £32. 1., with £25, being a portion of the Dick bequest, a house, and about £10 fees. A school is supported at Curfurrach, near Enzie chapel, by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, the master receiving £15 per annum from the society, and having a free dwelling-house and schoolroom from the Duke of Richmond. In Portgordon, a master has a salary of £15 from the duke, and a free house and schoolroom; while in the village of Portnockie the Earl of Seafield has built a good school-house, and allows the master £10 per annum, with permission to charge the same fees as those at the parochial school. There are other schools in the parish. A public library, supported by a quarterly contribution, was instituted some years since in the village of Rathven. Here, also, is an ancient hospital once adapted for seven leprous persons, for whom it was

founded by John Bisset in 1226. The house was lately repaired, and two of the six beadsmen still on the establishment live in it. Each beadsman holds, on the lands of Rannes, half an acre of good croft land, and receives one boll of oatmeal annually; also, from the lands of Findochty, 8*s*. 1¼*d*.; and from John Gordon, Esq., of Cluny, as proprietor of the lands of Freuchnie, which formerly were part of the estate of Rannes, 1*s*. 4¾*d*. The half acre brings, if let, £1. 1. per annum.

Remains of Druidical temples, and cairns, are numerous in the parish: the chief of the latter is a large heap of stones south of the public road, called the King's Cairn, and traditionally said to be the grave of Indulphus, seventy-seventh king of Scotland, who, after obtaining a signal victory over the Danes, was killed near this spot. There are several very extensive caves on the coast, one of which is called Farskane's, the proprietor having taken refuge in it with two friends, in 1715, to escape from the troubles consequent on the Earl of Mar's rebellion: after a stay of five or six weeks, they returned to their houses. In 1805 some coins were found in a small box, of the reigns of Queen Mary, James VI., and Charles I. The parish contains several medicinal springs, two of them chalybeates, and much frequented. The celebrated Dr. Alexander Geddes was born at Pathheads, in the parish, in 1737; he died in London in 1802.—See Buckie, Enzie, &c.

RATTRAY, a parish, in the county of Perth, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Blairgowrie; containing, with the villages of Old and New Rattray, 1918 inhabitants, of whom 447 are in the former, and 580 in the latter. This place lays claim to a considerable degree of antiquity. It is supposed to have derived its name, the etymology of which is uncertain, from the family of Rattray, by whom, according to records yet extant, it appears to have been possessed prior to the year 1066, and whose descendants are still the principal proprietors. Of the castle of Rattray, the original seat of that family, there are some remains on the hill of Rattray, an oblong eminence south-eastward of the village, rounded at the eastern extremity, and on the summit of which the ruins form a pleasingly romantic object. During one of the frequent intestine wars that subsisted between rival factions, the family, not thinking themselves secure in Rattray Castle from the incursions of their enemies, removed to the castle of Craighall, about two miles north-west of the village, which since that period has continued to be their residence. The inhabitants were formerly noted for their various sports, of which the most general were curling, archery, and the game called the "long ball;" and till the year 1745 there were preserved in the parish a silver curling-stone, a silver arrow, and a silver ball, which were severally awarded as prizes to the successful competitors in these respective games. Any parish in Scotland might contest with the people of Rattray for the prize in these games, which always took place within the parish; and the successful candidate was bound to restore the prize he had obtained, previously to the next annual celebration. The curling-stone and the arrow were lost during the time of the rebellion; but the silver ball, which has been contested for within the present century, is still in the possession of Alexander Whitson, Esq., of Parkhill.

The parish comprises a part of the vale of Strathmore, and is bounded on the west and on the south by the river Ericht, which separates it from the parish of Blairgowrie. Including a widely-detached portion of it, on the confines of Forfarshire, it is about six miles and a half in extreme length and nearly two miles in mean breadth; comprising about 6500 acres, of which 4500 are arable, 450 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor and waste. The surface towards the south, for some breadth along the banks of the river, is tolerably level. Towards the north it increases in elevation till it nearly reaches the village, beyond which it rises by steep acclivities into rugged and precipitous hills, forming part of the chain which, some miles beyond the limits of the parish, terminates in the Grampian range. The only river connected with the parish is the Ericht, which has its source in some springs issuing from the Grampian hills, and, flowing southward, receives the waters of the Ardle, a considerable mountain stream from the north-west. After this, passing the mansion of Craighall, and taking an eastern course, it bounds the parish on the south, and about two miles off falls into the Isla near Cupar-Angus, and flows in conjunction with that river into the Tay. The Ericht often overflows its banks in winter, and after rains in autumn, also, sometimes inundates the adjacent lands, occasioning much damage to the crops. It abounds with trout, affording good sport to the angler, and salmon are found in it during the season. In its rapid course it forms a beautiful cascade named the Keith, where the water, obstructed by a rock, falls into a pool beneath, on which is a salmon-fishery belonging to Lord Wharncliffe. The general scenery, from the variety of the surface and the belts of wood and plantations scattered over it, is pleasingly diversified; and from the numerous hills are obtained fine prospects over the fertile vale of Strathmore and the surrounding country.

On the hills and uplands the soil is thin, cold, and moorish, and in the lower parts dry and gravelly; but though in some places encumbered with loose stones, it is generally fertile, producing favourable crops of oats, barley, and wheat, with potatoes and turnips, and the usual grasses. In the higher parts is a common of about 300 acres, called the Broad Moss, fit only for cutting turf for fuel. The system of husbandry is improved, but there is little in the parish to require agricultural notice; the majority of the farms are of very moderate extent, and those on the higher lands are employed mainly for the pasture of cattle and sheep. The cattle are of the Strathmore and Angus breeds, with a mixture of the Teeswater; they are mostly bought in at the neighbouring fairs, and when two or three years old are fed for the butcher, or sold to dealers who send them to the Glasgow market. There are plantations consisting chiefly of larch and Scotch fir; they are under careful management, and are regularly thinned, and the produce sold for fuel. Along the river are coppices of oak, which is cut down at a proper age, principally for the bark, which yields a profitable return. The rocks on the banks of the Ericht, near Craighall, rise perpendicularly to the height of 200 feet, and are of rugged and formidable appearance; they consist of enormous masses of whinstone, which have never been wrought for any purpose. The ascent to the summit, even where least precipitous, is difficult and dangerous; and a few trees only have been planted on the surface. Craighall, the seat of Robert Clerk Rattray, Esq., is a spacious castel-

lated mansion, situated on the summit of one of these rocks, 214 feet in height, overhanging the river. It commands from the drawing-room windows an extensive view of the singularly impressive scenery of the adjacent country, marked with features of wild sublimity and romantic grandeur. This venerable mansion, the original date of which is not known, is accessible only from the south; it was internally remodelled by the late Baron Rattray, who added also, to the front, two turrets at the angles, corresponding in character to those which flank the entrance gateway in the centre. Parkhill is a handsome modern mansion, beautifully situated on the brow of a hill northward of the village, and embracing a richly diversified prospect over the picturesque and fertile vale of Strathmore.

The village of Old Rattray, which is evidently a place of considerable antiquity, is irregularly built on the southern declivity of a hill, and has greatly increased within the present century, from the facilities of water-power afforded by the river. New Rattray is neatly built, along the road to Blairgowrie, and is nearly contiguous to the village of Old Rattray; it was commenced in 1809, and from the pleasantness of the scenery, and the healthfulness of its situation, is a favourite resort for invalids from various parts, for whose accommodation there is an excellent inn. The linen manufacture is carried on to a very considerable extent. There are not less than eight mills for the spinning of flax, which are driven by water-wheels of from eight to twenty horse power, and afford employment to 650 persons, inhabitants of the villages. In one of these mills, called the Erichtside mill, are also sixty-seven power-looms constantly employed in the weaving of linen-cloths of various qualities; and very many of the inhabitants of the parish, when not engaged in agricultural pursuits, are occupied in hand-loom weaving at their own dwellings for the houses of Dundee. The handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the district are also carried on in the villages, in which there are a few shops. Fairs, chiefly for the sale of cattle, are held in April and August, on a common to the west of the village; and they are in general numerously attended. Letters are received daily from the post-office of Blairgowrie, in the immediate vicinity; and facility of communication is maintained by the military road to Fort-George by Braemar, which passes through the parish; and by the turnpike-road to Alyth and Kirriemuir. Some miles above the village, an iron bridge has been constructed across the Ericht by Colonel Sir W. Chalmers, of Glen-Ericht House. This bridge, which affords communication between the portions of that gentleman's lands on both sides of the stream, consists of a horizontal platform of iron, supported by pillars of stone at each extremity, and is of sufficient breadth for a carriage-road, and a footpath on each side. The annual value of real property in Rattray is £5229.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £157. 9. 2., of which nearly one-half is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum: patron, the Earl of Kinnoull. Rattray church, built in 1820, to replace the ancient church, which had fallen into decay, is a substantial and handsome structure with a square tower, and contains 620 sittings. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school, situated near the church, in the village of Old Rattray, is attended by about sixty children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4. per annum, with a house, and the school fees. On an eminence half a mile eastward of the village, and also on another about a mile to the north of it, are the remains of a Druidical circle. Near the former were lately discovered, in a field of hard gravel, two deep trenches in the form of a crescent with the horns towards the east, having the sides formed with rough stones, and covered with large flags of whinstone, and containing earth of a dark colour intermixed with fragments of burnt bones. There was also till within the last few years, to the east of the village, a large cairn of earth and stones in alternate layers, the base of which covered about half an acre; every layer of earth contained a mixture of burnt bones and wood, and in the centre of the cairn was found a stone coffin holding half-calcined bones and a warlike weapon nearly resembling a dagger.

RAVENSTRUTHER, a village, in the parish of CARSTAIRS, Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 1¼ mile (S. W. by W.) from the village of Carstairs; containing 104 inhabitants. It is a small place, lying in the south-west quarter of the parish, on the high road from Carnwath to Lanark, and near the great Caledonian railway. The Mouss water passes at a little distance on the north, and shortly quits the parish for that of Lanark.

RAYNE, a parish, in the district of GARIOCH, county of ABERDEEN; containing 1542 inhabitants, of whom 112 are in the village of Old Rain, 12 miles (S. E. by E.) from Huntly. This place is supposed to take its name from the Gaelic word *Raon*, signifying "a field of good ground", which is pretty descriptive of the land throughout. The parish is about three miles in length and of nearly the same breadth, containing 7300 acres, and forming the extreme northern part of the inland district of Aberdeenshire called Garioch, which here borders on that of Formartine. It is bounded on the north by parts of Fyvie and Auchterless parishes, on the south by the parish of Oyne, on the east by parts of Daviot and Chapel of Garioch, and on the west by Culsamond. The only high ground is the hill of Rothmaise, which rises about 850 feet above the level of the sea; the remainder of the parish consists of undulating fields, and gentle acclivities, with a long tract of peat-moss towards the north. The rocks are whinstone, of hard texture and a deep blue colour. The Ury river runs for two miles along the boundary, and separates Rayne from Oyne. On the best grounds the SOIL is a fertile loam, resting on a subsoil of clay: other portions consist of a comparatively shallow and poor earth with a tilly or rocky bottom; while the extensive tract of peat-moss, comprehending upwards of 500 acres, is for the most part composed of alluvial deposits. Of the area of 7300 acres, about 5820 acres are under tillage, 390 consist of moors and ordinary pasture unfit for cultivation, 360 are occupied by wood, and 730 are peat-moss and pasture. Wheat is not much cultivated; the principal crops are oats and bear, with a considerable proportion of turnips. Large numbers of black-cattle are reared, chiefly of the native breed, horned and bald: some farmers have introduced a cross between

these and the Teeswater, but though the bulk of the carcase is thus increased, its quality is thought to be deteriorated. A large number of cows, also, are kept for the dairy; and the dairy produce, especially the butter, is abundant. The system of husbandry is good; but the impediments offered by the climate, and the distance from grain-markets and sea-ports, in some measure prevent the successful development of agricultural skill and labour. The manure chiefly employed is farmyard dung, with, occasionally, some bone-dust; and the grain, as in other parts of the county, is now cut with the scythe: the fields in general are uninclosed. The farmhouses are mostly plain substantial buildings, of one floor, with thatched roofs; those lately built are of two floors, and slated. Freefield, the residence of General Sir Alexander Leith, and Warthill, that of the Leslie family, are both modern houses.

There are two small villages, Meiklewarthill and Old Rain. The knitting of coarse worsted vests or under jackets for seafaring persons, of blue woollen bonnets for labouring men and boys, and worsted stockings, is carried on to a considerable extent in the parish, employing about 300 women. Three fairs are held annually, namely, a cattle-market at Meiklewarthill, Lawrence fair at Old Rain, and Andersmas fair at Kirktown; with two feeing-markets for servants, held near Old Rain, before Whitsuntide and Martinmas. The agricultural produce is sent to Port-Elphinstone, for the Aberdeen market and for exportation. There is a post-office at Old Rain, near which the Aberdeen and Inverness mail, *via* Huntly, passes and repasses daily, as well as a stage coach. A line of turnpike-road has been lately opened through Rayne, from the Huntly road at Garden's mill, to Meldrum. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5653. Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; patron, the Crown. The stipend is £225, with a manse, and a glebe of about eight acres, valued at £12 per annum. The church, which was built in 1789, is situated in the centre of the parish, and seats about 700 persons. In the parochial school, in addition to the ordinary branches of education, Latin, Greek, and mathematics are taught, if required; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 4., a house and garden, £28 from the Dick bequest, and about £32 fees. There are also three private schools, where the ordinary branches are taught; and a friendly society. The parish contains an ancient mound, a Druidical temple, and several cairns, under one of which, according to tradition, Irvine, the Laird of Drum, lies interred, having been slain while in pursuit of Donald, Lord of the Isles, after the battle of Harlaw, in 1411.

REANLOCHBERVIE, in the county of SUTHERLAND.—See KEANLOCHBERVIE.

REAY, a parish, partly in the county of SUTHERLAND, but chiefly in that of CAITHNESS, 9½ miles (W. S. W.) from Thurso; containing, with the fishing-villages of Melvich and Portskerray, 2811 inhabitants, of whom 1067 are in Sutherland, and 1744 in Caithness. This place, the history of which is involved in great obscurity, is supposed to have derived its name, originally *Urray*, from a Pictish chieftain who occupied a castle here, now in ruins, but the site of which is still called Knock-Urray. The place appears to have been celebrated by the North Highland bards as of some importance at a very early period; and in 1751, from the bursting of a water-spout, which formed for itself a deep channel in the sands between the present village and the shore, there were discovered the remains of an ancient town, said to have been a burgh of regality. Upon this occasion, the gables of several houses built of stone in a continuous line, and the foundations of many others, with pavements and various pieces of earthenware, were found among the ruins, as well as the old market-cross, now placed in the village of New Reay. The stones of which the houses were built, being of good quality, were removed, and numerous other relics of the ancient buildings carried off; but the sand-banks beginning to fall in, all further search was prevented, and the site of the town, sixteen feet below the surface, was again buried in the sand.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the North Sea, along the shore of which it extends for nearly nine miles; and is about eighteen miles in length from north to south. From the extreme irregularity of its form, the superficial contents have not been ascertained; about 2500 acres are arable, and the remainder hill pasture, moorland, and waste. The surface is strikingly diversified: towards the sea-coast it is tolerably even, but in other parts mountainous and hilly. The highest of the mountains are, Ben-Radh, which has an elevation of 1760 feet above the level of the sea, and Ben-Shurery, Ben-na-Bad, and Ben-Ruaidh, which are little inferior in height; the hills are Knock-na-Bareibhich, Knock-Sleitill, and Muillanan-Liadh, with several others less conspicuous. Between these heights extends for nearly the whole length of the parish the valley of *Strathalladale*, in the Sutherland district, watered by the river Halladale, which has its source in the hills on the confines of Kildonan parish, and, taking a northern course, flows through the vale into the bay of Bighouse. The river *Forss* has its source in a small lake to the east of Ben-na-Bad, and winds northwards into Loch Shurery, on issuing from which it forms a boundary between this parish and Thurso, and then falls into the bay of Crosskirk. There are also several streams not distinguished by name, issuing from the lakes; two of these, uniting their waters, and another passing by the church, flow into the bay of Sandside. Though numerous, the lakes are but of small extent. The principal are, *Loch Cailm*, which is about three miles in circumference; *Loch Shurery*, a mile and a half in length and nearly half a mile in breadth; *Lochs Seirach* and *Tormard*, less than a mile in length, and connected by a small rivulet; and *Loch Sleitill*, in Strathalladale, abounding with red trout of superior quality, some of which are two feet long. In many parts the coast is bold and rocky. Of the several bays, those of *Sandside* and *Bighouse* are the most important. The former is a mile in breadth, and is surrounded by level sandy land affording good pasture: a commodious harbour has been constructed here by Major Innes, at a cost of more than £3000, having safe shelter for vessels, and for the boats employed in the herring-fishery. At *Borrowston* the shore is perforated with numerous caverns, one of which, called *Gling Glang*, is said to have obtained that appellation from the sound produced in its descent by a stone thrown into it. Near the spot is a naturally-formed arch, over a chasm forty feet in depth, into which the tide flows: the crown of it, on a level with the adjacent surface, is covered with green turf. The fish taken off the coast are herrings, cod, ling,

turbot, haddock, skate, whiting, mackerel, flounders, sand-eels, and other kinds; and salmon and trout are found in tolerable abundance in the rivers. The fisheries are principally carried on at the villages of Melvich and Portskerray, *which see.*

In the Sutherland district the SOIL is chiefly a dark loam, mixed with sand, and, when under proper cultivation, producing average crops. In the Caithness division it is generally of richer quality; towards the coast clayey and tenacious, and near Borrowston and Sandside light and sandy. The principal crops are oats and barley, with the usual grasses. The parish has much more of a pastoral than of an agricultural character, but the system of husbandry has nevertheless been gradually improving, and considerable tracts of moor have been brought into cultivation; the lands have been partially inclosed by the proprietors of Sandside and Shebster, and a new channel has been made for the river Halladale by the Duke of Sutherland, and embankments raised to prevent its inundation of the strath. Many of the smaller farms have been united, and formed into sheep-walks; and the rearing of sheep and black-cattle, for which there are broad pastures, is the principal dependence of the tenantry. The small native breed of sheep has been superseded by the Cheviots, which, from the extension of sheep-farming, now constitute the principal live stock; the cattle are of the Highland breed. Neither ancient woods nor modern plantations are to be seen, with the exception of a few coppices of birch in Strathalladale, and a few trees in the grounds of Sandside House, lately planted by the proprietor; the soil does not appear to be at all favourable to the growth of timber. There are numerous interesting displays of the sandstones and sandstone-slates so prevalent in the county; and of the primitive formations there are granite, sienite, hornblende rocks, gneiss, and quartz. Large quarries of freestone of good quality have been opened in different parts, and limestone is also extensively wrought. Shell-marl is found in the hills of Dunreay and Brawlbin, and is applied with great success to the improvement of the neighbouring lands. Blocks of gritstone are obtained in the same hills, and are formed into excellent millstones. In several places are indications of iron-ore; and near the village, a small vein of lead-ore was discovered on the estate of Capt. Macdonald, but not under circumstances to warrant the working of it. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4138. Sandside House, the seat of Captain Macdonald, on the western shore of Sandside bay; Isauld House, on the opposite shore of the bay; and Bighouse, the ancient seat of the Mackays, and now the property of the Duke of Sutherland, are the principal houses. The village of New Reay, so called in contradistinction to the town previously noticed, stands on the road from Thurso to Tongue, and is neatly built. Fairs, chiefly for cattle and for various kinds of wares, are held in the beginning of September and the end of December. A post-office under that of Thurso, the nearest market-town, has been established here; and facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-road, along which the mail passes every alternate day, and by cross roads, and bridges over the rivers.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Caithness and Sutherland. The minister's stipend is about £150, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum; patron, the Crown. Reay church, erected in 1739, is a plain substantial structure in the village, and has 650 sittings. A missionary, who officiates every third Sunday at Dispolly, in the district of Halladale, receives a stipend partly from the congregation, and partly from the Royal Bounty; the place of worship, built by the people of the district, assisted by the late Countess of Sutherland, contains sittings for 550 persons. A church at Shurery has been partly endowed by Major Innes, in connexion with the Established Church; and a catechist is supported by the Royal Bounty and the Kirk Session. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship in the parish. The parochial school is attended by nearly 100 children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. A school is maintained by the General Assembly, and three other schools are supported by individual subscription. There are numerous remains of Picts' houses, built of large stones without cement; of circular form, and varying from sixty to seventy feet in diameter; the walls of massive thickness: the most entire of these ancient buildings is one called the Borg, at Breakrow, in Strathalladale. Upon the summit of Benfrectan, or "the hill of the watch," are the remains of a strong intrenchment: the ramparts, still in many parts entire, appear to have inclosed an ample area, having in the centre a circular tower, from the top of which a beacon could be displayed on the appearance of an enemy, when the women and children, with the cattle, were placed within the fort, which was easily defended against numbers. On the hill of Shebster are remains of two similar fortresses, at some distance from each other, and between which, according to tradition, there was a subterraneous communication. Near Lybster, in the eastern part of the parish, are the remains of an ancient chapel called Crosskirk, with a burying-ground; the walls of the building are of great thickness, and the entrance is very low. At Shebster are the ruins of a like chapel, near which is a tomb containing a coffin of stones, rudely formed. There are several mineral springs, chiefly chalybeate, and one of them, at Helshetter, is thought to be little inferior to the water of Strathpeffer. The parish gives the title of baron to Lord Reay; and the whole of the surrounding district, for many miles, used to be called Lord Reay's Country.

REDDING, a village, in the parish of POLMONT, county of STIRLING, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Falkirk; containing 694 inhabitants. This village, from its situation in the heart of a mining district, has greatly increased in population and extent within the last few years. It is inhabited chiefly by persons employed as colliers. The Redding colliery, which is the property of the Duke of Hamilton, is in extensive operation; and the facility of conveyance afforded by the Union canal, within a short distance of the village, contributes greatly to promote the spirit of enterprise with which it is conducted. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway passes also by the village, and has a station at Polmont. Connected with the colliery is a school for the instruction of children; and in the schoolroom, which can accommodate 200 persons, a probationer of the Established Church officiates regularly on Sunday.

REDGORTON, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Perth; containing, with the

villages of Bridgetown, Luncarty, Craighead, Cromwell-Park, Pitcairn-Green, and part of the former quoad sacra district of Stanley, 1929 inhabitants. This parish comprehends the three ancient, and now united, parishes of Redgorton, Luncarty, and St. Serf's, which are supposed to have been formed into one about the period of the Reformation; the presbytery records, which extend back to 1619, speaking of them as at that time consolidated. The original orthography of Redgorton was *Rochgorton*, a form used in a charter of King David's preserved in the chartulary of Scone, in which he conveys the church to Scone Abbey. The present prefix of the name, though probably created by illiterate pronunciation, is yet a correct translation of the Gaelic prefix *Roch*, or *Rauch*, which signifies "red." Gorton, or Garton, implies "a little field;" and the whole word Redgorton, signifying "the red field, or field of blood," is generally considered as having been applied on account of the celebrated battle of Luncarty, which took place here. Of the three old parishes, that of Redgorton belonged to the abbey of Scone; while Luncarty was a parsonage, not connected with any corporate or collegiate institution: to the parish of St. Serf, a name corrupted from St. Servanus, was attached the barony of Huntingtower.

The district was memorable in ancient times for military operations. The Roman station *Orrea* was situated at the confluence of the Tay and the Almond, in the parish; traces of it are still visible, and it is supposed to have covered twelve acres of ground. Near this spot, Roman urns have been found containing ashes and burnt bones, particularly two urns of large dimensions, which some conjecture to have held the ashes of Aulus Atticus, who was killed in the celebrated battle with Galgacus, at the foot of the Grampian mountains, and of Agricola's son, who died in the eighth year of his father's expedition into Britain. A Roman road from Ardoch, on the ridge of Gask, leads to this station; and the piers that supported the bridge by which the Tay was crossed, are yet to be seen in the bottom of the river at this place. Orrea continued to be an important station throughout the twenty-five years that Lollius Urbicus was lieutenant in Britain, to A.D. 161; it is supposed to have been abandoned in the year 170, and again occupied, by the Emperor Severus, in 209. Altogether, it appears to have been in the hands of the Romans for about 125 years.

But the most interesting occurrence connected with the district is the memorable battle of Luncarty, which was fought about the year 990, in a field on the banks of the Tay, two miles above the mouth of the Almond; and in which a signal victory was obtained by the Scots, under Kenneth III., over the Danes, through the valour of the peasant Hay and his two sons. The Danes, having landed a great force at the mouth of the Esk, took and destroyed the town and castle of Montrose, and slaughtered all the inhabitants. Thus successful, they were about to lay siege to Perth, then called Bertha; upon which the Scottish king, having received intelligence of their invasion, hastily marched from Stirling, and fixed his camp upon Moncrieff hill, attended by his nobles, retainers, and many countrymen who had followed him. Hearing, however, of the danger which threatened Perth, he immediately marched thither, passing the enemy, and taking up his station at Luncarty. After some skirmishing, the Danes came down from an eminence on which they had posted themselves; and a general and desperate engagement took place, which issued in the precipitate flight of the main body of the Scots, both wings having been previously routed. At this critical time, a man named Hay, then working in an adjacent field, observing the panic of the Scots, who were vigorously pursued by the Danes, seized the yoke of his plough; and taking his two sons that were with him, and who both seized whatever implement they could lay hold of, they all crossed the shallow part of the Tay, and by remonstrances and threatenings stopped the flight of their countrymen. By some prodigious efforts of valour, these three men checked the fury of the Danes, and gave the Scots an opportunity of rallying upon an eminence which still retains the name of Turn-again hill; when, several fortunate circumstances occurring to the Scots, in the renewed conflict, the Danes were completely routed. Their general, who was the king himself, was slain; and a stone yet remaining, which bears the name of Denmark, was raised on the spot to perpetuate the memory of his fall. The Scottish monarch is said to have immediately given Hay his choice of the territory that could be traversed by the greyhound's course, or compassed by the falcon's flight, as a reward for his bravery. Hay having chosen the falcon's flight, the bird was let loose from a neighbouring hill, and pursued its course as far as the borders of Errol parish, where it alighted on a large stone which has since borne the name of the Hawk's Stane; and all the intervening ground was given in perpetuity to the family. In memory of the battle, the Hays still bear as their arms the instrument of victory, with the allusive motto *Sub jugo*. It should be observed, however, that though these traditionary particulars are generally credited, some writers dispute the authenticity of the account, and trace this ancient family to the stock of De la Haye, of Norman origin.

The PARISH is divided into two detached parts, the lower of which lies at the confluence of the Tay and the Almond, and the upper beyond the parish of Moneydie, at the foot of the Grampians. The former is about six miles long and two broad, and contains about 6400 acres. It is bounded on the east by the river Tay, which separates it from the parishes of Scone and St. Martin's; on the north by the parishes of Auchtergaven and Kinclaven; on the south-west by the Almond, which divides it from the parishes of Tibbermore and Methven; and on the west and north-west by the Coldrochie, the Shochie, and the Ordie, which separates it from the parish of Moneydie. The upper part, called the Barony of Mullion, is about three miles long and three-quarters broad, and contains only about 1200 acres. The Shochie divides it from Auchtergaven on the north; and a stream called the Crachie separates it from the extinct parish of Logiealmond, annexed to the parish of Moneydie quoad sacra.

These two divisions are as dissimilar in appearance as they are in dimensions. In the lower district the surface is diversified by numerous undulations, the highest of which do not rise more than 100 feet above the level of the sea; the whole lands are under cultivation, and generally subdivided by thorn hedges. The ridges and knolls are to a great extent planted with wood, which abounds also in other parts of the parish. They present in many places beautiful scenery, and command

distant prospects; the ridge of Redgorton embraces a view of Scone park and palace, of the bridge and city of Perth with its fertile valley, and of the noble river Tay, of which the eye catches many glimpses through the opening woods. The soil of this division varies, sometimes changing suddenly from a deep rich loam to a cold till, and in other places being a dry gravelly or sandy earth. The upper district consists of open moorland, uninclosed field, and mountains covered with heath: the soil is a sharp, gravelly, or moorish loam; and though, if well cultivated, it produces good grain, the elevation of the land exposes the crops to injury from early frost. There is a lake of small extent in the Barony of Mullion; its depth is said to be considerable. The only streams that run *through* the parish are the Shochie and the Ordie, both of them tributaries of the Tay.

About 5780 acres in the parish are cultivated; 600 are in grass, 860 occupied by wood, and 440 acres uncultivated. Oats and barley are grown in considerable abundance, with the usual green crops. Potatoes form the chief article in the produce of the soil, their annual value amounting to about £6400: the sort cultivated here is the Perthshire-red, which has long maintained a high character in the London market. The cattle were formerly a mixture, of different shapes and sizes; but within the last thirty or forty years they have mostly consisted of a cross between the Teeswater and the Ayrshire. The most improved system of husbandry is followed. Draining, and the recovering of waste land, have for some time been regularly practised; and great improvements, especially in the formation of plantations and ornamental scenery, are owing to the late Lord Lynedoch, who held about two-thirds of the whole parish. The woods on his lordship's property comprise nearly 800 acres; they consist to a large extent of oak, and the acorns were selected with the greatest possible care. The rocks in the lower part of the parish are principally grey sandstone, of excellent quality for building; red sandstone is found along the channel of the Almond. In the upper district, greywacke exists to a considerable degree. The annual value of real property in Redgorton is £7713.

The chief villages are Pitcairn-Green, Luncarty, Bridgetown of Almond, Craighead, and part of Stanley. There are bleachfields at Luncarty, Pitcairn-Field, and Cromwell-Park, of which the first-named is the most extensive in the country. About 2,000,000 yards are annually bleached at the Luncarty works, the greater portion damask, and 120 hands are employed. There are two power-loom establishments, one or two flax-spinning mills, and a cotton-spinning mill. On the river Tay are several salmon-fisheries, the value of which, however, has much fallen off within these few years; one of them, formerly worth £550, now returns but £65 per annum: the quality of the salmon is considered very superior. The turnpike-road from Perth to Dunkeld runs through the parish for four miles, and has a branch by Stanley: the Perth and Forfar railway also intersects the parish. There being no bridge in this part across the Tay, the passage is made by a commodious boat; the Almond has three bridges, one of which is upwards of 200 years old. Ecclesiastically, Redgorton is within the bounds of the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; patron, the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £189, and there is a manse, with a glebe valued at about £18 per annum. The church, built in 1776, and since enlarged, is situated nearly in the middle of the lower part of the parish, and contains 700 sittings: it is inconveniently placed for the population in the upper district, being from seven to eight miles distant from some of the inhabitants. A handsome chapel of ease has been erected at Stanley, the minister of which receives a stipend of £150, ensured by a bond, from the manufacturing company of the place, who also give a house. There are places of worship for dissenters. A parochial school is maintained; the master has the maximum salary, with a house and garden, and the fees. In the district are still to be seen the remains of some round camps, and numerous tumuli.

REDHOLM, an isle, in the parish of Stronsay and Eday, county of Orkney. It is a very small uninhabited isle, to the north-west of the island of Eday.

REDPATH, a village, in the parish of Earlstoun, county of Berwick; containing 149 inhabitants. This is the smallest of four villages in the parish; its population is chiefly agricultural. A school is supported partly by subscription, and partly by payments from the scholars.

REDROW, a village, in the parish of Newton, county of Edinburgh, ½ a mile (N. E.) from Newton; containing 123 inhabitants. This is a colliery village, consisting of a long row of red-tiled houses, whence the name. There are several other villages or hamlets of the same description, all inhabited by colliers, within the parish.

RENDALL, county of Orkney.—See Evie.

RENFIELD, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Barony, suburbs of the city of Glasgow, county of Lanark; containing 2938 inhabitants. This place is in the immediate vicinity of the city, and was separated, for ecclesiastical purposes, from Barony parish, under an act of the General Assembly: it was in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The church, situated in Renfield-street, whence the name of the district, originally belonged to the congregation of Old-Light Burghers: it will afford accommodation to 1320 persons.

RENFREW, a parish, a burgh, and market-town, in the Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, of which it is the capital; containing 3079 inhabitants, of whom 2027 are in the burgh, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Paisley, and 48 miles (W. by S.) from Edinburgh. This place appears to have derived its name, which is of British origin, and signifies "a point of land in the midst of the waters," from the situation of the ancient town near the conflux of the rivers Clyde and Gryfe, which, before they were confined to their present channels, almost surrounded its site. The appellation was subsequently given to the parish, and also to the county. The origin of the town may be justly attributed to the family of Stuart, afterwards kings of Scotland, to whose ancestor, Walter, the adjacent territory was granted by David I., who appointed him steward of the royal household, and invested him

Burgh Seal.

with many honours. The town gradually rose up around the castle of Renfrew. This castle was erected on one of the numerous islands which at that time divided the channel of the Clyde, for the residence of the lord of the manor; and since the accession of the Stuarts to the crown, the isle has been distinguished by the name of the King's Inch. Walter instituted a Benedictine monastery near the site of the castle; but the monks were during his lifetime removed to the abbey of Paisley, founded by him previous to his decease in 1177. In that year he was succeeded both in his office and estates by his son Alan, who died in 1204. Walter, son of Alan, was seneschal of Scotland under William the Lion, which office was hereditary in his family; and on his demise in 1246, he was succeeded by his son Alexander, who in 1255 was made one of the regents of the kingdom, and subsequently commanded the Scottish army at the battle of Largs, in 1263. James, son of Alexander, who came to the barony on the death of his father, took a distinguished part in the contest between England and Scotland; and, dying in 1309, was succeeded by Walter. This Walter was then only sixteen years of age, but soon afterwards appeared at the head of his vassals previously to the battle of Bannockburn, in which, taking the command of a part of the Scottish forces, he greatly distinguished himself. He was knighted in consequence by Robert the Bruce, and by his marriage with Bruce's only daughter the family became heirs to the throne of Scotland.

Renfrew Castle was for many years the residence of the Stuarts; and there are memorials of its having been a royal residence, in the names of several localities, as the King's Inch, already mentioned, being the site on which it was built; and the adjacent ground called the King's Meadow. The manor was subsequently granted by the crown to Sir John Ross, of Hawkhead, as a reward for his prowess in overcoming a champion of the English court who had challenged the most valiant of the Scottish knights to meet him in single combat. Sir John, in addition to the grant of the manor, was made constable of Scotland; and the office became hereditary in his family. The castle, which thus became the residence of the Hawkhead family, was eventually taken down; and nearly on the site was erected the present mansion of Elderslie House, the residence of Alexander Speirs, Esq. Few other events of historical importance are connected with the place. The Earl of Argyll, in 1685, having posted his troops in part of the county of Dumbarton, crossed the river Clyde on his way to this place, when, having forded the Gryfe near the bridge of Inchinan, he was attacked by some soldiers who wounded him and took him prisoner. A stone near the spot where he fell is still called the Argyll Stone, in commemoration of the event.

The TOWN was formerly situated on a branch of the river Clyde; but the waters retired from their ancient channel, and a canal has been cut, which for the last half century has opened a communication between the town and that river. Renfrew consists principally of one street; the houses are neatly built, and the whole presents an appearance of comfort and respectability. A library, which is maintained by subscription, has been established many years, and forms a valuable collection of well chosen volumes; there is a news-room supported at the expense of the corporation, and an association has been formed for the cultivation of the useful arts and the study of natural history. The trade of the town was once considerable, but it has greatly diminished; the port was at one time the principal on the river Clyde, and possessed an extensive foreign and coasting trade. A small number of vessels still frequent the harbour, and discharge their cargoes, consisting chiefly of grain from Ireland, dye stuffs for the Paisley weavers, and sometimes potatoes and fish from the Highlands; potatoes and other agricultural produce are occasionally shipped. There are no vessels belonging to the port, except a few employed in conveying coal and manure to the neighbouring places. A very convenient quay was constructed a few years since, at an expense of £800; it extends chiefly along the bank of the canal, and the harbour might be greatly improved at a moderate cost, so as to facilitate the access of vessels. The weaving of muslin is carried on to a considerable extent in the town, and many females are employed in tambouring and flowering muslin. A large bleach-green is established, affording occupation to more than one hundred persons, of whom ninety are women and girls. There are also a large iron-foundry, a yard for building iron steam-vessels, and some extensive works for manufacturing British gum for the use of calico-printers. The trustees for improving the navigation of the Clyde have their chief establishment at this place, and give employment to a number of smiths, engineers, carpenters, and builders, and nearly one hundred labourers who are employed in the dredging-machines. A distillery for malt whisky produces on an average 140,000 gallons annually, and employs nearly thirty men; the spirit is sent chiefly to Glasgow, and in connexion with the distillery is a dairy of about one hundred milch-cows, which are during the winter partly fed with the grains, and turned into the pastures during the summer. The fisheries, though less extensive than formerly, owing to the establishment of numerous works on the banks of the river, yet produce an aggregate rent of more than £200 per annum. The market has fallen into disuse; but fairs are held annually, for cattle, on the third Tuesday in May, the second Friday in June, and the third Friday in October. Facility of intercourse with the neighbouring towns is partly afforded by the Clyde, and a railway from Renfrew Ferry to Paisley has been constructed; the line is three miles in length, and has a station with accommodation for passengers by the Glasgow steamers, which touch here on their way. An act was passed in 1847, authorizing the sale of this railway to the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway company, and empowering that company to improve the line, and construct new quays. Facility of communication is also presented by various roads; there are bridges over the Gryfe and Black Cart, and a swing-bridge of iron thrown across the canal. The post-office is a branch of that of Paisley, and has two deliveries daily.

The town of Renfrew, formerly the head of the barony of Renfrew, was, on the separation of that barony from the county of Lanark, of which it previously constituted a part, made the capital of Renfrewshire. It was erected into a ROYAL BURGH in the year 1396, by Robert III., who granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, investing the burgesses with many privileges and immunities. Among these were, the holding of a market and fairs, the exclusive fishery on the river Clyde within the

limits of the burgh, and the right of having courts with jurisdiction extending to all offences not capital; all of which were confirmed by successive charters till the reign of James VI., who added the privilege of a ferry on the Clyde, the small duties, customs, and tolls within the barony, a free port and haven, a guild-merchant, and various other grants. A confirmatory charter was in 1703 bestowed on the burgesses by Queen Anne, in which, as the representative of the Prince and Steward of Scotland, she recites the charters of Robert III. and James VI., and gives to the corporation certain property in lands, and the right of exacting certain payments from each ploughland in the barony. The corporation consists of a provost, two bailies, and a council of sixteen burgesses, assisted by a treasurer, town-clerk, and other officers. The only trade incorporation at present is that of the tailors; it is governed by a deacon who is not a member of the council, and the body is strict in enforcing its privileges. The provost and bailies hold weekly courts for determining suits to a small amount, and a court of requests for the recovery of debts under twenty shillings; also a court for the trial of misdemeanors, in which they act without an assessor. In this last court the judgments are generally small fines or short terms of imprisonment. The police are under the exclusive direction of the magistrates, and the expense of maintaining the force is paid out of the burgh funds. The quarter-sessions for the county, and the election of the county member, are held in the Incorporation buildings, which form a plain but convenient structure, containing the gaol, town-hall, and council-chambers. Previously to the passing of the Reform act, the town united with Glasgow, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; but a representative is now returned in conjunction with Kilmarnock, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, and Port-Glasgow.

The PARISH is intersected by the Clyde, and bounded on the west and north-west by the rivers Black-Cart and Gryfe, which separate it from the parishes of Kilbarchan and Inchinnan. It is about five and a half miles in length and about two and a half in breadth, and comprises 4540 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, woodland, and demesne. The surface is generally even, rising in some few places into hills of very moderate elevation, the highest of which is Jordan Hill: this eminence attains the height of 180 feet above the level of the plain, and is situated in that division of the parish north of the Clyde. On the south side of the river the lands form one continuous plain, relieved only by a low hill called the Knock. The banks of the Clyde, on both sides, are ornamented with handsome seats and thriving plantations, giving an interesting and picturesque appearance to the parish, which is seen to great advantage from a small hill near Scotstown. The channel of the stream is studded with numerous islands, of which the King's Inch, the Buck Inch, the Sand Inch, and the Ron at the mouth of the Gryfe, are within the parish; but from the great improvements that have been made in the Clyde navigation, they are now nearly connected with the main land. Salmon abound in the rivers, in which the right of fishing is secured to the inhabitants of the burgh by charter.

In general the SOIL is fertile, and in tolerable cultivation; the corn-crops are wheat, oats, and barley, with potatoes, &c. There are some dairy-lands, and many head of cattle are fed in an extensive meadow belonging to the corporation; the cows are usually of the Ayrshire breed. The sheep are from the Highlands, and the horses of the Clydesdale breed. In this parish the farms are mostly from sixty to 100 acres in extent, but some few comprise more than 200 acres; and the buildings and offices, inferior to many, are nevertheless commodious and comfortable. Little more than one-fourth of the inhabitants are employed in agricultural pursuits; the remainder are engaged in the various trades and manufactures connected with the burgh and the adjacent towns, in the mines, and in the salmon-fishery on the Clyde. The substratum of the parish is chiefly clay-slate, with boulders of trap rock, resting on the coal formation common to the whole of this district. Limestone is also prevalent, and was formerly wrought at intervals, but not to any great extent: a fossil fish of large size was found embedded in the limestone; and in the sand, which frequently alternates with the clayey substrata, have been discovered shell-fish of various kinds. Coal has been for some time worked on the estates of Jordanhill and Scotstown. The three principal seams are respectively eighteen, twenty-four, and twenty-one inches in thickness; but the last is the only one now in operation. Two pits have been sunk to the depth of thirty-one and thirty-eight fathoms respectively, below which, at a depth of four fathoms and a half, is more coal, not yet worked. From thirty to forty men are employed. About a mile southward of the town is a manufactory of tiles for draining, of various sorts, for which the clays found in the district are well adapted. The number of looms at work in the parish is 257, affording employment to about 560 persons, of whom one half are women and children; the weavers are engaged by the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, and the men upon an average earn from eight to ten shillings each, and the women and children from eighteen pence to half-a-crown, per week. The annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £14,992. Elderslie House, a handsome and spacious mansion, is surrounded by thriving and beautiful plantations; the demesne is extensive, and forms one of the finest parks in this part of the country. Walkingshaw has for some years been unoccupied, and has consequently become dilapidated. Scotstown is a modern house pleasantly situated. Blythswood is an elegant mansion in grounds tastefully laid out, and embellished with ornamental plantations; and Jordanhill, occupying an elevated situation, commands an extensive view of the surrounding scenery, which is finely varied, and in many points strikingly picturesque.

Renfrew is ECCLESIASTICALLY within the presbytery of Paisley, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is averaged at £278, and there is a manse, with a glebe valued at £54 per annum. The church, which is conveniently situated, is of ancient date; it was repaired, and enlarged by the addition of an aisle, in 1726, and has been since reseated, affording accommodation to 750 persons. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The burgh grammar-school appears to have been originally founded by charter of James VI., who granted to the corporation the revenues of certain chapels and altars in trust for its support. The endowment at present affords to the master a salary of £36. 13. 4.

per annum, which is paid by the corporation, by whom he is appointed; and the school fees amount to £45. The number of scholars attending the school averages about 100. There are some district schools, the masters of which are supported by the fees, augmented by small allowances arising from private subscriptions. Two schools of industry for girls are maintained by subscription; and there are several Sabbath schools, to which are attached libraries for the use of the children attending them; also a parochial library, which, like the others, is supported by donations. A society has been formed for the distribution of Bibles, by selling them at a reduced price; and there is a female benevolent society for relieving the poor in cases of emergency.

Two Roman urns were in 1778 discovered on the summit of Knock Hill, within a mile of which are the remains of the Roman station at Paisley; the lower edge of the hill is still called the "Butts", and may have been a place for the practice of archery in former times. Several antique rings and a key have been met with among the foundations of Renfrew Castle, the site of which is still called Castle Hill: a small street near it is designated Dogs'-row, probably from its being the site of the ancient kennel; and in a cottage at the end of the street is preserved an old fire-place of great length, supposed to have been used for boiling the meat for the king's hounds. Near the Knock farm is a circular mound of earth, about twenty yards in diameter, surrounded by a moat five yards in breadth; it is called the Kempe Knowe, and is traditionally pointed out as the spot where Sir John Ross overcame the English champion in single combat, for which he was rewarded with the lands of the King's Inch. In an aisle in the church are the remains of a monument with the statues of Sir John Ross and his lady, much mutilated; the inscription, however, is still legible on the crown of the arch under which the statues lay for a long period previously to their removal into the aisle. An ancient octagonal pillar, about ten feet high, formerly stood at a small distance from the Knock Hill. It was called "Queen Blearie's stone", but no inscription recorded the purpose of its erection, which by tradition was said to commemorate the death of Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert I., who was killed by a fall from her horse near the spot. The pillar was removed about the year 1780, and the shaft made the lintel of a barn on the farm, the offices of which having been subsequently rebuilt, it has altogether disappeared. There were anciently some chantries and altarages in connexion with the old Cluniac monastery founded by Walter, ancestor of the Stuarts; but nothing remains of them but their names, which have been transferred to the lands in the neighbourhood of their site, called Monk-Dyke, St. Mary, St. Thomas, and by other names of saints. John Knox the Reformer is said to have derived his family name from Knockhill estate, of which his ancestors were at one time proprietors. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, born in 1841, bears the title of Baron of Renfrew, and is great steward of Scotland.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county, in the west of Scotland, bounded on the north and north-east by the Firth of Clyde and the river Clyde, which separate it from Dumbartonshire; on the east by the county of Lanark; on the south by Ayrshire; and on the west also by the firth, which divides it from the county of Argyll. A part, however, of Renfrew parish, and therefore of the county, lies on the north side of the river Clyde. The county is situate between 55° 40′ 40″ and 55° 58′ 10″ (N. Lat.) and 4° 15′ and 4° 52′ 30″ (W. Lon.), and is about 31 miles in length, and 13 miles in extreme breadth; comprising an area of 241 square miles, or 154,240 acres; 25,786 houses, of which 24,664 are inhabited; and containing a population of 155,072, of whom 72,859 are males, and 82,213 females. This portion of the country was originally inhabited by the *Damnii*, a British tribe that occupied the extensive territories which formed the kingdom of Strad-y-Cluyd; and on the Roman invasion, it became a part of the province of *Valentia*. After the departure of the Romans, the *Damnii* retained possession of their ancient territories against frequent incursions of the Picts, till the union of the Scottish and Pictish kingdoms under Kenneth II.; after which, their descendants in process of time became identified with the Scots. In the reign of David I., Walter, son of Alan, retiring from North Wales, settled in this district; and, having rendered great assistance to that monarch in quelling an insurrection of the islanders, was appointed steward of Scotland, and received a grant of the lands of Paisley and other estates. This grant was confirmed to him by Malcolm IV., who made the stewardship of Scotland hereditary in his family; he adopted the name of Stewart, or Stuart, and was ancestor of the Stuarts, kings of Scotland. At that time this part of the country was in a very uncivilised state; but Walter settled many of his military attendants on his lands, and, by founding the abbey of Paisley, contributed much to the refinement and prosperity of the district. A considerable number of the inhabitants fought under David I. at the battle of the Standard in 1138. In 1164 Somerled, with a detachment of forces belonging to the Sea Kings, sailed from the north, and, entering the Clyde, landed at Renfrew; but the invaders were bravely repulsed, and Somerled and his son were slain in the conflict.

The district of Renfrew anciently formed part of the county of Lanark; but in 1404, Robert III. erected the lands of Renfrew, with the other estates of the Stuart family, into a principality, which became hereditary in the eldest sons of the Scottish kings; and the barony of Renfrew was separated from the shire of Lanark, and constituted an independent county. Prior to the abolition of episcopacy, the county was included in the archdiocese of Glasgow; it is at present in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, is subdivided into presbyteries, and contains twenty parishes, with parts of others. For civil purposes it is divided into the upper and lower ward; the sheriff court for the former is held at Paisley, and for the latter at Greenock. The quarter-sessions are held at Renfrew, which is the shire town, and the only royal burgh; the county contains the market-towns also of Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow, the populous villages of Johnstone, Barrhead, Gourock, Eaglesham, Kilbarchan, Lochwinnoch, and Pollockshaws, and numerous smaller villages and hamlets. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV. the county returns one member to the imperial parliament; Paisley and Greenock return one member each, and Renfrew and Port-Glasgow form part of a district of parliamentary burghs.

The SURFACE is varied. In the west and south-west are hills of considerable elevation, of which Misty Law, the highest, is about 1240 feet above the level of the sea. The north-eastern and central portions of the county,

though generally even, are diversified with numerous detached hills of moderate elevation, rising from the plains; and in the south-east are others, some of which are from 500 to 600 feet in height. There are several beautiful valleys watered by the principal rivers; Strathgryfe is the most extensive. Passing through the parishes of Kilbarchan and Lochwinnoch (and by Kilbirnie and Dalry in Ayrshire) is a continuous tract of level and fertile country; and among the hills are frequent vales of small extent, watered by the tributary streams. Exclusively of the Clyde, the chief rivers are the Gryfe, the Cart or White Cart, and the Black Cart. The *Gryfe*, which anciently gave its name to the county, rises in the hills near Largs, in the north of Ayrshire, and, flowing in an eastern direction, joins the Black Cart at Walkingshaw. The *Cart* has its source partly in East Kilbride, in Lanarkshire, and partly in the confluence of several streams in the parish of Eaglesham: taking a north-western course, it passes the town of Paisley, and runs into the Black Cart at Inchinnan bridge. The *Black Cart* has its source in Castle-Semple loch, in the parish of Lochwinnoch; it flows in a north-eastern direction into the river Clyde. The lakes are, *Castle-Semple*, near the southern boundary of the county, a picturesque sheet of water 200 acres in extent, and containing several islands; *Queenside* loch, in the parish of Lochwinnoch; and several smaller lakes, of no particular interest. The shores of the Firth of Clyde are indented with numerous fine bays, the principal of which are the harbour of Greenock, Gourock bay, and Innerkip and Wemyss bays.

The SOIL is of different descriptions; in the hilly districts, chiefly a fine light free soil, resting on a gravelly bottom; in the level districts, a deep rich brown loam. In the south-west are some considerable tracts of moss. The system of agriculture is improved. From the numerous manufacturing towns and villages in the county, a large portion of the best land is in grass, and dairies occupy the farmers' principal attention, for the supply of the inhabitants. The meadows and pastures are rich, and the lands which are in tillage produce abundant crops of excellent grain of all kinds, with potatoes, turnips, and green vegetables; considerable tracts of land are also cultivated as gardens. In this county the chief substrata are coal, limestone, freestone, and whinstone; and ironstone is found in abundance in the middle districts, and on the shore of the Clyde. The coal is extensively wrought at Quarrelton, Polmadie, Hurlet, and Househill, where are numerous mines in active operation: the seam at Quarrelton is fifty feet in thickness, and consists of five different strata; the Hurlet coal is from five to six feet in thickness, and has been wrought about 200 years. There are also quarries of limestone, freestone, and whinstone. Among the gentlemen's seats are Elderslie, Blythswood, Scotstown, Walkingshaw, Jordanhill, Johnstone Castle, Househill, Ralston, Erskine, Crofthead, Blackstoun, Glentyan, Clippens, Millekin, Craigends, Ardgowan, Pollock, Kelly, Langhouse, Gourock Castle, Gourock House, Ashburn, and Levern House.

Various important manufactures are largely carried on at Paisley, Greenock, and numerous other places in the county. There is considerable traffic at the several ports of the Clyde; the commerce of Greenock and Port-Glasgow is very extensive. The annual value of real property in Renfrewshire is £474,568, of which £152,924 are returned for lands, £265,775 for houses, £18,792 for railways, £7024 for mines, £2153 for quarries, £1543 for canal navigation, and the remainder for other kinds of real property. Facility of communication is afforded by excellent roads, which intersect the county in all directions; and by several canals and railways of comparatively recent formation. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone canal is about eleven miles in length, and is navigated by boats drawn by horses: the Forth and Cart Junction canal, a branch from the Forth and Clyde canal, is about a mile and a half in length; and a small canal has been formed to avoid the shallows at Inchinnan bridge. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway is twenty-two miles and a half in length, from the bridge at Glasgow to the harbour of Greenock; the line proceeds close to Port-Glasgow, and was opened throughout in 1841. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr railway is forty miles in length, from the bridge at Glasgow to the town of Ayr, and was opened in 1840. These two railways have the portion between Glasgow and Paisley in common. The Paisley and Renfrew railway is about three miles in length, extending to Renfrew Ferry, on the river Clyde, and was opened in 1837. There are also the Pollock and Govan railway, and the Glasgow and Barrhead railway. The principal remains of antiquity are, the ruins of the abbey of Paisley, founded by Walter Stuart, and of some other religious houses; and numerous ruins of castles, among which are those of Cruickstone Castle, for some time the residence of Mary, Queen of Scots. In opening a quarry about fifty years since, on the north bank of the river Cart, were discovered, at a considerable depth from the surface, the remains of an ancient village, consisting of forty houses of one room each, from eight to twelve feet square, roofless, and having in the centre of the floor a hollow apparently scooped out for a fireplace, in which were coal ashes. The walls were of rough stone, from four to five feet high, and the floors paved with thin flags.

RENTON, a village, in the parish of CARDROSS, county of DUMBARTON, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Dumbarton; containing 2472 inhabitants. This is a considerable and prosperous village, situated in the eastern quarter of the parish, on the west bank of the Leven, and on the high road from Dumbarton to Luss. It was founded in 1782 by Mrs. Smollett, of Bonhill, and named by her after a relative, Miss Renton, of Bridgend, a suburb of Dumbarton. The population are chiefly engaged in the bleachfields and other works of this large manufacturing district; and at the Dalquhurn factory, in the immediate neighbourhood, about 300 hands are employed in calico printing and dyeing, particularly a Turkey red in the latter branch, for which this establishment is remarkable. The pure water and powerful stream of the Leven are peculiarly adapted for the works so extensively carried on here. In the village are places of worship for dissenters, and a school erected by subscription among the farmers. Dr. Smollett was born at the old house of Dalquhurn, close by the village, on the 19th of March, 1721.

RERRICK, or RERWICK, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 6½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Kirkcudbright; containing, with the villages of Auchincairn and Dundrennan, 1692 inhabitants, of whom 1117 are in the rural districts of the parish. This place is in

various records called Dundrennan and Monkland. It derives its chief historical importance from the foundation of the celebrated abbey of Dundrennan, and from the abbey having afforded to Mary, Queen of Scots, in her retreat from the battle of Langside, an asylum where she passed the night before her embarkation for England; both which events are detailed in the separate notice of the village of Dundrennan. The parish is bounded on the south and south-east by the Solway Firth, and is about ten miles in length and six miles in average breadth; comprising an area of 20,447 acres, whereof 13,088 are arable and in good cultivation, 561 woodland and plantations, and the remainder chiefly moor and waste. Its surface is rugged, and abruptly varied with hills, which towards the northern boundary attain a mountainous elevation; Bengairn, the loftiest, rising to the height of 1200 feet above the level of the sea. From the summit of this hill, which is covered with heath, and surmounted by an ancient cairn whence it takes its name, an extensive prospect is obtained over the whole length of the Solway Firth and part of the English coast, with the mountains of Cumberland, the Isle of Man, and the mountains of Morne in Ireland. Several burns, descending from the higher grounds, flow through the parish into the Firth, acquiring in their course sufficient power to turn mills. The coast is indented with numerous bays: the chief are, Auchincairn, at the entrance of which is the verdant island of Heston, affording excellent pasture for sheep; Balcarry bay; Burnfoot; and Mulloch, at the south-western extremity of the parish; all of which might be made good harbours at a very inconsiderable expense.

The SOIL is in general wet and spongy, but by careful management is rendered productive; and good crops of oats, barley, and potatoes are obtained. Wheat is raised only in small quantities; but from the improvements in husbandry which have taken place, there is every prospect of advancement. The lands have been drained and partly inclosed, and extensive plantations have been formed around the seats of the principal proprietors. A very large proportion of the land is appropriated to pasturing black-cattle, to the rearing of which much attention is paid; and great numbers are sent to the south when three years old, and there fattened for the London markets. The surplus grain, and the fat-cattle and sheep, beyond the supply of the home market, are forwarded to Liverpool. The hills are principally of granite; and the substrata towards the coast, freestone of excellent quality, of which great quantities have been quarried for building. In the rocks that overhang the rivulet in the hill of Screll, are found rock crystals of purple hue, of a prismatic form, and beautifully transparent. An iron-mine has been opened under the management of an English company, from which nearly 3500 tons of excellent ore are annually raised, and sent chiefly to Birmingham; and in the island of Heston is a copper-mine leased to an English tenant, the produce of which is sent to Swansea. The annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £10,240. The mansion-houses are, Dundrennan, the seat of Thomas Maitland, Esq.; Orroland, Orchardton, Netherlaw, Balcarry, Collin, Nestwood, and Port-Mary. The villages are Auchincairn and Dundrennan. A fair is held at Auchincairn annually in August, but very little business is now transacted at it. Facility of internal communication is afforded by good roads, and of intercourse with distant places by the harbours on the coast of the Firth.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway: the minister's stipend is £232. 19. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £40 per annum; patron, the Crown. The church is an ancient structure, successively enlarged in the years 1743, 1790, and 1828, and containing 565 sittings. There are places of worship for Baptists and members of the Free Church. Two parochial schools are held; one of them at Dundrennan, of which the master has a salary of £30; and one at Auchincairn, of which the master has £21. 6. 8.: each of the masters has also a house and garden, and the school fees. There are some Druidical remains, and numerous Roman, Saxon, and Danish camps, within the parish; and in the rocks on the coast, at Barlocco, are two spacious caverns of romantic appearance, called the White and Black Cove. The venerable remains of the abbey are described in the article on Dundrennan.

RESAWRIE, a hamlet, in the parish and county of INVERNESS; containing 66 inhabitants.

RESCOBIE, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Forfar; containing, with the hamlet of Bole and part of Marestone, 788 inhabitants. The etymology of the name of this place is altogether uncertain, it having been written at different times Rescolpyne, Rescolbyne, and Roscolpin. The parish is about nine miles long, and from one and a half to two and a half miles broad; comprising 5888 acres, of which 4735 are cultivated, 617 permanent pasture, and 536 under wood. In several parts the ground rises into striking elevations, some of them reaching the height of more than 800 feet above the level of the sea. Among the most conspicuous of the hills are, that of Dunnichen or Burnside, on the southern boundary; the Green-hill of Burnside; the hill of Carse, in the north-western quarter; and the Double hill, called, on the east part, the hill of Turin, and on the west the hill of Pitscandly. All these command views of both land and sea, of the finest description. The loch of Rescobie stretches for more than a mile between the hills of Dunnichen and Turin; and through this sheet of water runs from west to east the stream of the river Lunan, which rises in the north-west part of Restennet moss, and, passing also through the lake of Balgavies, falls, after a course of ten miles further, into the sea at Lunan bay. A circuitous stream called the Lemna burn, rising in the parish of Aberlemno, forms part of the boundary line on the south between Rescobie and Forfar, and, turning northward, separates this parish and Kirriemuir: after a course of four or five miles more in a north-eastern direction, it falls into the Esk near Finhaven Castle, almost opposite to its source. The principal fishing is in the loch of Rescobie, which varies in depth from two to twenty feet, and produces eels, perch, and pike; the last are sometimes very large, but the supply is much diminished by the numerous fishing-parties from Forfar, who keep the stock comparatively low.

The SOIL sometimes exhibits, in a very small tract, almost every variety, and runs through the different kinds of a thin moorish earth, sharp gravel, clay, and loam. That on the estates of Carse and Pitscandly is the most fertile, and above the average quality. The arable land differs much in value; it lets in some parts

at 16*s.* per acre, from which it rises to £2. 10., and the permanent pasture fetches from 5*s.* to £1. 10. per acre. A few sheep are kept, and the cattle are generally of the Angus breed, with a mixture of the Durham. Rescobie belongs to a district highly interesting in a geological point of view, and, according to Mr. Lyell, forms part of a great line of lakes and marshes which extends through Strathmore to the loch of Forfar, and thence to Lunan bay. The same eminent geologist adds that, like most of these lakes, it is surrounded by hillocks, and ridges of sand and gravel, containing boulders of many Grampian rocks, mixed with fragments of paving-stone and other formations, such as occur in the immediate neighbourhood. The hills of Pitscandly and Turin consist of grey paving-stone, interstratified with conglomerate or pudding-stone, the whole forming one of the oldest members of the old red sandstone formation; and from a quarry in Turin hill is obtained freestone valuable for its colour, and for its taking a fine polish. Grey-slate quarries, also, have long been in operation. On the farm of Balbardie, the pebbles in the conglomerate rock consist of white quartz, chlorite-slate, trap, and other varieties. Boulders of different kinds and shapes abound, some of which have been transported from great distances; and about fifty feet below the summit of the hill of Pitscandly is a block of mica-slate, thirteen feet in length and seven in breadth, supposed by some to have been conveyed from the Grampians by the agency of ice, in some manner not clearly understood, across the valley of Strathmore. Though of no great extent, the plantations are in a thriving condition; they consist of larch and spruce fir, interspersed with ash, oak, birch, and elm. The annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £6670. In this district the mansions are, Burnside; the house formerly called Balmadies, now Ochterlony, built in 1821; Pitscandly, an old residence, situated pleasantly on the west side of the hill of the same name; and the residences of Carse, Drimmie, and Reswallie, the last on the south-west side of the lake of Rescobie.

The population, which has been gradually decreasing for the last thirty or forty years, on account chiefly of the consolidation of some of the smaller farms, is entirely agricultural, with the exception of about sixty persons, partly women, employed in the manufacture of coarse white linen. A turnpike-road runs from west to east, on the south side of the loch, from Forfar to Arbroath, and another on the north side of the loch, from the same place to Montrose: the turnpike-road, also, from Forfar to Brechin runs through the west and north-west quarters of the parish; and the Auldbar turnpike-road, from Brechin southwards, skirts a small part of the eastern district. About four miles and a half of the railroad from Forfar to Arbroath, opened in 1838, cross the parish. The produce is usually disposed of at Forfar or Arbroath, and the coal used here is chiefly obtained from the latter place. A fair was held in ancient times, but subsequently transferred to Forfar, called St. Triduane's, vulgarly St. Trodlin's fair; and a stone is still standing near the kirk-style, where, according to tradition, Lord Strathmore, the superior, or his deputy, held his court on fair days. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the presbytery of Forfar, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Earl of Strathmore: the minister's stipend is £219, with a manse, and a glebe of eleven acres, valued at £16 or £17 per annum. Rescobie church was built in 1820, and accommodates 560 persons with sittings. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £31, with a house and the fees. There is a parochial library under the superintendence of a committee. King Donald VII., brother of Malcolm Canmore, is supposed to have died in confinement here in 1097. The castle of Rescobie has long since entirely disappeared, like the kirktown; and the site of it is not now known. On the estate of Balmadies is a cemetery called the chapel-yard, containing numerous tombstones belonging to the Pearsons, who possessed that property; and there are ruins of several strongholds in the parish, concerning which no historical records or authentic traditions remain.

RESOLIS, in the county of Ross and Cromarty.—See Kirkmichael and Cullicudden.

RESTALRIG, an ancient village, and formerly a parish of itself, now in the parish of South Leith, county of Edinburgh, 1½ mile (E.) from Edinburgh; containing 92 inhabitants. The barony early formed part of the possessions of the Logan family, after whose forfeiture it became the property of the Balmerino family, with whom it remained till 1746, when, on the attainder of Arthur, sixth Lord Balmerino, it passed to the Earl of Moray, Lady Balmerino continuing to reside in the family seat till her decease in 1765. It is now the property of the present earl. James III. founded in the parish church a collegiate establishment, which was increased by James IV., and also by James V., who endowed it for a dean, nine prebendaries, and two choristers. The establishment continued to flourish for some time; and John Sinclair, dean of Restalrig, solemnized the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, with Lord Darnley. At the Reformation the society, then consisting of a dean and eight prebendaries, was dissolved; the church was ordered by the General Assembly to be demolished as a monument of idolatry, and the parishioners were directed to assemble for divine service in the chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, in South Leith. By act of parliament in 1609, the parish and church of Restalrig were more completely divested of their legal rights and revenues, which were transferred to South Leith, then made an independent parish. The church remained in ruins from the Reformation till the year 1836, when, by the exertions of a few zealous individuals, aided by the Church-Extension Committee, a sum was raised by subscription, and the edifice was completely restored and renovated, after a plan gratuitously furnished by Mr. Burn, architect. Divine worship is performed in it by an assistant minister of South Leith, for the benefit of the surrounding population. The ancient burying-ground still remains attached to the church. The village consists only of a few houses; it is pleasantly situated in a plain near the Piershill barracks, and is surrounded with meadows, and with gardens in which great quantities of fruit and vegetables are raised for the Edinburgh market.

RESTON, a village, in the parish of Coldingham, county of Berwick, 2½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Coldingham; containing 219 inhabitants. It lies in the south-eastern part of the parish, and is a small place with a population chiefly agricultural. One of two parochial schools is in the village.

REWCASTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of BEDRULE, district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH; containing 24 inhabitants. This, though now a very small and decayed hamlet, is supposed to be a place of great antiquity; and it is said that the courts of justice were once held within it, and afterwards removed to Jedburgh. The hamlet lies in the north-east part of the parish, upon a spot of considerable elevation.

RHIND, or RHYND, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 2 miles (S. E.) from Perth; containing 402 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name, of Gaelic import, from its situation on a point of land at the confluence of the rivers Tay and Earn, was the resort of the celebrated Wallace, who, while meditating the deliverance of his country from a foreign yoke, was obliged to take shelter among its woods and recesses. The parish is about four miles in length and one mile in average breadth. It is bounded on the north and east by the Tay, which separates it from the parishes of Kinfauns and St. Madoes; and on the south by the Earn, which separates it from the parish of Abernethy. Rhind comprises 1700 acres, of which, with the exception of 100 acres in woodland and plantations, and about fifty acres waste, the whole is arable. The surface is varied; towards the rivers forming a tract of level land, and in other parts rising gradually till it attains a considerable elevation. From the recent connexion of some islands in the Tay with the main land, by the construction of an artificial isthmus of reeds and branches of trees to collect and detain the mud deposited at the reflux of the tide, a compact and solid bank of fertile soil has been formed, which adds both to the extent and variety of the surface. The scenery is rich; the banks of the rivers in general are lofty and abrupt, and are planted with trees of various kinds, of stately growth. The hills, also, are embellished with thriving plantations, and command extensive and interesting views over a wide tract abounding with picturesque objects, and enlivened by the constant passing and repassing of vessels in the Tay, which here attains a considerable breadth.

In the lower districts the SOIL is a clay intermixed with a rich black loam; and in the upper, of a more light and gravelly quality, but under good management rendered fertile. The water, which might otherwise lodge on the level lands, is carefully removed by draining; and the system of agriculture is in every respect much improved: among the crops are, wheat, of excellent quality and raised in great abundance, and lately potatoes, of which large quantities are grown for the London markets. The farm buildings and offices are substantial and commodious, and every improvement in implements of husbandry is eagerly adopted by the tenants. The annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £5485. A salmon-fishery in the Tay affords employment to some of the inhabitants, and produces to the proprietors a rental of £600 per annum. There is no village. The roads are kept in repair by statute labour. Rhind is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patronage of the Earl of Wemyss and March: the minister's stipend is £225. 10. 3., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £17 per annum. The old church was inconveniently situated in an angle of the parish, and had become dilapidated; a new church has been erected in a more convenient position. The parochial school affords education to about seventy children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with the fees, and a good house and garden. There are some slight remains of the nunnery of Elcho, which, from the beauty of their site, form a picturesque and romantic ruin; and on the bank of the river Tay are the ruins of the ancient castle of Elcho, consisting chiefly of a lofty tower, the walls of which are formed of hard and very durable stone. The tower is crowned with a battlement, the ascent to which, by a spiral staircase, is still in tolerable preservation; a new roof has been added to preserve it from further decay, and from the battlement is obtained a most pleasing view of the surrounding country. Elcho Castle was for many generations the residence of the ancestors of the present noble proprietor, the Earl of Wemyss and March, who takes the title of Baron Elcho from this place. There is a chalybeate spring: but it is not much frequented.

RHONEHOUSE, a village, in the parish of KELTON, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Castle-Douglas; containing 235 inhabitants. This place, also called Kelton-Hill, lies in the northern quarter of the parish, and was formerly noted for its horse-fairs, all of which, except one held about the end of June, are now transferred to Castle-Douglas. The great military road passes through the village, where is a post-office. Of three parochial schools, the original school is at Rhonehouse; the other two, branches of it, being at Castle-Douglas and Gelston.

RHYNIE and ESSIE, a parish, in the district of ALFORD, county of ABERDEEN, 3½ miles (W. by N.) from Clatt; containing 1035 inhabitants, of whom 240 are in the village of Rhynie, or Muir of Rhynie. This place occupies the south-western portion of the ancient lordship of Strathbogie, granted by King Robert Bruce to the family of Gordon, of whom Sir James Gordon took the title of baronet from Lesmore, in the parish, and of whose residence of Lesmore Castle there are still some remains. The lands of Lesmore were at one time alienated by the branch of the Gordon family that held them, but were purchased about half a century ago by Alexander, Duke of Gordon, and, on the demise of the last Duke of Gordon, came to the Duke of Richmond, who is the sole proprietor of the parish. No events of historical importance are recorded in connexion with the place. Some tumuli at the foot of the hill on the north-west of the parish, were raised over the remains of those who fell in a battle that occurred in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, between the forces of Macduff and those of the usurper Lulach, in which the usurper was slain.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by the river Bogie, and is nearly five miles in length and almost of equal breadth; comprising about 4000 acres of arable land, and some extensive tracts of moorland pasture, moss, and waste. Its surface is diversified with several hills of considerable height; but the only one deserving the name of a mountain is that of Noth, which has an elevation of more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The river has its source in the adjoining parish of Auchindoir, and, flowing north-eastward, falls into the Doveron at Huntly; the water of Kirkney has its source in the moss of Essie, and, after a course of nearly eight miles through this parish and part of the parish of Gartly, flows into the Bogie. These two streams abound with trout of excellent quality, affording good sport to the

angler. There are several smaller streams in various parts, of which the principal is the Craigwater; all forming tributaries to the Kirkney. The soil is various; near the banks of the Bogie, a deep rich loam; around the bases of the hills, light and gravelly but fertile; in some of the lower grounds, clay; and in others, tracts of moss. The crops are, grain of different kinds, potatoes, turnips, and the usual grasses. Of late years the system of husbandry has been rapidly improving; and large tracts of land, previously unproductive, have been brought into a state of profitable tillage. The facility of obtaining lime from the neighbouring parishes has greatly contributed to the amelioration of the lands, and bone-dust has been introduced as manure in the cultivation of turnips. On the hills and moorlands is good pasturage for sheep and black-cattle, and from the mosses of Essie may be procured ample supplies of peat for fuel. The chief substrata are sandstone, whinstone, and slate; boulders of granite occur in various places, and quartz is also found in small quantities: the sandstone has long been wrought. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2716. The village, situated on the west bank of the Bogie, was built on lands leased by the Gordons, for the accommodation of the surrounding district, about the close of the last century; and is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in various handicraft trades. Facility of intercourse is afforded to the inhabitants by the turnpike-road from Huntly to Aberdeen, which passes through the parish and the village. A post-office has been established under that of Aberdeen, with which it has daily communication by a mail-gig; to Huntly there is a runner. Fairs for sheep, cattle, and horses are held in April, June, September, and October; and also, for hiring servants, at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. The grain and other agricultural produce are sent chiefly to Inverury, but partly also to Banff and Portsoy. There are two hamlets in the parish; one in the district of Essie, called Belhennie; and the other in the district of Rhynie, called the Raws of Noth; but neither of them is of any importance.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £158, of which £10 are paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £13 per annum: patrons, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Fife. There were formerly churches in both districts, in which divine service was performed on alternate Sundays, by the minister of the united parish, from the time of their union till about the year 1774, when the service at Essie was discontinued. The present parochial church, at Rhynie, was built in 1823, and enlarged in 1838 by the addition of an aisle; it is a plain substantial structure, and in good repair. There are also places of worship for Independents and members of the Free Church. The parochial school, to which a library is attached, affords instruction to about eighty children; the master has a salary of £24. 7. 8., eight bolls of meal, a house and garden, and the fees. A parochial library at Essie is supported by subscription. On the hill of Noth, which is of oblong form, and rises into a conical peak towards the eastern extremity, are the remains of a vitrified fort; the walls appear to have been ten feet in thickness. In making the turnpike-road several stone coffins were discovered, some of which contained human bones of large dimensions; and Roman coins have also been found in the parish. There are likewise remains of Druidical circles.

RICCARTON, a parish, in the district of KYLE, county of AYR; containing, with the villages of Hurlford and Sornhill, 3226 inhabitants, of whom nearly 1200 are in the village of Riccarton, ¼ mile (S.) from Kilmarnock. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is supposed to have derived its name, originally *Richardstown*, from its ancient proprietor, Sir Richard Wallace, to whom the lands were granted in the early part of the thirteenth century by Walter, high steward of Scotland. One of the descendants of the family was uncle of the celebrated Sir William Wallace, who seems to have frequently resided here with his relative during the intervals of his military career; and it is expressly stated that, after setting fire to the barns of Ayr, which had been converted into temporary barracks by the English, who at that time occupied the castle of Ayr, Wallace retired to this place. Numerous incidents connected with that hero during his stay at Riccarton are recorded. The baronial residence of the family has been entirely destroyed, and the site is now occupied by the farm of Yardside: the only memorials of it which have been preserved are, the original mantel-piece of the dining-room, now placed in the kitchen of the manse; and a pear-tree said to have been planted by Sir William Wallace, which is still in the gardens of the farm.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the river Irvine, and is about eight miles in extreme length, and from two to three miles in breadth; comprising an area of 18,000 acres, of which 500 are woodland and plantations, 700 moor and moss, and the remainder arable and in cultivation, with a due proportion of meadow and pasture. Its surface is pleasingly varied, rising by gentle undulations towards the south and east, and terminating in a ridge of hills, of which the highest has an elevation of 500 feet above the level of the river, and commands extensive prospects over the surrounding country, embracing the whole vale of Irvine and the town of Kilmarnock. The rivers are the Irvine and the Cessnock. Of these the Irvine has its source to the east of Loudoun hill, in the parish of that name, and, flowing westward along the northern boundary of this parish, falls into the Firth of Clyde near the town of Irvine. The Cessnock has its source in the parish of Galston, from which it separates this parish on the west; and winding in graceful curves towards the north, it intersects Riccarton for the remainder of its course, and runs into the Irvine river. Both these rivers abound with trout of good quality, affording excellent sport to anglers, by whom they are frequented; and the latter, in many places flowing between richly-wooded banks, adds much to the beauty of the scenery. There are copious perennial springs in the parish; but many of them are strongly impregnated with different mineral substances, and are consequently unfit for domestic use.

The SOIL is generally of a stiff clayey quality, but, when under proper management, is capable of producing heavy crops of grain, and, on the holm lands immediately adjoining the rivers, is luxuriantly fertile; indeed some of the farms on these lands are among the most valuable in the county. The crops are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. The system of husbandry is in a very advanced state,

and a due rotation of crops is every where carefully observed, according to the nature of the soil. Great improvements, also, have been made by tile and furrow draining, which has added materially to the value of the lands. The average quantity of land which has been annually drained during the last few years, has been about 200 acres; and in several instances the drainings have been made at the expense of the landlords, especially on the farms held under the Duke of Portland, the tenant paying five shillings a year additional per acre for the term of his lease. The farms are mostly about eighty acres in extent; and the farm-houses are substantial and commodious, many of them two stories high, and roofed with slate: the lands are inclosed chiefly with hedges of thorn, kept in good order. Much attention is paid to the management of the dairy-lands, on all of which the cows are of the Ayrshire breed; and the produce is in high repute: about 160 tons of cheese are annually sent to the neighbouring markets, where that of the best quality obtains a price of twelve shillings per stone Dutch weight. No sheep are reared, except a few on the lands attached to the houses of landed proprietors. The plantations, which are of very moderate extent, are principally in the demesnes of the gentlemen's seats; they are under careful management, and in a thriving condition.

Here are strata of coal, limestone, and sandstone, and clay of an excellent description for making bricks and tiles. The beds of coal are numerous, and, though differing in species, are all of good quality. Some of the coal found on the lands of Caprington, Skerrington, and Barleith is very superior, and in extensive operation for ordinary uses. The blind coal, also, or anthracite, though not confined to this parish, is chiefly obtained on the Caprington property. This coal, which burns without emitting either smoke or flame, occurs among the lowest strata, and is mainly used for drying grain and malt, and in the burning of lime to a small extent. For these purposes large quantities are sent from the Caprington collieries to Troon, whence it is shipped for Ireland. The coal from the other mines is conveyed to Ayr and Irvine. The limestone is excellent either for building purposes or for use in farming, and two large quarries of it are in operation: in the quarry of Knockmarloch, on the side of Craigiehill, and at a height of nearly 500 feet, are found numerous petrifactions both of vegetable and animal substances. The freestone is also of good quality and extensively wrought; the quarries in some parts contain stone of a reddish colour, and in others the stone is of a yellowish hue. The clay is manufactured into bricks, and tiles for draining; these articles are in great demand throughout the district, and are sent in large quantities to various places. The annual value of real property in Riccarton amounts to £17,159.

The principal mansion-house in the parish is the castle of Caprington, an ancient structure situated on the south bank of the river Irvine, and once the baronial seat of a branch of the Wallace family. This building, which is spacious and of great strength, though improved by recent additions, still retains much of its original character. In the centre of the front rises a lofty tower, the entrance to which is by an arched gateway flanked with towers of inferior dimensions; and from the extent and beauty of the surrounding demesne, which is embellished with stately timber and thriving plantations, Caprington may be regarded as a splendid residence. About a mile southward of the castle is Treebank, a neat structure beautifully situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and commanding some finely varied prospects. The other mansions are, Shaw Hill, Dollars, and Bellfield, all handsome residences; and Milrig, lately rebuilt in a very elegant style. The village of Riccarton is of great antiquity, and was anciently a burgh of barony. It stands on the south bank of the river Irvine, and has a handsome bridge of three spacious arches, connecting it with the burgh of Kilmarnock, to which it forms a suburb, and within the boundaries of which it is included under the Reform act. The houses are built on an eminence rising gradually from the bank of the river, and have generally an appearance of antiquity, forming one irregular street of considerable length, on the turnpike-road from Ayr to Edinburgh. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in hand-loom weaving for the manufacturers of Paisley and Kilmarnock; the principal articles are shawls, mousselins-de-laine, and similar fabrics, in the production of which more than 200 persons are employed. A great number of females, also, are engaged in sewing and embroidering muslin, called Ayrshire needlework. The manufacture of shoes for the foreign markets was formerly largely carried on; but within the last few years it has been gradually declining, and at present affords employment to a very small number of persons. Letters are delivered twice a day from the post-office at Kilmarnock. Three great turnpike-roads intersect the parish, and two of them pass through the village: other roads are kept in good repair by statute labour; and there are three bridges over the Irvine, and one over the Cessnock, all of which are in substantial repair. The railway from Kilmarnock southward to Mauchline, &c., runs through the parish; and a private railroad extends from the collieries at Caprington to the Kilmarnock and Troon railway. The villages of Hurlford and Sornhill are described under their respective heads.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is about £260, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £50 per annum; patron, John Smith Cuninghame, of Caprington, Esq. Riccarton church, built in 1823, to replace the ancient church, the burying-ground of which is still preserved, is situated in the centre of the village, on a lofty mound said to have been the seat for administering justice. It is a substantial and neat structure with a handsome spire, erected at a cost of £4000, and containing 1200 sittings. From its elevated situation, the church forms a very conspicuous and interesting feature in the landscape. The parochial school affords instruction to about 120 children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. There is also a school at Hurlford, the master of which has a house and garden, in addition to his fees; the house was built by subscription, on a site given by the Duke of Portland. A parochial library, containing about 500 volumes of historical, biographical, and religious works, is supported by subscription; and there are several friendly societies. Among the distinguished persons formerly connected with this place are several of the Cuninghame family. John Cuninghame, of Caprington, created a baronet by

Charles II., and a lawyer of great eminence, was employed as counsel for his country, against the Duke of Lauderdale; and as a man of profound learning and incorruptible integrity, honourable mention is made of him by Bishop Burnet in his *History of his own Times.* Mr. John Cuninghame, second son of Sir John, who was the first that delivered lectures on the Roman law in Scotland, and who died in 1710; and Sir James Shaw, Bart., the first Scotsman that ever filled the office of lord mayor of London, and who died in 1843, were natives of the parish.

RIESS, a village, in the parish of WICK, county of CAITHNESS, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from the town of Wick. This is a small village situated on the coast-road between Wick and Keiss, from which places it is nearly equidistant. The town-land of Riess, gives name to the spacious bay on this coast, also called Keiss bay and Sinclair bay.

RIGGEND, a village, in the parish of NEW MONKLAND, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 355 inhabitants. This is one of the numerous thriving and increasing villages in this and neighbouring parishes, that owe their prosperity to the establishment of coal and iron works.

RISSA, or RYSAY, an isle, in the parish of WALLS, island of HOY, county of ORKNEY. This is a small islet, lying in Scalpa Flow, and on the east side of Hoy, near Pegal head: it does not appear to be inhabited.

RISTOL, an island, in the former quoad sacra parish of ULLAPOOL, parish of LOCHBROOM, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 19 inhabitants. It is situated in Loch Broom, on the western coast of the county, a short distance from the main land; and is one of the most northern of a group called the Summer Isles.

ROADSIDE, a village, in the parish of ST. CYRUS, county of KINCARDINE, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Montrose; containing 110 inhabitants. This place, and Burnside, form a line of cottages along the high road from Montrose to Bervie, and a short distance from the kirktown of the parish. It is chiefly inhabited by feuars and crofters.

ROAN, or EILEAN-NAN-RON, an island, in the parish of TONGUE, county of SUTHERLAND; containing 42 inhabitants.—See TONGUE.

ROBERTON, a village, in the parish of WISTON and ROBERTON, Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 2¼ miles (S. S. W.) from the village of Wiston; containing 201 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated in the south-eastern quarter of the parish, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in agriculture, and in the various trades requisite for the supply of the vicinity. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church, the minister of which derives his income from the rents of the seats and the contributions of his congregation; and the parochial school of Roberton, formerly a separate parish, is still kept here.

ROBERTON, a parish, partly in the county of SELKIRK, but chiefly in the district of HAWICK, county of ROXBURGH, 3 miles (W.) from Hawick; containing 757 inhabitants, of whom about 100 are in the village of Deanburnhaugh. This parish is distinguished by no events of historical importance. It was, however, the chief residence of the Scotts of Harden, who at one time bore the title of Earls of Tarras; and during the border warfare it was signalized by many predatory exploits of Walter of Harden, a well-known and formidable border chieftain, of whose castle there are still some interesting remains. It is said that, on his return from an expedition into the neighbouring districts, he brought home an infant who was fostered by the lady of Harden; and that the child afterwards became eminent as a bard, and was the author of the most admired and popular of the border songs. The PARISH is about thirteen miles in length and nearly five miles in breadth, and comprises 30,550 acres, of which about 2000 are arable, 550 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. Its surface is broken by hills of bold elevation, of which the most lofty are those of Craickmoor, the Culm or Coom, and the Criblaw of Craick, the last of conical form; but none of them exceed the height of 1300 feet above the level of the sea. A range of hills intersects the parish from north to south; and two chains of less elevation branch off from it in an eastern direction, including between them the vale of Borthwick, watered by the river of that name. The lower lands are beautifully diversified with lakes, of which Alemoor, a fine sheet of water of circular form, is the source of the river Ale. Hellmoor lake, of less depth, but of much greater extent, is partly in the parish; and to the west is Moodlaw lake, equally divided among the parishes of Roberton, Eskdalemuir, and Ettrick, and in the centre of which the respective counties of Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Selkirk unite. The river of Borthwick has its source in the hills to the west, and, after a rapid course eastward for nearly thirteen miles, flows into the Teviot about two miles west of Hawick. Most of the lakes abound with perch, pike, and eels; and in those in which there are no pike, trout of excellent quality are found in great plenty.

The SOIL is of good quality in the vale of Borthwick: upon the acclivities, which in some places are rather precipitous, it is thinner, and gravelly; and towards the summits of the hills, which are generally flat, it is wet and boggy. The agriculture is improved; the five-shift course has been generally adopted. The prevailing kinds of wood are larch, spruce, and Scotch fir; but there is also a considerable quantity of oak, ash, elm, beech, and plane, and the number of these trees is progressively increasing. Vast numbers of sheep are bred, principally Cheviots crossed with the Leicestershire, which are found profitable for the butcher, and in the weight and quality of the fleece: there are also a few of the black-faced kind. The total number of sheep fed is little less than 20,000. The common breed of cattle is the short-horned; and within the last few years, a number of Highland Kyloes, bought at the Falkirk fairs, have been pastured in common with the sheep during the winter. In general the farm-buildings are good, and some of the farm-houses are spacious and handsome: the fences in the lower lands are hedges, and in the higher grounds stone walls; both kept in good order. Lime and bone-dust have been introduced with much benefit to the lands; and among other improvements are the sheep-drains, which have also been productive of great advantage. The substratum of the parish is mostly greywacke rock. Ironstone is found in some parts; and beneath the mosses, which are extensive, shell-marl and peat are found in abundance: decayed trees are

often discovered embedded in the moss, and also the horns of deer and other animals. The chief fuel is peat; and coal is also obtained, at a moderate price, and in sufficient quantity. About one-half of the lands are the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, and the remainder divided among several proprietors: the annual value of real property in the parish is £6395. Chisholme, Borthwickbrae, Hoscoat, and Borthwickshiels are handsome modern residences embellished with plantations. Harden, the property of Hugh Scott, Esq., a venerable mansion, is now a farmhouse; it has been allowed to fall very much into decay, and presents a gloomy picture of the rude magnificence of former days. There are some vestiges of its ancient fortifications. Part of the ceiling of the old hall is still embellished with stucco; and the mantel-piece in one of the rooms is decorated with an earl's coronet and the cipher "W. E. T.", that is, Walter, Earl of Tarras. In front of the house is a deep glen, into which were driven the cattle that were carried off by the chieftains during the wars of the border.

This place seems to have been erected into a parish about the year 1650, and consists of parts of the former parishes of Hawick, Selkirk, Wilton, and Hassendean. It is in the presbytery of Selkirk, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £205. 12. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum. The glebe-lands are intersected by the boundary line between Roxburgh and Selkirk, and the minister has a vote for each of those counties. Roberton church, from an inscription bearing date 1659, appears to have been erected when the parish was constituted; it is in good repair, and adapted to a congregation of 250 persons. The parochial school, for which a handsome schoolroom, and a residence for the master, have been built by the heritors, affords an excellent education to a considerable number of scholars; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £24 fees, and a garden. Remains of ancient camps are to be seen in various parts of the parish, some of which are square, and others of elliptical form. Of these the largest and most complete is on the farm of Broadlee, in the west of the parish; another is on that of Highchesters, in a most commanding situation; there are also two on the farm of Todshawhill, and one called Camp Castle on the lands of Borthwickshiels. In one a ball weighing a pound and a half was found; and in another, some daggers in a very decayed condition. The remains of an old chapel may still be seen on the farm of Chapelhill, where a curate from Hassendean used to officiate; and also at Borthwickbrae, the cemetery of which is still the chief burying-place of the parish.

ROCKFIELD, a village, in the parish of Tarbat, county of Ross and Cromarty; containing 118 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the western shore of the Moray Firth, is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the fisheries, for whose accommodation a small but substantial pier has been erected, at the joint expense of the Commissioners of the Northern Fisheries and the proprietor, Mr. McLeod of Geanies.

ROE, LITTLE and MUCKLE, islands, in the parish of Delting, county of Shetland; one containing 11, and the other 214, inhabitants. Little Roe is situated on the northern coast of the parish, in Yell Sound; and Muckle Roe in St. Magnus' bay, on the western coast of the Mainland of Shetland. The former is of very inconsiderable size, and its inhabitants, consisting of two or three families, employ themselves in fishing. The latter is a comparatively large island, about twenty-four miles in circumference, having some spots of land brought into cultivation within the last 100 years, while the other portions are covered with a fine kind of heath, which affords good pasture to sheep and black-cattle, great numbers of both which are reared.

ROGART, a parish, in the county of Sutherland, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Golspie; containing 1501 inhabitants. This place is generally supposed to have derived its name from a compound Gaelic word, of which Rogart is a corruption, signifying a "lofty inclined plane", and having reference to the high ground and acclivities in various parts of the parish, and especially to the elevated land on which the village stands. The locality appears to have been in remote times the scene of sanguinary conflicts, as the remains of encampments and some tumuli are still visible: several of the latter are to be seen on a ridge of hills running from north to south in the eastern quarter of the parish, from Strathbrora to Strathfleet; and stone coffins, daggers, and other warlike instruments have been discovered. At a place called Rhin, in the valley of Strathfleet, the brave Montrose halted for a night, when on his return from Orkney; upon the next day marching to Strathoicail, on whose heights he fought his last battle. The parish is an irregular square in its form, about ten miles long and ten broad, and contains an area of 62,800 acres. It is bounded on the north by parts of the parishes of Clyne and Farr, on the south by parts of those of Dornoch and Criech, on the east by parts of Dornoch and Golspie, and on the west by the parish of Lairg. The surface is altogether uneven, chiefly consisting of two valleys about five miles apart, which run through the parish from east to west, and the intermediate space of which is marked by moors, rocky hills, tracts of moss, and some few meadows. One of these valleys, called Strathfleet, is ten miles long, and varies in width from three quarters of a mile to only a few yards, its sides contracting themselves almost to the narrowness of the Fleet river, which flows through it. The sides of the valley, which occasionally are cultivated and produce crops, rise from 500 to 700 feet above the level of the stream, in most parts ascending in a gradual manner, but in some places exhibiting the features of an abrupt acclivity. Strathbrora, the other valley, is much more wild and rugged in its aspect than the former. The river Brora, which runs along it, having, on account of its frequent and violent floodings, cut deeper into the banks, forms in several places extensive chasms, completely altering the character of the scenery, and assimilating it in a great degree to that of the adjacent mountainous district. The land in tillage, and the meadows and haughs formed by the Fleet and the Brora, and by the burns and other waters, cover but a small space compared to the extent of the moors, which form by far the larger part of the parish. The hills stretching between the two valleys are all of nearly equal height, about 800 or 900 feet above the level of the sea. Among the animals to be seen on the hills and wastes are the roe-deer, the red mountain-deer, the grey mountain-hare, the brown hare, and large numbers of rabbits: black-game and moor-fowl are also numerous, especially the former. The rivers are the Fleet and the Brora, in which salmon,

grilse, and sea-trout are taken. They are small streams, but the latter becomes formidable in the flooding season, when its current is considerably widened and its banks are overflowed, the waters frequently carrying havoc and desolation to the adjacent lands. There are also numerous lakes, of no great extent, which abound in good trout, and are much frequented by the lovers of angling.

The SOIL on some of the hilly grounds is light and gravelly, and near the streams often approximates to an alluvial mould: the larger portion of the parish, however, as already observed, is moor or moss. Not more than 1200 acres are at present cultivated, but it is supposed that about 1000 might be added to the land in tillage. Small alder-trees are sometimes to be seen along the streams, and also bushes of ground-birch; but there is no other wood in the parish, with the exception of one plantation in Strathfleet of about twenty acres, consisting of oak, larch, and common fir. All kinds of grain are raised, amounting to the average total value of £2250 annually; potatoes are also produced, and turnips in considerable quantities. On some of the small farms is a species of sheep of diminutive size, but with a fine fleece, and the mutton of excellent flavour. It was formerly the only breed of sheep known in the district, but is now fast yielding to the Cheviots, which are preferred on account of their superior size. Between 9000 and 10,000 sheep are kept; and about 1000 head of cattle, mostly of the native breed. Surface-draining has been carried on to a great extent, by which the sheep-pasture has been improved in quality, and much increased in quantity; little now remains to be done in this department in any part of the district. The prevailing rock is gneiss, varied in many instances with quartz veins; it is large-grained, partakes considerably of mica, and being easily wrought, supplies a cheap material for cottages and houses. Rolled blocks of granite are freely distributed over the main surface, as well as in the hollows, where they are covered with thin mould. The moss runs sometimes twelve feet deep; in parts where the depth is less, it grows rapidly, and exhibits a fresh and verdant appearance. The annual value of real property in the parish is £240. A road extends along Strathfleet, and another leaves it at the eastern end for Strathbrora; the former is part of the road from Golspie to Tongue, upon which a mail-curricle carrying four passengers has been established.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; patron, the Duke of Sutherland: the stipend of the minister is £156, of which £3. 1. 4. are received from the exchequer; and the glebe is of the annual value of £9. 10. The church and manse stand near each other, in a bleak exposure, and from their elevated position command a view of the peaks of almost all the high mountains in the county: the church was built in 1777, and is conveniently situated for the bulk of the parishioners. There is a parochial school, in which the ordinary branches of education are taught, with mensuration and land-surveying; the master's salary is £34. 4., with a house, and the fees. In the parish are also two schools supported by the General Assembly, and a school supported by the Gaelic School Society, in the former of which the usual branches of a plain education are taught, with Gaelic and the rudiments of Latin; while in the latter, the reading of Gaelic alone is taught. The Gaelic schoolmaster, who is not stationary in any one place, is not allowed to take fees; he receives a salary of £25, and has the necessary accommodation. The masters of the Assembly's schools have each a salary and a house, but, though allowed to take fees, are seldom able to obtain them, from the poverty of the people. The language used in the district is the Gaelic, which however is fast yielding to the English. The interest of a bequest of £200 is divided among the poor. Among the antiquities in the parish are the remains of a Druidical temple at Corrie.

RONA, an island, in the parish of PORTREE (Isle of SKYE), county of INVERNESS; containing 165 inhabitants. This island lies in the sound of the same name, between the main land of Scotland and the Isle of Skye. It is about four miles in length and two in breadth, having a level surface, and a tolerably fertile soil. There is a good harbour. Around the coast are extensive caves, some of which afford fine specimens of stalactites.

RONALDSHAY, NORTH, an island and a parliamentary parish, in the parish of CROSS and BURNESS, county of ORKNEY, 30 miles (N. E. by N.) from Kirkwall; containing about 520 inhabitants. This island, the most northern of the Orkneys, is bounded on the south by the firth to which it gives name, and by which it is separated from the island of Sanda. It is about four miles and a half in extreme length, and about one mile and a half in its greatest breadth. On the south and east sides the coast is low, and the beach shelving and sandy; but on the west and north-west the coast, though not very elevated, is rocky and precipitous. There are three considerable bays, the bay of Linket on the east, the South bay, and Ness bay on the south-east; none of them afford any shelter for vessels, but towards the north-west the shore is protected by two reefs of rocks called respectively the Altars of Lina and the Shelky Skerry. The surface of the interior is level, with the exception of a portion near the centre, which has a gentle acclivity; the soil is generally dry, from the great proportion of shell-sand with which it is intermixed. About three-fourths of the land are under cultivation; most of the remainder is rendered sterile by the incessant dashing of the spray along the west and north-west coasts, and there is a small tract of waste inland which has not yet been reclaimed. North Ronaldshay is the property of William Traill, Esq., under whose direction considerable improvements have taken place in agriculture. The corn crops are oats and bear, and on the average about 1200 bolls of the former, and 1500 of the latter, are raised annually, with turnips and other green crops. Sea-weed is the principal manure; it is found in great abundance, and also furnishes a supply of food for the sheep during winter. The breed of cattle, formerly very small, has been much improved by a cross with the Dunrobin breed, and is upon a par with the generality of Orkney cattle; the breed of horses has also been improved in size and strength, but the sheep are of the poorest kind, and kept chiefly for their wool.

The manufacture of kelp is still carried on, though not to the same extent as formerly; the average quantity was 120 tons annually, and the quality always obtained a preference in the market. It has been lately discovered that kelp made from the drifted sea-weed contains a large quantity of iodine, which renders it of

much greater value. Fishing affords employment to many of the inhabitants. The lobster-fishery engages six boats, of two men each, from the beginning of May to the end of June; and the produce is sent to the London markets in smacks fitted up with wells for the purpose, and which call for the fish weekly during the season, at the adjacent island of Sanda. The herring-fishery, for which the principal station is at Stronsay, is also profitably conducted, and on the average fourteen boats are employed in it, each from twenty-four to twenty-eight feet in length; these boats are built by two men in the island, and are considered as the best of the Orkney boats. The cod-fishery has of late been followed with success, as a substitute for the diminution in the making of kelp. Considerable disadvantage in the fisheries is experienced from the want of a sheltered harbour, which renders it necessary for the fishermen to shift their boats in bad weather from one side of the island to the other, or to draw them up on the shore.

North Ronaldshay was for ecclesiastical, as well as civil, purposes formerly included in the parish of Cross and Burness, from which it has been ecclesiastically separated, as a quoad sacra district. It is in the presbytery of North Isles, synod of Orkney, and in the patronage of the Crown. The minister's stipend is £120 per annum, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £3. 10. per annum. The church is a plain building erected about forty years since. A school once supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and now a parliamentary school, is attended by about seventy scholars; the teacher has a salary of £30 per annum, paid from the exchequer, and the usual fees. A parochial library, containing about 300 volumes, is supported by the inhabitants. On the north-east corner of the island is a lighthouse, which was maintained for several years, by the Commissioners of Northern Lights; but the light has been transferred to Sanda: the building is now in a very dilapidated state. There are some remains of an ancient fortress called Burrion Castle, consisting chiefly of the foundations; also an upright stone about twelve feet high, supposed to have been part of a Druidical temple.

RONALDSHAY, SOUTH, a parish, in the county of ORKNEY; containing 3194 inhabitants, of whom 1867 are in the district of St. Peter, 789 in that of St. Mary, and 538 in that of Burray. This parish includes the old parish of St. Peter in the northern, and the old parish of St. Mary in the southern, portion of the island of South Ronaldshay; with the isle of Swona and the two Skerries in the Pentland Firth, of which the former and one of the latter are inhabited. It also includes the old parish and island of Burray, with the isles of Hunda and Glemsholm in the bay of Holm Sound, of which the latter is uninhabited. These three parishes have been united from time immemorial. South Ronaldshay is supposed to have derived its name from one of its ancient proprietors, Ronald, a Danish count. From the great irregularity of its form, its extent has never been correctly ascertained; it is about six miles in length, and four miles in average breadth. The island of Burray, which is situated to the north of it, and is separated by the ferry of Water Sound, about one mile broad, is four miles in length, and averages from one mile to two miles in breadth. Swona, which is nearly four miles to the west of South Ronaldshay, and in the Pentland Firth, is a mile and a half in length and nearly one mile in breadth: the northern of the Skerries, on which a lighthouse has been erected, is little more than a mile in circumference; and the other is of still smaller extent.

The SURFACE of the parish is generally low, the highest lands not attaining an elevation of 300 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is various, consisting of clay, black loam, sand, and moss, frequently in combination, and sometimes in all their varieties upon one field; in Burray the soil is generally a light sand, and in the isle of Swona a black earth mixed with sand and gravel. The chief crops are oats and bear, with potatoes and turnips; there are some fine fields of red and white clover, and natural grasses yielding luxuriant pasture. Agriculture is, however, in a very unimproved state; and, from the abundance of shell-sand, more than double the quantity of land now in cultivation might be made to produce excellent crops of corn. It appears also that the farm-buildings are of very inferior order. The substratum is principally blue or black clay-slate, alternated with sandstone, and sandstone flag; lead-ore has been found here, and some attempts were made to work it, but without success. A village called St. Margaret's Hope is pleasantly situated on the eastern coast, on the shore of the bay of that name, which forms a safe and commodious harbour; and on the western coast is the harbour of Widewall, opening to the Pentland Firth and Stromness. Of these two harbours, the former is much frequented by smaller vessels and smacks employed in the fisheries, and the latter is accessible to ships of 600 or 700 tons, which frequently have recourse to it for shelter. There are several bold headlands, some of which rise perpendicularly to a height of nearly 300 feet. The population are engaged in agriculture and in the fisheries; and many of the females are employed in the platting of straw. Eleven sloops are engaged in the cod-fishery till the season for herrings commences, during which many thousand barrels of herrings are cured for exportation; the quantity of cod, ling, and hake annually taken and cured here is nearly 120 tons. In the village of St. Margaret's Hope is a post-office with a daily delivery; and a subscription and parochial library has been established there. A fair for lean cattle is held in November, and others are growing into use.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £200, with an allowance of £8. 6. 8. for communion elements, a manse, and a glebe valued at £12. 6. 8. per annum; patron, the Earl of Zetland. The church of St. Mary, in the south, is situated near the western shore; and that of St. Peter, in the north portion of the parish, within a few yards of the sea, on the eastern coast. They are both ancient buildings, and were repaired in 1802; the former contains 273, and the latter 413 sittings. Burray church has been in ruins nearly from the commencement of the present century. Considerable addition might be made to the number of seats by the erection of galleries in the two existing churches. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is near the village of St. Margaret's Hope; the master has a salary of £26, with a house and garden, and the fees. A school was founded by William Tomison, Esq., who endowed it with a house and £40 per

annum for the teacher, for the gratuitous instruction of children of the three united parishes. Mr. Tomison also bequeathed £200 for the poor of the South district, of which he was a native, and a sum for the erection and endowment of a female school, which is being suffered to accumulate for that purpose. William Sutherland, Esq., a resident heritor of the North district, bequeathed £200 for the benefit of the poor of that district. There are several subscription schools. In the parish are some remains of Picts' houses, tumuli, and numerous vestiges of intrenchments consisting of mounds of earth. Near the manse is a subterraneous building, eleven feet long, three feet wide, and nearly of equal height; the interior is paved with stones evidently taken from the beach. Several old coins have been found; and there are Druidical relics, and remains of ancient chapels: the ancient churches and these chapels are all built near running water.

RONAY, an island, in the parish of North Uist, county of Inverness; containing 9 inhabitants. It is an isle of the Hebrides, lying between Benbecula and North Uist, and east of Græmsay.

ROSEBANK, a village, in the parish of Dalserf, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Larkhall; containing 184 inhabitants. It is situated on the west side of the Clyde, which bounds the parish on the east; and is a beautiful village, standing nearly opposite to Mauldslie Castle. Rosebank has arisen within the last forty years, to supply the deficiency of dwellings occasioned by the decaying state of the village of Dalserf; but building has latterly nearly come to a close in it, from the want of ground for feuing. There is a deficiency of house accommodation in this part of the parish, and at present about forty families reside in about twenty-five houses here. The high road from Lanark to Glasgow passes close to the village.

ROSEHEARTY, a small sea-port, in the parish of Pitsligo, district of Buchan, county of Aberdeen, 4 miles (W.) from Fraserburgh, and 18 (E. by N.) from Banff; containing 750 inhabitants. This place, which is situated at the northern extremity of the parish, upon a point of land projecting into the Moray Firth, was in the reign of Charles II. erected into a burgh of barony, and invested with all the usual privileges and jurisdiction; but its charter is not now available, nor is there a public officer of any kind appointed. Rosehearty appears to owe all its importance to its harbour, and to the fisheries, which are carried on to a considerable extent. The fish principally taken here are cod, ling, haddock, and skate; and the produce is sent to Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, in vessels which on their return bring coal for the supply of the district. About forty boats, also, each having a crew of five men, or four men and a boy, are regularly employed in the herring-fishery, which is attended with great success. The fishermen pay to the superior of the burgh, John Duff Dingwall, Esq., £1 per annum for the privileges of landing their fish, and finding bait, and for forming their beds for mussels. Three vessels belong to the port, and the harbour is accessible for vessels of from eighty to 100 tons' burthen; the trade is chiefly the export of fish and grain. There is a post-office under that of Fraserburgh, with which it has daily communication; and a market for provisions of all kinds is held weekly, on Saturday. The incumbent of the parish officiates at Rosehearty, on Sunday evenings, to a congregation of about 300 persons.

ROSEISLES, two hamlets, in the parish of Duffus, county of Elgin, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Elgin; one containing 70, and the other, called Old Roseisle, 38 inhabitants. These places lie near the shore of Burgh-Head bay; and in their vicinity is the hill of Roseisle, an eminence with the exception of which the parish presents in its general aspect an entire and unbroken level. Roseislehaugh is the seat of the Brander family.

ROSEMARKIE, a parish, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from Inverness; containing, with the quoad sacra parish of Fortrose, 1719 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "a headland or promontory, and the resort of mariners," from the elevated situation of its church on the shore of the Moray Firth.

Burgh Seal.

The parish is bounded on the east by the Firth, and is about six miles in length, varying from two to three miles in breadth, and comprising an area of nearly fifteen square miles. Its surface rises gradually from the shore to a considerable elevation, and towards the north and south is diversified with hills of various height, of which the greater number are arable and in good cultivation. The coast towards the northern extremity is bold and elevated, and at Chanonry point projects far into the Firth, and forms a fine bay, affording good anchorage, and safe shelter for vessels during strong westerly gales. There are numerous springs of excellent water; and a small burn which flows into the bay, to the north of the town, after rains is much swollen, and in its rapid course makes some pleasing cascades. In the upper portion of the parish the soil is a deep clay of great fertility, and in the lower lands a fine black loam resting upon gravel; the crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips. The system of husbandry has been considerably improved under the auspices of the Black-Isle Farming Society, but much still remains to be done; the farm houses and buildings are of inferior order, and the lands but very partially inclosed. A few sheep of the small native breed are reared on some of the farms, and more attention than formerly is now paid to live stock. About 900 acres are in plantations, chiefly of recent growth, and in a thriving state. The prevailing rocks along the coast are of the sandstone formation and gneiss, with veins of white quartz: the sandstone, which is of good quality for building, is wrought to a considerable extent, several quarries having been opened. There are some respectable family mansions in the parish.

The town of Rosemarkie is beautifully situated on the shore of the Firth. It is a place of great antiquity; it obtained from Alexander II. a charter conferring on the inhabitants all the privileges of a royal burgh, and in 1455 was by charter of James II. united with the Chanonry of Ross under the common name of Fortrose. There are neither any manufactures nor any trade carried on here, except for the immediate supply of the parish. At Chanonry point, where a lighthouse has been built,

and along the coast, valuable salmon-fisheries are established. Fairs are held in April, June, and November, for cattle, and for the sale of cotton goods, coarse cloths, and various other wares. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3744. Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross. The minister's stipend is £249. 9. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £9 per annum; patron, the Crown. Rosemarkie church, erected on the site of the ancient edifice about the year 1821, is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 800 sittings. A church to which an adjacent district of the parish is annexed quoad sacra, has been raised in the town of Fortrose; where are also an episcopal chapel, a place of worship for members of the Free Church, and one for Baptists. The parochial school, of which the master's salary was early transferred to the grammar or burgh school, and afterwards to the academy at Fortrose, has been re-established; and there are three Sabbath schools, all well attended. The principal antiquities are the ruins of the cathedral of Ross, in which are interred the remains of the family of Mackenzie and other families. Among the distinguished residents of the parish have been, Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, an able statesman; Dr. George Mackenzie, author of *Lives of the most Eminent Writers of the Scottish Nation;* and the late Sir James Mackintosh, who received the rudiments of his education at this place.—See FORTROSE.

ROSENEATH, or ROSNEATH, a parish and village, in the county of DUMBARTON, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Helensburgh; containing about 720 inhabitants, of whom about 50 are in the village. By some writers the name of this place is said to be a modification of *Ross-Neoth,* descriptive of its form and original appearance as a bare and unwooded promontory; while others derive the name from *Ross-de-Nevyd,* signifying "the extremity of the country of Nevyd", which at a very early period formed part of the lordship of Lennox. Other writers, again, deduce the name from *Ross-na-Choich,* or "the promontory of the Virgin", on account of the foundation of a church here by the Earls of Lennox in honour of the Virgin Mary. The earls appear to have retained the lordship till near the close of the fifteenth century, when the lands of Roseneath were granted to Colin, first Earl of Argyll, by James IV. James III. had appointed him lord high chancellor of Scotland, and subsequently sent him as his plenipotentiary to the conference held at Northampton: the earl was a zealous adherent to his sovereign during the rebellion of the nobles; and on the accession of James IV., he also stood high in that monarch's confidence. The lands have ever since remained in the possession of his descendants, and are now the property of the present duke. There are three other heritors in the parish.

The PARISH, which anciently included part of that of Row, is bounded on the east by the Gareloch, on the south by the Firth of Clyde, and on the west by Loch Long. It is about eight miles in length, and varies from a mile and a half to two miles in breadth; comprising 6140 acres, of which about 2000 are arable with a moderate proportion of meadow and pasture, 1240 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor and waste. In its general form the parish is a long narrow peninsula, being surrounded by water except at the northern extremity, where it is connected with the mainland of the parish of Row by an isthmus little more than a mile in breadth. The surface ascends gradually from a level tract along the shore of the Firth towards the centre, and thence rises by successive undulations to the hill of Tamnahara, which has an elevation of more than 800 feet above the sea. These undulations attain a mean height of about 400 feet, and form a wide tract of table-land chiefly covered with heath and moss, from the sides of which the lands slope gently to the coast, and are divided into arable farms and pastures. From the higher parts are obtained extensive and richly-diversified prospects over a country abounding with features of impressive grandeur; the prevailing scenery throughout the parish is picturesque, and in many places romantic. There are no rivers; but the grounds are intersected with numerous rivulets and brooks descending from the higher lands, and which, after continued rains, swell into torrents, and in their courses form various pleasing cascades. Near the base of Tamnahara is a small lake, not more than a mile in circumference, and of inconsiderable depth, abounding with perch, and from which issues a rivulet that flows into Loch Long at the north-western extremity of the parish. There are also a few perennial springs, one of which preserves the same degree of temperature in all seasons, and is much resorted to in dry summers; another, called the Minister's Well, is slightly chalybeate.

The COAST is in some parts low and sandy, and in others rocky, but not precipitous; and is indented with several small bays, of which the chief are Calwattie and Campsaile, the latter situated in the Gareloch, between the Row ferry and the Castle point. This bay affords excellent anchorage and secure shelter for vessels of any burthen, and was used by the kings of Scotland as a station for their ships of war; it has within the last few years been chosen by the Royal Yacht Club for laying up their vessels for the winter. The Gareloch is sheltered from all those winds to which Loch Long is so much exposed; the holding-ground is firm, and the loch forms a spacious harbour in which the whole British navy might ride in complete security at any time of the year. Both the Gareloch and Loch Long abound with herrings during the season, and fisheries are carried on there to a very considerable extent; salmon are also taken in moderate quantities, and there are ferries, from the former loch to Greenock, and from the latter to Row. Sea-trout, haddock, cod, ling, whiting, skate, mackerel, flounders, halibut, mullet, sperling, the John-dory, and gurnard are sometimes obtained. Mussels are plentiful; there are two beds of oysters, and lobsters and crabs are found occasionally on the shore of Loch Long. In the moors are grouse in considerable numbers, as well as other species of game; partridges have greatly increased in number since the cultivation of the adjacent lands, and snipes and woodcocks are also plentiful. Many attempts have been made to introduce the pheasant, but they have been rather unsuccessful.

The SOIL is extremely various in different localities; the arable lands on the slopes, and especially the lowest grounds, are fertile and productive. The crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses; and the farms are generally in a state of profitable cultivation. Husbandry has been gradually improving of late years; considerable tracts of waste land have been

reclaimed by draining, and inclosures of stone dykes and hedges of thorn have been made on most of the farms. The farm-houses, also, have been improved, and the offices are substantial; the cottages are kept in good repair, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of implements have come into use. Few sheep are reared; the cattle are mostly of the Ayrshire breed. There are about 720 acres of old and natural copse. Some fine specimens of ash, elm, beech, plane, lime, oak, yew, horse-chesnut, holm-oak, cedar, and various kinds of fir, are to be seen in the grounds of the castle, the environs of the church, and near the site of the ancient house of Campsaile. The more recent plantations, chiefly in the southern portions of the parish, comprise all the varieties of the pine, with oak, ash, and birch, which seem to be indigenous to the soil; they are regularly thinned, and harmonise well with the more ancient trees in the castle-grounds, and the natural wood along the shore. Near the site of the mansion of Campsaile are two silver-firs of luxuriant and venerable growth, supposed to have been the first planted in this part of the country. At a height of five feet from the ground the trunks of these trees are nineteen feet in girth; and from them rise numerous lofty stems, branching out into a profusion of spreading boughs combining a graceful symmetry of form with an impression of majestic grandeur. In this parish the principal substrata are clay-slate, limestone, and sandstone, with occasional boulders of granite. The slate is of various colours and of good quality: two quarries were opened on the lands of Roseneath Castle and Baremman respectively, and, after being in operation for some time without yielding an adequate remuneration, were both abandoned; but the latter has been re-opened with a probability of greater advantage. The limestone has not been wrought to any considerable extent: the facility of obtaining abundance of lime from the north of Ireland, at all times, and at a very moderate expense, has rendered the extensive working of it unnecessary. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4006.

The old Castle of Roseneath, the ancient baronial seat of the Lennox family, was partly restored and fitted up by the Marquess of Argyll, as a temporary residence, about the year 1630, and continued to be occasionally occupied by the family till a late Duke of Argyll enlarged a small castellated building on the south point of the bay of Campsaile, and added to it a commodious suite of apartments. This mansion, which obtained the appellation of Roseneath Castle, was destroyed by fire about the commencement of the present century; and the duke in 1803 commenced the erection of the present splendid seat, on a site at a greater distance from the shore, and more towards the centre of the bay. The new mansion is a spacious structure in the modern Italian style of architecture, erected after a design by J. Bononi, of London. The principal front, towards the north, is embellished with a stately portico of the Ionic order, boldly projecting from the main building, and affording ample room for a carriage-drive underneath; and the south front, though less striking in its character, is also a composition of elegant design. From the centre of the building rises a lofty circular tower of two stages, crowned with battlements, and commanding from the platform a richly-varied prospect over the demesne, which is tastefully laid out, and an extensive view of the adjacent country, which abounds with features of highly romantic character. Clachan House, formerly the seat of the Campbells of Mamore, from whom the present ducal family are descended, is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, and its avenue of venerable yew-trees and stately limes. Peattoun and Baremman are good residences; and there are numerous pleasing villas and picturesque cottages on the banks of the Gareloch. The village, or Kirkton, consists of some small houses in the vicinity of the church; and in various parts of the parish are other clusters of cottages, which during the summer months are partly occupied by strangers, who resort hither for the purpose of sea-bathing. A subscription library, containing several hundred volumes, has been some years established; and there is also a juvenile library, consisting chiefly of religious publications. No manufactures of any kind are carried on in the parish; but several of the inhabitants are employed in the handicraft trades requisite for the wants of the district. The beauty of the scenery, and the numerous objects of interest in the immediate vicinity, attract great numbers of visiters. A branch office under the post-office at Helensburgh has been established, which has a daily delivery. Internal communication is maintained by roads intersecting the parish in various directions, and connecting Loch Long with the Gareloch, all of which are kept in excellent repair; and steamers which ply on the lochs, and the ferry-boats, afford every facility of intercourse with places at a distance.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patron, the Duke of Argyll. Roseneath church, situated about two miles from the southern boundary of the parish, and on the shore of the Gareloch, originally a cruciform structure dedicated to the Virgin Mary, having fallen into decay, was taken down in 1780, with the exception of the belfry, which has been preserved. The present church is a plain substantial structure, containing sufficient accommodation for the parishioners, but remarkable only for the beauty of the old belfry. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Roseneath parochial school, situated in the village, is a commodious building, lately erected by the heritors; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. There is also a school at Knockderry, on the shore of Loch Long, the master of which has a salary of £35 from the Duke of Argyll, by whom the school-house was built; in addition to the fees. At Knockderry are some remains of an ancient fort, supposed to have been occupied by the Danes or the Norwegians during their incursions into this part of the country. To the north of the castle of Roseneath is a precipitous rock called Wallace's Leap, from which Sir William Wallace is said to have thrown himself into the Gareloch, when closely pursued by his enemies. Of various ancient chapels which existed here, and to which bodies of the dead were often brought from the Hebrides, and even from Ireland, for interment, there are scarcely any vestiges now remaining. In the fields near Port-Kill, upon the shore of the Firth of Clyde, several stone coffins rudely formed, and containing ashes, were discovered about the commencement of the

present century; and on the farm of Mamore, the last remains of what appeared to have been a religious house were removed to furnish materials for inclosing the lands. Among the distinguished persons connected with the parish were, Dr. John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and founder of the Andersonian Institution in that city, who was born here while his father was minister; and the Rev. Matthew Stewart, father of the celebrated Dugald Stewart, who was for some years minister.

ROSEWELL, a village, in that part of the parish of LASSWADE which formed the quoad sacra parish of ROSLIN, county of EDINBURGH, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Dalkeith; containing 133 inhabitants. This is a roadside village, on the road from Penicuick to Newbattle; in the eastern quarter of the parish; and on the east side of the North Esk. The population is chiefly employed in the coal-mines of the neighbourhood.

ROSLIN, a burgh of barony, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of LASSWADE, county of EDINBURGH; containing 1807 inhabitants, of whom 430 are in the village of Roslin, 2 miles (S. W.) from Lasswade, and 7 (S.) from Edinburgh. This place at a very early period became the property of the St. Clairs, whose ancestor William de St. Clair, second son of Margaret, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy, settling in this part in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, obtained large grants of land in Mid Lothian, to which considerable additions were made by succeeding sovereigns. In the reign of David I. the barony of Roslin, to which that of Pentland and others were afterwards joined, was the chief residence of the St. Clairs, who were Earls of Orkney, and of whose baronial castle there are still considerable remains, though the time of its original foundation is not precisely known. In February 1302 the English army under the command of John de Segrave, regent of Scotland for Edward II. of England, was encountered near the village by the Scottish troops led by the Regent Cumming and Sir Simon Fraser, when the three divisions into which it had been formed were successively defeated. The lands attached to the castle were erected into a burgh of barony by James II.; and the place continued to flourish under the auspices of the St. Clair family, of whom William in 1446 founded the chapel of Roslin, which he dedicated to St. Matthew the Apostle, and endowed for a provost, six prebendaries, and two choristers. The castle was partly burnt by an accidental fire in 1447. It was also, with that of Craigmillar and others, burnt by the English in 1554; and in 1650 it was besieged and taken by General Monk.

The CHAPEL, which had been defaced and stripped of its ornaments at the time of the Reformation, was greatly injured in 1688 by a lawless mob who, in their zeal for the destruction of idolatrous monuments, reduced it almost to ruins, and afterwards attacked the castle, which they plundered of all its valuable furniture. The sacred edifice was, however, restored by General St. Clair, and has since been carefully preserved by the Earls of Rosslyn. This beautiful structure was one of the richest specimens of the decorated English style of architecture in the kingdom, and contained also details of the early Norman and the various intermediate styles in their gradual transition. Its remains consist chiefly of the choir and part of the transept of the original church. The choir, which is sixty-eight feet in length and thirty-four in breadth, is divided into a nave and two aisles by ranges of clustered pillars. These pillars have richly-flowered capitals, are ornamented with numerous devices of exquisite sculpture, and sustain series of gracefully pointed arches deeply moulded, and embellished with foliage, heads of human figures, and various animals, with other ornaments of elaborate execution. The roof, forty feet high, is delicately groined; and the edifice is lighted by ranges of windows of beautiful design and symmetry, enriched with flowing tracery. Beneath the pavement of the chapel is the vault of the Rosslyn family, the soil of which is so perfectly free from damp that the bodies of many of its tenants have been found in a perfect state, eighty years after their interment. Here are many of the ancient barons of Roslin buried in their armour without coffins, several of the Earls of Caithness, and other distinguished descendants of the St. Clair family. Of this chapel, a recent writer has observed, that, "of the design for which Sir William of St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, is said to have brought an architect from Italy in 1446, only a third part was executed, and that in a style so impure that the costly interior is a thing as much to marvel at as to admire, while the exterior is altogether wanting in effect."

The village of Roslin is beautifully situated on the banks of the North Esk, and in a district abounding with scenery of the most striking and romantic character. In the immediate vicinity is the ancient castle, now a majestic pile of ruins, situated on a rocky promontory overhanging a deep ravine said to have been formerly the bed of the Esk, and over which is a lofty narrow bridge, forming an approach from the village. Roslin Castle appears to have been about 200 feet in length and ninety feet in breadth; and the walls, some portions of which are still remaining, were nine feet in thickness: the only part now inhabited is a comparatively modern house, with the initials S. W. S. and the date 1622 over the entrance. The houses in the village are neatly built; and there is a subscription library of about 300 volumes. The manufacture of gunpowder is carried on, affording employment to more than seventy persons; there is also an extensive bleachfield, and the manufacture of writing and printing paper gives employment to a large number of people. The market formerly held here has long been discontinued; but the pedestal of the ancient market-cross still remains in the centre of the village. A pleasure-fair, at which gymnastic sports take place, is held annually. The adjacent village of Rosewell contains 130 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries, of which that on the lands of Dryden, though it has been in constant operation for many years, has been ascertained to have more than thirty millions of tons yet unwrought. Facility of communication is afforded by roads kept in due order, and there is a post-office which has two deliveries daily.

The quoad sacra parish was formed from Lasswade by the presbytery of Dalkeith in 1835. It was bounded on the north by the rest of the parish of Lasswade, on the east by the parishes of Cockpen and Carrington, and on the south and west by those of Penicuick and Glencross. It was about five miles and a half in length and three and three-quarters in extreme breadth, comprising an area of nearly ten square miles, or 6400 acres. The soil of the district is fertile, and by far the greater

portion of the lands in high cultivation; there are some extensive tracts of woodland and rich meadow and pasture. The system of agriculture is advanced; draining has been much practised, and there is little waste. In this district the principal mansions are, Rosebank, a lovely residence; Dryden, beautifully situated on the right bank of the North Esk, in grounds tastefully laid out; and Firth. Roslin church was erected in 1827, at an expense, including a manse and school-house, of £1600, raised by subscription; it is a neat structure in good repair, and contains 444 sittings, to which number 250 might be added by the erection of galleries. The minister, who is chosen by the male communicants, has a stipend of £150, derived from the seats, and secured by bond of the trustees. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church; also several schools, one of which is endowed with a small permanent salary.

ROSS, a small fishing-village, in the parish of MORDINGTON, county of BERWICK, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Eyemouth. This place is situated on the sea-shore, at the base of an almost perpendicular mass of rock which rises to a considerable height immediately behind it; and a small rivulet issuing from a fissure in the rocks, and forming some beautiful cascades in its descent, gives a peculiarly romantic effect to the few scattered cottages of which the village consists. It is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the fishery off the coast, which is very abundant in various kinds of fish. The principal are cod, ling, and haddock, which are taken in great quantities and sent to Edinburgh. Lobsters and crabs of good quality are also taken during the season, the former of which are shipped on board the smacks passing this part of the coast, and thus forwarded to London. Salmon are frequently taken, generally with bag-nets, but not in sufficient numbers to form an article of merchandise.

ROSS, a village, in the parish of COMRIE, county of PERTH; containing 154 inhabitants. This village and Dalginross adjoin that of Comrie; the population is chiefly engaged in the manufactures of the parish, of which the principal branch is cotton-weaving.

ROSS and CROMARTY, two counties in the north of Scotland, of which the several districts, mutually interjacent, are under the jurisdiction of one sheriff; bounded on the north by Sutherlandshire, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by Inverness-shire, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. They lie between 57° 7′ 40″ and 58° 5′ (N. Lat.) and 3° 45′ 30″ and 5° 46′ 20″ (W. Long.); extending about sixty-seven miles in length and fifty-eight miles in breadth, and comprising an area of 3799 square miles, or 2,431,360 acres, of which 223,560 are in the county of Cromarty; containing 16,694 houses, whereof 16,286 are inhabited; and having a population of 78,685, of whom 36,779 are males and 41,906 females. The territory within these boundaries seems to have nominally formed part of the earldom of Orkney, and to have belonged at different periods to different proprietors; but from the peculiar situation of Ross, it appears to have retained its independence, and to have been an earldom of itself, to which some of the Western Isles were attached; and in several ancient charters William, son of Hugh, Earl of Ross, who was killed at the battle of Hallidon-Hill, is not only styled Earl of Ross, but also Lord of Skye. John, "Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles," apparently exercised a kind of regal authority, and, as an independent prince, entered into treaties with King Edward of England. It was about the year 1630 that Ross was made a sheriffdom, including the district of Cromarty, which formerly gave the title of earl to a branch of the Mackenzies, of Seaforth. Prior to the abolition of episcopacy, the counties were in the diocese of Ross; they are at present mostly in the synod of Ross, and comprise several presbyteries, and thirty-one parishes. For civil purposes they are under the superintendence of three sheriffs-substitute, one of whom holds his courts at Cromarty and Tain, another at Dingwall and Fortrose, and the third at Stornoway in the island of Lewis. They contain the royal burghs of Dingwall, Tain, and Fortrose; the market-towns of Cromarty and Stornoway, which are burghs of barony; and numerous smaller places. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV. they return one member to the imperial parliament, the election taking place at Dingwall.

Ross and Cromarty include the districts of Ardross, Easter Ross, Ardmeanach or the Black Isle, Kintail, Strathcarron, and the greater part of the island of Lewis. The general surface is wild and mountainous, diversified with numerous glens and some pleasant and fertile valleys, and enlivened with several rivers and lakes. The western coast is indented by many lochs and bays of beautifully picturesque appearance, some of which form commodious havens. Ardmeanach, or the Black Isle, so called from its bleak moorland character, is nearly surrounded by the Firths of Cromarty and Moray. The Ross-shire part of Lewis is, from deep indentations of the sea on both sides, apparently an island of itself, but in fact is joined to the Inverness-shire parish of Harris, together forming Lewis, the largest of the Western Islands: though less mountainous than Ardmeanach, it is equally dreary and barren. Of the mountains, which usually occur in groups, the highest is Ben-Wyvis, elevated 3720 feet above the level of the sea. Among the streams are the Ewe, the Carron, and the Broom, on the western, and the Conan, the East Carron, and the Alness, on the eastern coast; the Conan falls into the Cromarty Firth, the Carron into the Firth of Dornoch, and the others into the sea. They all abound with salmon. The salt-water lochs are Enard, Broom, Greinord, Ewe, Gairloch, Carron, Torridon, and Loch Alsh; there are also several fresh-water lakes, but the only one of any extent is Loch Maree, on the west. There are some small remains of the ancient forests, which were very extensive, consisting chiefly of birch and oak; the plantations are numerous, and are rapidly increasing.

A very small proportion of the land is in cultivation. The soil on the eastern coast and on the low lands is rich and fertile; in some parts a loamy clay, in others light and sandy. Of late years the system of agriculture has been greatly improved, and excellent crops of wheat are now raised, of which more than 10,000 quarters are annually exported; there are some good tracts of meadow-land, and the mountainous parts afford pasturage for sheep and cattle. The chief minerals are, copper, which has been wrought; and ironstone, which at some distant period was extensively raised: some remains of furnaces for smelting the ore are still to be seen near Poolewe. There are indications of coal; and limestone is found in the eastern and in greater abundance in the western

districts. Several springs are strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas; and of the numerous chalybeate springs, the principal, at Strathpeffer, is in great repute. The seats are Brahan Castle, Tulloch Castle, Mountgerald, Fowlis Castle, Balconey, Novar House, Invergordon Castle, Balnagown Castle, Tarbat House, Shandwick House, Bayfield House, Rosehaugh, Red Castle, Cromarty House, and various others. The principal manufactures are those of biscuit and cotton bagging; the spinning of flax was introduced by the trustees for the fisheries, but was not successful. The herring-fishery is extensively pursued, and a considerable number of fish are taken in the lochs. Black-cattle, sheep, and great quantities of wool are shipped from the several ports. Facility of communication is maintained by roads that have been much improved by the commissioners appointed under act of parliament. The total annual value of real property assessed to the income-tax in Ross-shire is £136,294, whereof £120,824 are returned for lands, £6440 for houses, £3378 for fisheries, £205 for canal property, £20 for quarries, and the remainder for other species of real property not comprised in the foregoing items. The value of Cromarty is £6921, of which £5857 are for lands, £631 for houses, £345 for fisheries, and the remainder for other species of real property.

ROSS, LITTLE, an isle, in the parish of Borgue, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Kirkcudbright. This is a small islet situated at the mouth of the bay or sound of Kirkcudbright, the entrance between it and the eastern shore being about a mile and a half across. Here is a secure and commodious harbour. The island being deemed an eligible site for a lighthouse, one was commenced, in 1840, by the Commissioners of Northern Lights; and it has proved of considerable advantage to vessels navigating the Solway Firth. Fine views are had from the isle.

ROSSIE, or Inch-Brayock, an island, in the parish of Craig, county of Forfar; containing 152 inhabitants. This is a small isle, at the mouth of the river South Esk, near Montrose, with which place it is connected on the north by a magnificent suspension-bridge; and on the southern side of the island is a drawbridge, allowing a free navigation at high water in the basin of Montrose for vessels of moderate burthen. The island is now included within the burgh of Montrose by the boundary act, and will, in a few years, become a suburban appendage to that town. On the east point of Rossie is a dry-dock. Here was anciently the parochial church: and in old charters the island figures as *insula Sancti Braoci*, preserving the name of an obscure saint. The spot is still occupied as the parish burying-place.

ROSSIE and INCHTURE, in the county of Perth. —See Inchture.

ROSSKEEN, a parish, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, 13 miles (N. E.) from Dingwall; containing, with the villages of Bridgend, Invergordon, and Saltburn, 3222 inhabitants, of whom 1482 are in the rural district. This place is supposed to have derived its name, in the Gaelic language signifying "meeting", from the junction of the districts of Easter and Wester Ross on the western boundary of the parish. Rosskeen is washed on the south by the Firth of Cromarty, and is nearly thirty miles in length and about twelve miles in extreme breadth, comprising a large extent of Highland country. The surface is even towards the coast, from which, for almost four miles, it rises with a gentle acclivity towards the north-west; and it is afterwards diversified with numerous hills, of which the highest, Cairn-Coinneag, has an elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. In the inland portion of the parish is the extensive vale of Strathrusdale, chiefly affording pasturage for sheep. The rivers are, the Rorie or Balnagowan, which has its source within the parish, and flows into the bay of Nigg; and the Alness, which bounds the parish on the west, and falls into the Firth of Cromarty. There are four lakes, the largest of which is half a mile in length: Loch Achnacloich is remarkable for the beauty of the sequestered and richly-wooded glen where it is situated.

In the low lands the soil is partly light and gravelly, partly a rich loam, and partly a deep strong clay; in the central portion of the parish is a very wide bed of shell-marl, and in other parts are extensive tracts of moss in which are found large quantities of fir and oak deeply embedded. About 4000 acres are arable, 3000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder chiefly mountain pasture and waste land; the crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, peas, and turnips. The system of husbandry has within the last few years been much improved; and a powerful stimulus is afforded by the shows held annually at Invergordon, for awarding prizes for the best specimens of live stock and the finest samples of grain. Great quantities of waste ground have been reclaimed and brought into cultivation; the farm houses and offices are in general of superior order, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of implements have been adopted. The cattle reared are chiefly of the Highland breed, with cows of the Ayrshire and Buchan on the dairy-lands, and a few of the Teeswater, lately introduced; the sheep are usually of the Cheviot, with a few of the black-faced, breed. A large number of swine are also fed.

The plantations, which are in a very thriving state, are principally fir and larch, with elm, beech, oak, ash, plane, and lime; and there are considerable remains of ancient wood, of which beautiful specimens, of venerable growth, are to be seen on the lands of Ardross, belonging to the Duke of Sutherland. In general the substrata are of the old red sandstone formation, of which there is an extensive quarry on the banks of the river Alness. The principal seat is Invergordon Castle, the greater portion of which was destroyed by an accidental fire, and the remaining portion is inhabited by the family of Mc Leod; the grounds are extensive and tastefully laid out, and contain some fine specimens of ancient timber. Kincraig House is also a pleasant residence. The manufacture of coarse canvass for bagging affords employment to about thirty persons, and some of the females are employed in spinning. Fairs are held at Invergordon; and facility of communication is afforded by good roads, and by steamers which ply at Invergordon harbour. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6689. Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross: the minister's stipend is £156, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10. 10. per annum; patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Rosskeen church, which is situated in the centre of the parish, was erected in 1833, and is a spacious and substantial structure containing 1360 sit-

tings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. There are also a school in the village of Saltburn, supported by the Edinburgh Gaelic Society, who allow the master a salary of £20; a school the master of which has a salary of £15, paid from another source; and two Sabbath schools. In the parish are several cairns, in which skulls and human bones of large size have been found: one, called Carna-nam-Fiann, is supposed to have reference to the times of Fingal. Mr. Charles Mackintosh, the inventor of the process for rendering cloth waterproof, was a native of this place.

ROTHES, a parish, partly in the county of BANFF, but chiefly in that of ELGIN; containing 1843 inhabitants, of whom 946 are in the village of Rothes, 8½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Fochabers. This place in 1782 received a considerable augmentation by the annexation of a part of the suppressed parish of Dundurcus, the remaining portion being united to the parish of Boharm, on the east side of the river Spey. It extends in length about nine or ten miles along the river, which has several picturesque windings; and measures about three miles in average breadth; comprising an area of 13,440 acres. The surface is highly diversified, consisting of level and well cultivated tracts adjacent to the river, and a series of irregular elevations of various height. These latter form throughout the district a kind of barrier inclosing the lower grounds on all sides; they present large tracts of moor and moss, affording abundance of good fuel, and natural pasturage for cattle and numerous flocks of sheep. The lands near the river are intersected by the terminations of several hills, separating them into the four distinct haughs or detached plains of Dandaleith, Rothes, Dundurcus, and Orton. These have a rich and fertile soil of alluvial earth, and deposits of clay, gravel, and sand, or deep loam, and produce fine crops of oats, barley, and wheat. Along the base of the hills, the soil is sharp and gravelly; and in the more elevated parts, much intermixed with moss. At the northern extremity of the parish, the Duke of Richmond possesses the district of Inchberry, comprising 835 acres; two-thirds are moor, and the soil altogether of inferior quality. On the east side of the river, in the county of Banff, projecting from the hill of Beneagen, is the estate of Aikenway, of peninsular form, and divided into two farms and a small croft. Besides the cultivated tracts adjacent to the Spey, portions of the hills have been brought under profitable tillage; and the Glen of Rothes, a defile skirted on each side by lofty mountains, and along which passes the road from Elgin, distant ten miles, contains several farms producing heavy crops of grain.

The agricultural improvements introduced here chiefly comprise the rotation system of cropping, and the extensive use of lime; many tracts of waste ground have been reclaimed, and the harvests are in general early, being favoured on one side by the shelter of the lofty hills of the parish, and on the other by that of the mountain of Beneagen. The substrata consist mainly of granite, of which blocks varying in size are scattered over the surface. In the neighbourhood of the mountain streams are found hard sandstone, and mica-slate embedded in granite. At the southern extremity of the parish is the celebrated rock of Lower Craigellachie, consisting of immense masses of quartz; and between this and the village of Rothes is the eminence of Cone-rock, composed of the same material, and exhibiting, when broken, beautiful specimens of rock-crystal. The annual value of real property in Rothes is £3824. The wood consists chiefly of Scotch fir and larch, of which there are large plantations on the slopes of the hills. Around Orton House, the principal residence in the parish, situated on an eminence nearly a mile from the river, are many thriving trees of these and other kinds; and the vicinity of the house of Auchinroath is also ornamented with Scotch fir and larch. The village occupies a pleasant site, surrounded by lofty hills, and is the property of the Earl of Seafield, chief proprietor of the parish. It was commenced in 1766, the land being let out on leases of two-nineteen years, and the life-rent, thereafter, of the possessor. Each tenement stands on the eighth part of an acre; the annual rent is ten shillings, and attached to each is an acre or two of land separately rented, which, being of good quality, assists the occupant in obtaining a comfortable livelihood.

The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural labourers and mechanics, no business being carried on in the parish in the form of manufacture, except the production of rough blanketing to a small extent: a few persons, also, are engaged during the season in a salmon-fishery carried on in the river Spey; and others in a large distillery, in which between 30,000 and 40,000 gallons of whisky are annually made. The Elgin road runs through the district; and a road branches off at the village, leading to Garmouth, distant twelve miles, at the mouth of the Spey. Three fairs are held annually for the sale of black-cattle and for general business, on the third Thursday in April, the third Wednesday in July, and the third Wednesday in October. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Aberlour, synod of Moray: and the patronage belongs to the Crown and the Earl of Seafield. The minister's stipend is £159, of which nearly a fourth is paid by the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of nearly twenty acres, the glebe of Dundurcus having been annexed. The church is a plain structure, situated in the centre of the village. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Rothes parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches: the master has a salary of £34. 4., augmented by an allowance from the Dick bequest, with the fees, the interest of £500 left by Dr. James Simpson, a native of the parish; and a house. A savings' bank was established about the year 1840. Near the village are the remains of the wall belonging to an ancient fortified castle, once the seat of the Earls of Rothes; and on the south side, at a short distance, are vestiges of a burying-ground formerly attached to the chapel, of which latter nothing exists. A little further is the Chapel well, highly celebrated in former times for its supposed efficacy in the removal of disease: on the first Sunday in the month of May, which was the special period when the waters, through the miraculous interposition of the Virgin Mary, were said to possess their full medicinal virtues, the well was the resort of multitudes from various parts, under real or imaginary suffering. About two miles from the village of Rothes is the ruin of the old church of Dundurcus, with its burying-ground, inclosed with a substantial wall built some years since at the cost of Dr. Simpson.

Burgh Seal.

ROTHESAY, a royal burgh, a sea-port, the county-town, and a parish, in the county of BUTE, 89 miles (W. by S.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the new civil and ecclesiastical parish of North Bute, 7147 inhabitants, of whom 5789 are in the burgh. This place, anciently called *Cill-a-Bruic*, or "the church of St. Brock", derived its present name of Rothesay, signifying in the Gaelic language "the king's seat", from a castle erected here about the year 1092, by Magnus, King of Norway, to secure the conquest he had recently made of the Western Isles. The castle, around which a small town arose, belonged to the family of Mac Roderick in the reign of Alexander III., and was then burnt by the Norwegians under Haco, who made himself master of it, after a loss of 300 men on the part of the garrison: it did not, however, remain long in his possession, being retaken upon the defeat of his forces by Alexander III. at the battle of Largs in 1263. During the reign of John Baliol it was seized by the English, who in 1311 surrendered it to Robert the Bruce. The castle was subsequently taken by Edward Baliol, who fortified it, and kept possession of it till its capture by Robert II., who made Rothesay occasionally his residence during the years 1376 and 1381. Robert III. in 1398 assembled a council at Scone, and created his son, David (then Earl of Carrick) Duke of Rothesay. In 1401 he conferred upon the town all the privileges of a royal burgh. In the reign of James III. the dukedom of Rothesay, which was the first ducal dignity in Scotland, was made hereditary in the heir apparent to the throne, who at his birth, or immediately on his father's accession, becomes Prince and Steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Lord of the Isles, and Baron Renfrew.

The family of Bute, who were hereditary keepers of the castle, continued to reside in it till 1685, when it was besieged and taken during the civil wars by the Marquess of Argyll, by whom it was burnt. The remains, which are inclosed within a circular wall defended by four round towers, are more remarkable for their great strength than for their style of architecture or their picturesque appearance. After its various devastations, the town gradually recovered its original importance, and became a place of considerable trade, and the chief mart for the exchange of their respective commodities between the Highlanders and the Lowlanders. It continued to increase in prosperity till the year 1700, when, on the erection of Campbelltown, to which place many of its inhabitants removed, it began to decay; and in 1760 nearly one half of the houses had been deserted, and suffered to fall into ruin. In this languishing state it remained till 1765, when, a custom-house being erected, it was made the principal port for the landing of colonial produce previously to its being shipped for Ireland. The subsequent establishment of the herring-fishery, and the introduction of the cotton-manufacture by an English company, greatly contributed to its prosperity; and it rapidly increased in extent and in the number of its population.

The TOWN is beautifully situated at the head of the bay of Rothesay in the Firth of Clyde, on the east side of the Island of Bute. Of the various streets the principal are Montague-street, High-street, Victoria-street, Princes-street, Battery-place, Argyll-street, and Bishop-street, from which smaller streets diverge in different directions. In general the houses are substantial, and well built of stone; and along the shores of the bay are handsome mansions and pleasant villas. The streets are lighted with gas, and the inhabitants amply supplied with water from wells in the town. The facilities for sea-bathing afforded by the beach, and the discovery of a sulphuretted spring of great efficacy, have rendered this a fashionable watering-place; and during the summer months the town is resorted to by numerous visiters, for whose accommodation there are lodging-houses and comfortable inns. The Rothesay Public Subscription Library, established in 1792, has a collection of 1500 volumes; the Rothesay Youths' Library, established in 1818, has 1200 volumes. Two public reading and news rooms, supported by subscription, are regularly supplied with journals and periodical publications. The Farmers' Society, instituted in 1825, has a library of works on agriculture; and in connexion with it a periodical called *The Bute Record of Rural Affairs* is published in the town.

The principal manufacture is that of cotton, for which there is a spinning-mill, driven by water from Loch Fadd, collected for the purpose in reservoirs: in this mill 355 persons are engaged, and two power-loom cotton-factories also afford employment to many persons. There are distilleries, tanneries, yards for ship and boat building, works for the making of nets, several cooperages, and various handicraft trades; and a considerable number of people are occupied in the West Highland and northern herring-fisheries, and in the curing of the fish, of which 20,000 barrels are annually cured. The trade of the port consists chiefly in the exportation of barley, potatoes, turnips, and other agricultural produce, herrings, white-fish, cloth, and leather; the imports are cotton, hides, grain, coal, lime, salt, barrel staves, and freestone. The number of vessels belonging to the port is fifty-eight, of the aggregate burthen of 3000 tons, and navigated by nearly 300 men; and a large number of boats, also, are employed in the fisheries. Rothesay harbour is safe, and accessible to vessels of 300 tons: the approach is facilitated by a lighthouse at the entrance of the bay, and is defended by a battery on the shore, mounted with several pieces of cannon. Five steam-boats ply between this place and Glasgow, varying from eighty to 100 tons' burthen each, and from fifty to seventy horse power: there are likewise two steam-boats employed between Rothesay and Greenock, plying several times a day, in connexion with the Glasgow railway.

By charter of Robert III., confirmed by charter of James VI. in 1594, the government of the BURGH is vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors. There are no incorporated trades; and the only privileges of the burgesses are, freedom to trade within the burgh; and exemption from one-half of the customs paid by strangers. The fees for admission are, for strangers, as merchant-burgesses £3. 3., and as artificers £2. 2.; and for the sons and sons-in-law of burgesses, one-half only of those sums. The magistrates have civil jurisdiction within

the burgh to any amount; their criminal decisions are limited to petty offences. As the county-town, the sheriff's and commissary's courts are held here. The magistrates of the burgh formerly had an admiralty jurisdiction extending over the whole coasts of the county of Bute; but since 1820 it has been discontinued. In the year 1846 an act was passed for regulating the municipal government and police of the burgh. The original town-hall, in the Watergate, becoming ruinous, another was erected in 1614, in Castle-street, almost contiguous; and in 1832 the present building, occupying the sites of both, was raised at an expense of £4000. It is a handsome structure in the castellated style, with an elegant tower in which are two illuminated dials; and contains the courts for the sheriff, magistrates of the burgh, and county justices of the peace, and a spacious hall for the transaction of the public business of the town and county, in which is a portrait of the late Marquess of Bute. The buildings comprise also the gaol for the county, which is under excellent regulations. Rothesay was formerly associated with Ayr, Campbelltown, Inverary, and Irvine, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; but since the Reform act, it has ceased to be a parliamentary burgh. The post-office has two, and in summer three, deliveries daily, from Greenock and Glasgow; and branches of the Royal, Western, and Clydesdale Banks have been established in the town. The market is on Wednesday, and fairs are held annually on the first Wednesday in May, the third Wednesday and the following day in July, and the last Wednesday in October. Facility of communication is afforded by roads kept in excellent repair by statute labour and contributions from the family of Bute and others, and which are consequently free of toll.

The PARISH, including North Bute recently made a distinct parish, comprehends the larger portion of the Isle of Bute, and is bounded on the north-east and north-west by the Kyles of Bute, which separates it from the county of Argyll; on the east by the Firth of Clyde; and on the west by the sea, which divides it from Arran. Inclusively of North Bute, it extends nearly ten miles in extreme length, and is about three miles in average breadth; thus comprising 20,530 acres, of which 6605 are arable, 3652 meadow and pasture, 724 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture, moor, and waste. Its surface, which is generally hilly, is intersected with two beautiful and fertile vales; one extending from Rothesay bay, on the east, to the bay of Scalpsie on the west; and the other, northward of the former, from Kames bay to the bay of Etterick. Kames hill, the highest of the hills, has an elevation of 875 feet above the level of the sea; the only others of any importance are Barone and Common hills, respectively 530 and 430 feet high. They all command extensive and richly diversified prospects. There are no rivers; but several lakes are scattered over the surface, the largest of them being Loch Fadd, of which the western shore is richly wooded, and on which is a picturesque house called Kean's Cottage, built by the tragedian of that name. The coast, about thirty miles in circuit, is indented with several bays: the principal are, Rothesay and Kames bays on the east; and Scalpsie, St. Ninian's (opposite to which is the Island of Inch-Marnock), and the bay of Etterick, all three on the west. The shore is chiefly shelving rock, and gravelly.

The SOIL on the more elevated lands is generally shallow, in some places light, and in others a stiff retentive clay alternated with moss; in the valleys, a rich alluvial loam of great fertility; and in other parts, moor and moss. On the shore of St. Ninian's bay is a valuable bed of rich marl. The crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, turnips, and the various grasses: the system of husbandry has been carried to great perfection under the auspices of the Bute family, and through the stimulus afforded by the Bute Farmers' Society, who hold regular meetings for the distribution of prizes. The lands have been drained and inclosed, and much of the waste brought into cultivation; the farm houses and offices are substantial and well arranged. Great attention is paid to the dairy, and the cheese made here is equal in quality to the best Dunlop, and brings an equal price in the market; the cows are chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, and considerable numbers of cattle and sheep are reared in the pastures. The plantations are mostly oak, ash, elm, beech, larch, and fir; and in the grounds of Kames Castle are some stately planes and chesnut-trees. The annual value of real property in the parish, including North Bute, is £13,823. Kames Castle, the seat of James Hamilton, Esq., consists of an ancient and lofty tower to which a handsome modern mansion has been added: it is finely situated at the head of the bay of that name, in grounds richly embellished. This description of the surface, soil, and scenery of the parish embraces North Bute.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £276. 1. 3., with an elegant manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patrons, the Stuart family, Marquesses of Bute. The parish church, a plain structure erected in 1796, is in good repair, and contains 955 sittings. A second church, to which a district called New Rothesay, comprising a population of 2457 persons, was assigned as a quoad sacra parish, under act of the General Assembly in 1834, was built in 1800 at a cost of £1300, raised by subscription; it is a neat structure with 830 sittings, and now again forms only a chapel of ease, the quoad sacra parish having been abolished. The Stuart family appoint the minister, who has a manse. A Gaelic chapel, now in connexion with the Free Church, was erected at an expense of £550, by subscription, and contains 600 sittings. An elegant church and manse for the northern district of the isle, were erected and endowed by the late Marquess of Bute in 1836; and a civil parish, by the designation of North Bute, has been assigned to it out of Rothesay. After the Disruption of the Church of Scotland, the congregation that seceded from the old parish church erected a place of worship in Castle-street, at a cost, with the school attached, of about £3000. The edifice was designed by Mr. A. Simpson, architect, of Aberdeen, and forms a great ornament to the town; it has a handsome tower and spire, 140 feet high, and contains 1000 sittings. The Free Church congregation that left the New Rothesay church erected a place of worship with a tower and spire, in 1845, on the east side of the bay. This building was designed by Mr. Wilson, architect, of Glasgow; the height, and the estimated expense, are nearly the same as those of the other church, and the number of sittings is about 1100. Thus there are three places of worship in connexion with the Free

Church, in the parish, exclusively of one in North Bute. There are also places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod, Reformed Presbyterians, and Independents; and an episcopal chapel.

The parochial school is conducted by a master and assistant: the master's salary is £38, with a house, and two spacious school-rooms partly built by the late marquess; the school is well attended, and the fees are considerable. There is a school of industry, with a free schoolroom and house built by subscription; and in the rural part of the parish is a school partly endowed by the Bute family. In North Bute are two schools, one of them partly endowed by the noble family just mentioned, and the other belonging to the Free Church. Several friendly societies, and a National-Security savings' bank in which are deposits to the amount of nearly £8000, have tended to keep down the number of applicants for parochial relief. Near Etterick, in North Bute, are the remains of a Druidical temple, in tolerable preservation; and in various parts are others in a less perfect state. Numerous ruins of hill fortresses are still left, though many have been removed for the use of the materials. There are vestiges of various ancient chapels or oratories; and of several tumuli, one has been opened and found to contain a great number of human bones.

Among the distinguished persons identified with this place are, Robert III., King of Scotland, who died here in 1406; Robert Wallace, Bishop of the Isles, who died in 1669, and was interred in the church; and the celebrated John, Earl of Bute, prime minister to George III., who was also buried here. Matthew Stewart, professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, son of Dr. Dugald Stewart, minister of this parish, and father of the late Professor Dugald Stewart, of Edinburgh, was born here in 1717. The place gives the title of Duke of Rothesay to the Prince of Wales, born on the 9th of November, 1841.

ROTHIEMAY, a parish, in the county of BANFF, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Huntly; containing, with the village of Milltown, 1227 inhabitants, of whom 1148 are in the rural districts. This place, the name of which is of uncertain derivation, belonged in the reign of Malcolm IV. to the family of Abernethy, afterwards Lords Saltoun, who retained possession of it till towards the commencement of the seventeenth century, when it passed, by marriage with the daughter of William, eleventh Lord Saltoun, to the Gordons. Early in the next century, the lands were purchased from the Gordons by Sir John Ogilvie, whose son, afterwards of Inchmartin in the county of Perth, sold them to William, Lord Braco, an ancestor of the present Earl of Fife, who is the principal landed proprietor. During the possession of the lands by the Abernethys, Mary, Queen of Scots, according to Buchanan, passed a night in the ancient house of Rothiemay; and the apartment and bed in which she slept are still preserved in the present mansion. The PARISH is bounded on the north-west by the burn of Knock, which separates it from the parish of Grange, and on the west by the river Isla, which divides it from the parish of Cairnie; and is from seven to eight miles in length and from five to six miles in extreme breadth, comprising 5000 acres, the greater number arable. Its surface is varied, mostly rising by gentle acclivities from the banks of the rivers to a considerable height, and commanding extensive and interesting views of the adjacent country, which is richly cultivated; but in some parts subsiding into a wide tract of table-land, part of which is a peat-moss, affording an abundant supply of fuel. The burn of Knock flows into the river Isla near Coldhome; and the Isla, which has its source in Botriphnie parish, runs in a south-eastern direction, and, after a course of sixteen miles, falls into the Doveron near the church. The Doveron, which has its source in the hills of Cabrach, in the county of Aberdeen, flows past the town of Huntly, enters this parish on the south, and taking an eastern direction through the interior, divides it into two unequal portions: afterwards passing northward, it falls into the Moray Firth, at the town of Banff. In its course through the parish, the Doveron winds between richly-wooded banks, enlivened with much beautiful scenery; and it abounds with salmon, eels, and common trout, affording excellent sport to anglers, by whom it is much frequented.

The northern part of Rothiemay is less fertile than the lands on the banks of the Doveron, which are chiefly arable, and in a state of high cultivation, the soil here being luxuriantly rich. In this parish the pastures bear but a small proportion to the arable land, but are still sufficient for the support of a few sheep and black-cattle. The system of husbandry is in an improved state; the lands have to a considerable extent been drained, and inclosed partly with hedges of thorn, and partly with stone dykes. There is no part of the district in undivided common. The farm houses and buildings are generally substantial, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements are gradually coming into use. The plantations have been greatly increased within the last few years, and are now very extensive: they consist of ash, elm, birch, alder, oak, beech, and the various kinds of firs, for all of which the soil is adapted. There are also some remains of natural wood. The substrata in the adjacent parish of Grange are partly limestone, for the preparation of which for manure there are several kilns in this parish; and stone is found, of good quality for the roads, but it is not quarried to any considerable extent. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3740.

Rothiemay House, one of the seats of the Earl of Fife, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Doveron, about a mile and a half below the confluence of the Doveron and the Isla. A part of the ancient mansion was rebuilt, and the remainder greatly improved and enlarged, by the late earl, as an occasional residence; the grounds attached to the house are tastefully laid out, and embellished with some timber of stately growth and with thriving plantations of more recent date. Mayen House, the property and residence of John Gordon, Esq., is an elegant mansion beautifully situated on the west bank of the Doveron, in grounds comprehending much picturesque scenery. The village of Rothiemay, or Milltown, as, since the establishment of an excellent meal-mill, it has been more generally called, stands on the bank of the Doveron near its junction with the Isla, and is described under its own head. There is a woollen manufactory, on rather a limited scale, on the north bank of the Isla. Fairs are held annually. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-road from Huntly to Banff and Portsoy, which passes through the parish, and by commutation roads, of which about fifteen miles intersect the parish in various directions. For ECCLESI-

ASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £175. 3. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10. 10. per annum; patron, the Earl of Fife. Rothiemay church, which is situated near the village, is a substantial structure, erected about the beginning of the present century, and well adapted to the accommodation of the parishioners. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords instruction to about 130 children: the master has a salary of £30, with a house, and an allowance of £2 in lieu of garden; the fees average £20, and he also receives a liberal allowance from the Dick bequest. Near Rothiemay House are the remains of a Druidical circle, situated in the centre of a cultivated field, and in a state of good preservation; and in the north-western part of the parish are vestiges of what is supposed to have been a Roman road. James Ferguson, the eminent astronomer, was a native of this parish.

ROTHIEMURCHUS, anciently a civil parish, but afterwards united to Duthil, and now a quoad sacra parish in the parish of DUTHIL, county of INVERNESS, a short distance (S.) from Aviemore; containing 521 inhabitants. This place was formerly shrouded in wood, whence its name, which is derived from the Gaelic term *Ràth á mhòr-ghiuthais*, signifying either "the plain", or "the circle or amphitheatre, *of great pines*". The parish was united civilly and ecclesiastically to that of Duthil in 1630, and thus remained until 1824, when by act of parliament of the 5th of George IV., it was formed into an ecclesiastical parish. The lands were purchased in 1595, on a forfeiture, by the ancestors of the present proprietor. The river Spey forms the northern boundary, separating Rothiemurchus from the rest of Duthil and from Alvie; while on the south and south-east is the united parish of Crathie and Braemar, in Aberdeenshire. The surface comprehends a tract nearly square, the sides of which measure between seven and nine miles; it is hilly and mountainous, and principally covered with pasture, waste, forest, and plantations, a few portions of level ground only being under cultivation. According to the last survey, there were 820 acres of arable land, 15,413 of pasture, and 7120 of wood. The number of acres under cultivation, and the number covered with plantations, have been increased considerably within these few years, and are still increasing. Though for the most part of a sombre character, the scenery is considerably diversified, and presents an assemblage of interesting features, comprising lofty mountain ranges, isolated hills, forests and plantations, lochs and streams, with a few cultivated plains, so disposed as to constitute on the whole an imposing picture.

The Brae Riach, a portion of the Grampian range, rises 4100 feet above the level of the sea; it presents numerous precipices, and is a resort for red deer and ptarmigan. Together with a branch mountain called *Inch-Riach* it forms the pleasant tract of *Glen-Ennich*, which has good pasturage for sheep, and contains several lakes, the principal of them being *Loch Ennich*, nearly surrounded by lofty and romantic precipices. *Loch-an-Eilean*, or "the lake of the island", stretches along the base of *Ord-bàn*, "the white hill," an insulated eminence near the western boundary, having an elevation of 1397 feet above the level of the sea, and clothed to the summit with verdant foliage. In addition to the picturesque beauties of the weeping-birches and the lofty sable pines upon its banks, this lake is ornamented with an island, rendered interesting by a remarkably fine echo, but especially by the ruins of a castle, traditionally reported as one of the strongholds of the Wolf of Badenoch, celebrated for his burning Elgin cathedral. Half a mile to the south of this is *Loch Gamhuinn*, also encircled by dark towering pines, and famous for the "thieves' high road" running along its margin, which was the usual pass of the Lochaber *reivers* in their visits to Moray. About the middle of the parish, to the east of Glen-Ennich, is a pass through the mountains called *Laraig-ruadh* (red pass), in which is a path beaten by the cattle driven to market, the pass forming a nearer transit to the southern markets than by the great Highland road. One of the most conspicuous objects and most valuable portions of the parish is the great pine-forest extending from the base of the lofty Cairngorum range. At the commencement of the present century, the proprietor obtained an act of parliament for the unlimited "manufacture" of the timber, and derived from this source for many years an annual income varying from £10,000 to £20,000. In consequence, a large part of the wood was cut down; and after the operation of sawing by machinery on the spot, the timber was conveyed on rafts down the river Spey to the village of Garmouth, on the coast of the Moray Firth, where an agent resided to superintend the sale. The works are at present suspended on account of the proprietor's absence. Besides the lochs interspersed in every direction, there are numerous streams, tributaries of the river Spey: the Spey abounds in salmon, trout, eels, and pike; and all these, except salmon, are found also in the lochs.

The SOIL in the vicinity of the river is alluvial and rich, producing heavy crops, which are, however, sometimes injured by floods: that on the higher grounds is various, frequently partaking of the character of the mosses spread over the district, and which afford an inexhaustible supply of fuel. Oats, bear, potatoes, and turnips, are the chief crops, but they are raised only for home consumption; the last became general in Rothiemurchus about five and thirty years ago, and are much attended to. Numerous improvements in husbandry have been adopted, and much waste land has been cleared and improved; draining and trenching have been and are still carried on, and much benefit has been derived from the use of lime, the extensive quarries here affording a good supply of limestone. The rocks are of the same nature as those usually found among the Grampians, being of the granitic formation; and crystallized quartz of all shades, but most frequently blue, is abundant in the Cairngorum range, where it is collected. The only mansion is that of The Doune, the property of Sir J. P. Grant, Knt., puisne judge at Calcutta, who is sole proprietor of Rothiemurchus; it is a plain modern building, situated on the banks of the Spey, in the midst of beautifully laid out grounds, and thriving plantations comprising oak, lime, beech, and ash. These kinds of wood are also found in some other parts, with larch, alder, birch, and pine, the two last of which appear in an especial manner to thrive on this soil. A road traverses the parish, along the southern bank of the Spey, extending from Craigellachie bridge, near Rothes, to the bridge of Spey near Kingussie; and there is a ferry across the river at Inverdruie, distant from the road

only about 200 yards, by which a communication is kept up with the great Highland road. The sub-post office at Lynevilg, two miles off, on the north bank of the Spey, is the receiving-office for this district; and letters are conveyed to it by mail from Perth, Inverness, Carr-Bridge, and Kingussie. The nearest market-town is Inverness, thirty-three miles distant; but the farmers take their cattle for sale to Grantown, Kingussie, and Castletown of Braemar, distant respectively sixteen, twelve, and thirty miles. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Abernethy, synod of Moray, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £120, with a manse, and a glebe of four acres and a half, which has been lately much improved at the expense of Sir J. P. Grant. The church, situated to the west of the mansion-house of The Doune, and ornamented with a belt of plantation, was rebuilt by Sir J. P. Grant, at the cost of £395. A school, about the centre of the parish, is supported partly by a payment of £10 per annum from the proprietor; the fees are about £10. The Gaelic is the prevailing language, but it is gradually yielding to the English.

ROTTEARN, a hamlet, in the former quoad sacra parish of ARDOCH, parish of DUNBLANE, county of PERTH; containing not more than 29 inhabitants.

ROUCAN, a village, in the parish of TORTHORWALD, county of DUMFRIES, 3¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Dumfries; containing 205 inhabitants. It lies in the western part of the parish, on the high road from Dumfries to Lochmaben. The population is variously employed, in agriculture, weaving, and handicraft trades. The river Lochar flows at a short distance westward of the village.

ROUSAY and EAGLESHAY, a parish, in the NORTH ISLES of the county of ORKNEY; containing, with the islands of Eagleshay, Enhallow, and Wier, 1294 inhabitants, of whom 982 are in the island of Rousay, 9 miles (N. by W.) from Kirkwall. This parish, which is situated to the north-east of the main land, comprehends the four islands just named, with two small holms, or uninhabited isles. Rousay, the largest island, is about nine miles in length and four in breadth; it consists chiefly of ranges of hills abounding with game, and is watered by numerous springs of excellent quality. Eagleshay, situated about a mile eastward of Rousay, is three miles in length and one in breadth; the surface is level, but enlivened with a beautiful lake of fresh water, and the soil is fertile except on the north side, which is principally sand, and a rabbit-warren. The island of Wier, to the south of Rousay, from which it is divided by the sound of Wier, about half a mile wide in the narrowest part, is little more than a fourth of the extent of Eagleshay. Enhallow, a still smaller island, is situated in the middle of the sound between Rousay and the Mainland. The several islands comprise together an area of about 20,000 acres, of which 2200 are arable, 10,400 pasture, and the remainder undivided common and waste. There is neither any natural wood nor any plantation, and the scenery consequently is rather of bold and romantic than of pleasing character. The crops are oats, bear, barley, wheat, turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables. The substratum of the various isles is nearly similar; in that of Eagleshay is obtained a kind of shell-sand which makes good manure, and limestone is found in small quantities, of a very compact quality. Peat and turf, with which the islands abound, constitute the fuel, with a little coal used by the chief families. Westness, the residence of William Traill, Esq., of Woodwick, is a handsome modern mansion, beautifully situated on the south-west coast of Rousay. The inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture, and in the cod, herring, and lobster fishery, which is carried on to a considerable extent, affording employment to nearly twenty boats of one hundred tons' aggregate burthen.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of North Isles and synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £150, with an allowance of £8. 6. 8. for communion elements, a manse, and a glebe valued at £9 per annum; patron, the Earl of Zetland. The church is a neat modern structure. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £26, with a house and small garden, and the fees. A school is supported by the General Assembly; and there are two other schools in the parish, maintained exclusively by the fees. The island of Eagleshay is said to have been the place where St. Magnus was murdered, and the church which was erected to his memory on the spot is still in a tolerably entire state: it is in the early English style, with a tower at the west end; is surmounted by a low pyramidal roof, and consists of a nave and choir, the roof of which latter is groined. Several of the ancient earls and bishops of Orkney made this island their residence; and from the beauty of its situation, it was for many generations the seat of its proprietors, the families of Douglas and Monteith. In Rousay are the remains of a small church; and on the shore, a little to the west, is a large pile of stones, around which are numerous graves formed with stones set edgewise. This spot, called Swendrow, is supposed to have been that where Earl Paul was taken prisoner, and his numerous attendants slain by Swein.

ROW, a parish, in the county of DUMBARTON, 12 miles (W. N. W.) from Dumbarton; containing, with nearly the whole of the former quoad sacra parish of Helensburgh, and with the villages of Gareloch-Head and Row, 3717 inhabitants, of whom 226 are in the village of Row. This place is said to have derived its name, in the Gaelic spelt *Rhue*, and signifying "a point", from a narrow slip or tongue of land which projects from its south-western coast nearly into the centre of the Gareloch, and from the extremity of which is a ferry to Roseneath, on the opposite shore. The lands at an early period were included in the territories of the Earls of Lennox, of whose baronial residence, Faslane Castle, the foundations may still be partly traced among the copse-wood with which the site has been long overgrown. That portion of the parish extending from the shore of the Gareloch to Glenfruin, together with the greater part of that glen, was given by Alwyn, second Earl of Lennox, to his younger son, Amelec, in the twelfth century, and regularly descended to his great-grandson, Walter, who became the representative of the family. According to tradition, Sir William Wallace, after he had ravaged Dumbarton, and set fire to the castle of Roseneath, being closely pursued by his enemies, leaped into the Gareloch, and, swimming to the opposite shore, was hospitably entertained in the castle of Faslane by Earl Malcolm. After the accession of the Faslane branch of the family to the lordship of Lennox, little of the history of

the castle is known; it appears to have been suffered to fall into decay, and the lands attached to it seem to have been gradually granted on lease, in small portions, to several of the vassals. These lands were subsequently occupied by the chiefs of the clans of Macfarlane, Macaulay, and Colquhoun; and during the greater part of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the district was the scene of continued conflicts between these and the rival clans of the Macgregors, Campbells, Camerons, and others. In 1603, a sanguinary battle took place in Glenfruin, between Alister Macgregor, with 400 of his vassals, and Alexander Colquhoun assisted by some of the neighbouring lairds and the citizens of Dumbarton. It terminated in the defeat of the latter, who with much difficulty effected his escape, leaving 140 of his men dead on the field. On this occasion the Macgregors carried off 600 head of cattle, 800 sheep and goats, and 280 horses. The clan was, however, soon afterwards suppressed by the arm of the law, and the whole race proscribed; their children were driven into exile, and their very name extinguished. Nor were these severe penalties relaxed till towards the close of the eighteenth century. The clans Macfarlane and Macaulay, also, gradually became less powerful, and finally unable to levy contributions on the neighbouring estates; while on the other hand, the Colquhouns of Luss, increasing in influence, obtained possession of all the lands in the parish, which, with the exception only of the Ardincaple estate, are still the property of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.

The PARISH is bounded on the north-west by Loch Long, on the south-west by the Gareloch, and on the south by the Firth of Clyde; and is about sixteen miles in length, and nearly four miles in mean breadth, comprising rather more than 40,000 acres, of which the relative proportions of arable and pasture have not been distinctly ascertained. Its surface is hilly and mountainous, rising from the shore of the Firth in two continuous ridges increasing in height towards the north, and between which lies the beautiful vale of Glenfruin. The western ridge, extending along the shores of the Gareloch and Loch Long, is partly cultivated, but chiefly covered with heath interspersed with plantations; and attains at the highest point, the hill of Finnart, an elevation of 2500 feet above the level of the sea. The eastern ridge, which stretches along the border of the adjacent parish of Luss for several miles, terminates in the western range at the head of Glenfruin. Its mean elevation is perhaps superior to that of the western ridge, but its acclivities and summit are nevertheless clothed with verdure, affording excellent pasture for sheep and cattle. The strath of Glenfruin, the name of which is supposed to signify "the cold glen" or the "glen of sorrow", is about five miles in length, and varies from one quarter to three-quarters of a mile in breadth. With the exception of a little copse-wood towards the south, and a few spots of plantation, it is destitute of wood; and though its soil in some parts is pretty fertile, it has been but little cultivated. Still, in all its natural wildness, it displays many features of romantic beauty. There are no rivers in the parish, properly so called; a small rivulet flows along Glenfruin, and, after a course of about seven miles, falls into Loch Lomond, in the parish of Luss. Some brooks descend from the higher grounds, but they are generally dry in summer; and there are numerous springs in the sides of the hills.

The quantity of land either in cultivation or capable of being cultivated, exclusively of the valley of Glenfruin, is comparatively small. The soil is in several places tolerably fertile, and, from the facility of obtaining lime, the arable lands have been rendered productive; but with the exception of a little barley which is sent to distant markets, scarcely more grain is raised than what is requisite for the consumption of the inhabitants. The other crops are chiefly turnips and potatoes, of which latter considerable quantities are forwarded to Greenock and Glasgow, to the value of £1000 annually, and also hay to the average amount of £500. The system of husbandry has been gradually advancing under the auspices of an agricultural association, including the parishes of Row, Luss, and Arrochar; the lands have been partly drained and inclosed, and many of the farm-houses have been rendered more substantial and commodious. Great attention is paid to the management of the dairy-lands, on which Ayrshire cows have been introduced: of the produce, which is of excellent quality and abundant, the greater portion is consumed within the parish, and the remainder sent to the Greenock and Glasgow markets. The cattle reared are generally of the West Highland breed, and much care is bestowed upon their improvement; the sheep are all of the black-faced breed, except a few of the Cheviot on some of the farms. Considerable numbers of both cattle and sheep are sent to distant markets. Within the last few years the plantations have been very greatly extended, especially on the lands of Ardincaple; they are regularly thinned, and under carefully management. Freestone of a coarse texture is sometimes quarried for ordinary building purposes, and limestone is occasionally wrought; but from the facility of procuring lime from Ireland at a cheaper cost, the limestone quarries are not in constant operation. Slate-quarries have been also opened; though, from its inferior quality, the slate is not much used. Coal is supposed to exist in the parish; but although attempts have been made in two different places by boring to the depth of fifty fathoms, none has been yet discovered of sufficient thickness or quality to warrant the sinking of a pit. The annual value of real property in the parish is £15,439.

Ardenconnel, the property of Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, is a spacious mansion in the pavilion style, situated on rising ground northward of the church, and commanding a fine view of the Gareloch. Ardincaple Castle, the property of the Duke of Argyll, is a handsome castellated mansion beautifully situated to the south-east of Ardenconnel, in a demesne richly embellished with thriving plantations, and containing some strikingly picturesque scenery. Along the shores of the Gareloch are numerous pleasing villas and cottages of modern erection, inhabited by families during the summer months. The town of Helensburgh and the village of Gareloch-Head are separately described. The village of Row is situated on the shore of the Gareloch, about two miles and a half from its entrance, and near the tongue of land already mentioned: the scenery in the immediate vicinity is almost unrivalled for beauty and variety; and the views obtained from the village in every direction are extensive, and diversified with features of the most romantic character. A post-office, under that at Helensburgh, has a tolerable delivery. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike

road from Dumbarton to Arrochar, which passes for nearly sixteen miles through the parish; by the road from Helensburgh to Luss and Balloch ferry; by the Row ferry, and by steamers from the pier at Helensburgh to Glasgow.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this parish, which was detached from the parishes of Roseneath and Cardross in 1648, is included within the bounds of the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend averages £136, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church, situated in the village of Row, was built in 1763, and repaired in 1835; it is a neat plain structure, and contains rather less than 700 sittings. Churches have been erected at Helensburgh and Gareloch-Head: in the former place are also meeting-houses for Independents, the Free Church, and Baptists; and an episcopal chapel. The parochial school is in the village of Row; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house, an allowance in lieu of garden, and the fees. There are several other schools, two of which have an endowment of £10 per annum each, arising from a bequest of land in Glenfruin by Mr. Glen, of Portincaple. Among the remains of antiquity are some faint vestiges of the old castle of Faslane, and part of the walls of a chapel said to have been dedicated to St. Michael, and which is supposed to have been the domestic chapel of the Lennox family, while resident at the castle: attached to it is a burying-ground, which has almost ceased to be used. Some few traces of a castle are also found on the hill of Shandon: from its name, "the old dun," it would appear to be of greater antiquity than the castle of Faslane; but nothing of its history has been preserved. There are likewise some relics of ancient chapels in Glenfruin and on the lands of Kirkmichael and Millig. Henry Bell, Esq., civil engineer, and the successful promoter of steam navigation, was a resident of this parish; and his remains are interred in the churchyard.

ROXBURGH, a parish, in the county of ROXBURGH; containing, with the village of Hieton, 979 inhabitants, of whom 123 are in the village of Roxburgh, 4 miles (S. W.) from Kelso. In old documents this place is styled *Rochesburgh* and *Rokesburgh*: the local pronunciation is *Rosburgh*, indicating the probable derivation of the name from *Ros*, "a peninsula," and *burgh*. The place appears to have been formerly a town of considerable importance; and there are still some remains of an ancient castle, overhanging the river Teviot, but affording a very inadequate memorial of the original strength of the fortress. The town was burned in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and having been each time rebuilt chiefly of wood, very little of it is left: a few indistinct traces of its former existence are occasionally found in the present village. Roxburgh Castle was taken and destroyed by Robert Bruce in 1312, and again in 1460, when James II., who was present at the siege, was killed by the bursting of a cannon: the spot on which the king fell is marked out by a yew-tree planted by the Duke of Roxburghe. The queen, after the death of that monarch, assumed the government in the name of her son, and continuing the siege, the castle, which had for years been the seat of lawless violence, was reduced and utterly demolished. In 1547, the Duke of Somerset, whose army was stationed in the neighbourhood, repaired a portion of the castle, sufficient for the reception of an English garrison: traces of the repairs may be discovered among the ruins, which are now covered with trees. Adjoining the village are the ruins of Roxburgh Tower, called also Wallace Tower, and Sunlaws Tower, situated near the river. It formed part of a chain of communication between Roxburgh Castle and the towers on the rivers Kale and Jed. Only the ground-plan can be traced, with some of the apartments on the basement, strongly arched over as a place of shelter for cattle.

The PARISH is bounded on the north for several miles by the river Tweed, and is of very irregular form, about eight miles in length, varying from one mile to five miles in breadth, and comprising 7573 acres, of which 5617 are arable, 1735 meadow and pasture, and 200 woodland and plantations. Its surface is generally flat, but in some parts undulated, and rising into eminences of considerable elevation, two of which at the south-western extremity, the Dunslaw and the Penelheugh, the latter bordering on Crailing parish, rise to the height of 500 feet above the level of the sea. The river Teviot flows through the parish; and there are numerous excellent springs affording an abundant supply of water. In this district the soil varies very much, being in some parts sandy and gravelly, and in others a fine rich loam. The prevailing systems of husbandry are the four and the five shift courses, which are found to be adapted to the nature of the soil; and the crops are usually favourable, having rapidly improved since the more extensive use of lime. The plantations are well managed; the trees are chiefly oak, ash, elm, birch, and beech, with various kinds of pine. A remarkable elm, called the Trysting-tree, appears to have been more than two centuries in attaining its present growth, but it has lately begun to decay. The different grasses thrive in the parish, especially the red clover, of which a sample of the seed exhibited at a meeting of the Highland Society at Glasgow, some years since, was much admired. In general the farm houses and buildings are substantial and in good condition; the lands are well inclosed, and the fences kept with great care. The substratum is chiefly sandstone of the secondary formation, varied with rocks of basalt, greenstone, and greywacke. Under the sandstone is a large mass of rock called the Trow Craigs, about 450 feet in breadth, extending into the Tweed, and forming an immense dam over which the water is precipitated in a fall of sixteen feet. The sandstone is not much valued for building purposes, and few of the quarries are regularly worked. There are fisheries on the rivers; but the quantity of fish taken of late has been inconsiderable, and the rental of the whole does not exceed £60 per annum. A fair is held on the 5th of August on St. James' Green, and is well attended: it is for purposes of merchandise, for horses and cattle, and the hiring of shearers and other servants; considerable sales of wool are effected at it by the farmers of the surrounding district, and generally to English dealers. Fairnington, a plain ancient mansion, and Sunlaws, a handsome modern house in the Elizabethan style, are the chief seats. Near the village of Roxburgh is a ferry over the Teviot. There are some good roads, one of which, leading from Kelso to Melrose, commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country, of the windings of the Tweed, and of the Teviot, over which is a handsome bridge uniting this parish with that of

Kelso. In 1846, parliament authorized the construction of a branch from the Edinburgh and Hawick railway at St. Boswell's to Roxburgh and Kelso, and of a branch railway from Roxburgh to Jedburgh. The principal fuel is coal; but in the western parts of the parish there is abundance of peat. The annual value of real property in Roxburgh is £9248.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Duke of Roxburghe: the minister's stipend is £225. 2. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The church, situated in the village of Roxburgh, was built in 1752, and substantially repaired in 1828, and gives accommodation to 500 persons. There are two parochial schools, one in Roxburgh and one in Hieton, both affording a useful education. The master of the former has a salary of £34. 4., and of the latter, one of £17. 2.; and the fees on the average, for each, vary from £12 to £15 per annum. Each of the masters has also a house and garden rent-free. About half way between the towers of Roxburgh and Ormiston are the remains of a camp, two miles up the river Teviot; its origin is unknown, but it is generally supposed to have been an out-post for the better defence and security of those forts. Part of the Roman road from the Firth of Forth to York passes through the south-west of the parish. There are three caves at Sunlaws, which appear to have been excavated in a remote age, probably as places of refuge, or for the concealment of cattle and other property, during the frequent incursions that took place in the earlier periods of Scottish history.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, an inland county, in the south of Scotland, bounded on the north by Berwickshire, on the east by Berwickshire and the English county of Northumberland, on the south by Dumfries-shire and the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, and on the west by Dumfries-shire, Selkirk, and Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian. It lies between 55° 6′ 40″ and 55° 42′ 52″ (N. Lat.), and 1° 39′ and 2° 36′ (W. Long.), and is thirty-eight miles in length and twenty-eight miles in breadth; comprising an area of 696 square miles, or 445,440 acres; and containing 9019 houses, of which number 8661 are inhabited; and a population of 46,025, of whom 21,941 are males and 24,084 females. This county, including Teviotdale and Liddesdale, was originally inhabited by the *Gadeni* and *Ottadini*, of whom the former possessed the western portion, and the latter the eastern, which was of inferior extent. Of the numerous fortresses erected by those warlike tribes on the heights, the chief, on the Eildon hills towards the north, was subsequently converted by the Romans into a station near the line of their military road, which passed along the eastern base of these hills to the river Tweed. During the border warfare, the county participated greatly in the frequent hostilities that took place, and was alternately in the possession of the English and the Scots; and the continued battles in which they were engaged appear to have fostered a warlike spirit in the inhabitants, many of whom fought under the banner of David I. in 1138 at the battle of the Standard, in which the men of Teviotdale were distinguished for their valour. The county was anciently included in the diocese of Lindisfarne, and subsequently in that of Glasgow; it is at present mostly in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and comprises several presbyteries, and thirty-two parishes. For civil purposes, it is divided into the four districts of Jedburgh, Kelso, Melrose, and Hawick, in each of which the magistrates hold courts quarterly, or oftener, as occasion may require. It contains the royal burgh of Jedburgh, which is the county town; the market-towns of Hawick, Kelso, and Melrose, and part of the town of Galashiels. Under the act of the 2nd William IV., the shire returns a member to the imperial parliament; the number of persons qualified to vote is about 2000.

The SURFACE, though comprising some fine tracts of level land, is mountainous towards the south, and is throughout strikingly diversified with hills, generally of pleasing aspect, and covered with verdure to their summits. In the north and centre the principal heights are, Ruberslaw, which has an elevation of 1419 feet; the Eildon hills, terminating in three conical summits, the highest of which has an elevation of 1330 feet; the Dunian hills, which rise to the height of 1021 feet; the Minto, of which the two summits are flat, and 858 feet high; and various other hills of inferior height. The Carter Fell, on the confines of Northumberland, has an elevation of 1602; and the Millenwood Fell and the Windhead rise to 2000, feet. About two-fifths of the land are arable and the remainder chiefly sheep-pasture; with about 8000 acres in woodland and plantations. Among the rivers are the Tweed and the Teviot. Of these the Tweed enters the county at Faldanside, and flows along the vale of Melrose, then forms part of the northern boundary of Roxburghshire, and afterwards runs through the north-eastern part of the county, which it leaves at Redden; it receives the streams of the Gala, the Liddel, the Allan, the Eden, and the Ettrick. The Teviot, after winding along richly cultivated valleys for nearly fifty-four miles, falls into the Tweed between Roxburgh Castle and Kelso; it receives the streams of the Ale, the Slitrig, the Borthwick, the Kale, the Oxnam, the Rule, the Allan, and the Jed. The Hermitage, which has its source near the Millenwood Fell, flows into the Liddel near Castleton. There are no minerals peculiar to the county; the substrata are mainly greywacke, the coal formation, red sandstone, and trap. Greywacke and greywacke-slate prevail in the whole of the western portion except Liddesdale, and form most of the hills in that district; the coal formation occupies all Liddesdale. The red sandstone is found in the middle and northern parts of the county; sandstone, also, of white colour, occurs in some places: both are extensively quarried. The trap rocks, which form the higher hills, consist of greenstone, basalt, trap-tuffa, amygdaloid, and porphyries of various kinds, of which the felspar, usually of a reddish brown colour, is the most prevalent. The principal manufactures are those of woollen cloth, flannels, blankets, and stockings and worsted pieces; employing a large number of persons: tanning and skinning are carried on to some extent, and there is a manufacture of coloured thread. The annual value of the real property in the county, as assessed to the income-tax, is £284,204, of which £235,041 are returned for lands, £48,684 for houses, £298 for quarries, and the remainder for fisheries. Facility of communication is maintained by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway and the Kelso and Berwick railway, and by good roads, which have been much improved, and are kept in excellent repair. British forts and Roman camps are numerous in various parts of the county, which is intersected from

north to south by the Roman road into North Britain, called the Watling-street. Roxburghshire contains the ruins of some important castles, and is still more remarkable for its monastic structures: the abbeys of Jedburgh and Melrose stood at the head of their class, both for wealth and architectural grandeur, and the abbey of Kelso was an institution of almost equal dignity.

RUM, one of the Hebrides or Western Islands, in the parish of SMALL ISLES, district of MULL, county of ARGYLL, 12 miles (N. W.) from Arisaig, and 20 (N.) from the island of Mull; containing 124 inhabitants. This island, which is the largest of the four islands that constitute the parish, is supposed to have derived its name, in the Gaelic language signifying "room" or "capacity", from its superior extent. It is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, between the islands of Eigg and Canna, from which it is nearly equidistant; and is of circular form. Rum is from eighteen to twenty miles in circumference, comprising 26,000 acres, of which a very small proportion is arable and in cultivation, and the remainder hill-pasture, moss, and waste. Its surface is generally elevated, in parts mountainous; and though the hills in some few places are of verdant aspect, yet the far greater number are abrupt and of rugged character. On the eastern and north-eastern borders of the island, the lands are overspread with heath and coarse grass; on the west and north-west the surface is covered with soft and luxuriant verdure, affording rich pasturage for sheep, and displays a beautiful contrast to the less fertile portions. Amidst the mountainous districts in the interior are fresh-water lakes of considerable extent, in some of which trout of small size are found in great abundance, and of good quality. The moors are frequented by numbers of grouse; and on some of the higher hills, ptarmigans, curlews, snipes, herons, and various other birds are to be seen. Deer were formerly numerous; but since the destruction of the woods they have altogether disappeared.

The COAST is bold and rugged, more especially on the south and west sides, where it is lined with one continuous rampart of precipitous rock. Of the several small bays with which the island is indented, the principal is Loch Seresort, on the eastern coast, at the head of which is the small hamlet of Kinloch, originally belonging to the Clanranalds, but now the property of the Macleans. A harbour has been formed here, which is easy of access, and affords good anchorage for vessels of any burthen. The bay is about two miles and a half in length, and from five to seven fathoms in depth; it is open only towards the east, and defended on the north and south by lofty hills rising from the extremities of the loch, and affording secure shelter from the prevailing winds. A commodious pier has been constructed, which gives every facility to vessels in loading and unloading their cargoes, and to the boats employed in the fisheries. The principal fishery is the herring-fishery, which is carried on, however, only to a moderate extent; the herrings appear in the loch generally in the month of August, but the inhabitants seldom take more than is sufficient for the consumption of their own families. There is a great variety of other fish.

The SOIL of the arable grounds is tolerably fertile, producing crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. From the great inequalities of the surface, however, the lands are better adapted for pasture than for tillage, and the inhabitants place their principal dependence on the rearing of sheep and cattle. The sheep, of which about 8000 are pastured, are of the black-faced breed, and, though small in stature, are much prized for the delicacy of their flavour and the peculiar fineness of their wool, much of which is forwarded to Inverness, where it obtains a very high price. The cattle are all of the Highland breed, and are chiefly sold to drovers for the markets of the south. Considerable numbers of horses of the native breed are reared in the island, and also numerous herds of swine, the latter for the Glasgow market. Rum is composed of old red sandstone, traversed and overlaid by various plutonian rocks; the sandstone is distinctly stratified, and alternates with beds of a red-coloured slate clay: in the cliffs of amygdaloid on the west occur beautiful varieties of chalcedony, heliotrope, and other minerals. The residence of Dr. Maclean is a neat mansion with extensive offices, erected by him as tenant in 1826, at the head of Loch Seresort, and surrounded by a highly improved demesne embellished with thriving plantations. There is no village; and the sole means of communication with the post office of Arisaig, on the main land, or with the adjacent islands in the parish, is by small boats, of which every family keeps one for its own accommodation. Steamers between the Clyde and the port of Inverness pass and repass along the channel several times a week. A missionary who received £75 per annum from the Royal Bounty, and for whom a house was built by the heritor, formerly resided here, and officiated in his own house, in which a large room was appropriated as a place of worship; and also in the island of Canna; but the mission was suppressed in 1835, since which time there has been no minister.

RUMFORD, a village, in the parish of MUIRAVONSIDE, county of STIRLING; with 206 inhabitants.

RUSKHOLM, an isle, in the parish of STRONSAY, county of ORKNEY. This is a very small islet situated to the west of the island of Faray, from which it is distant about a mile. Kelp was at one time largely manufactured on it.

RUSKIE, a hamlet, in the parish of PORT of MONTEITH, county of PERTH, 3 miles (N.E.) from the village of Port of Monteith; containing 57 inhabitants. It lies in the north-eastern quarter of the parish, in the vicinity of a lake of the same name, one of a chain of lakes. On the lands of Ruskie, which anciently formed a barony possessed by the Stewart family, is a house named Keirhead, situated on an eminence, and supposed to have been a military post overlooking the plain on the south.

RUTHERFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of MAXTON, district of MELROSE, county of ROXBURGH, 1½ mile (E. by N.) from the village of Maxton; containing 71 inhabitants. This, though now a small and unimportant place, was anciently considerable, and had a church and hospital. The patronage at one time belonged to the Earls of Douglas, and was granted, previously to the year 1483, to James Rutherford of that ilk; but the church being afterwards suffered to go to decay, the parish was united to that of Maxton, and the advowson fell into oblivion. The hospital was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and was appropriated for the reception of strangers and the maintenance of poor and infirm persons. The family of Rutherford had the title of baron from this place.

Burgh Seal.

RUTHERGLEN, a parish, burgh, and market-town, in the Lower ward of the county of LANARK, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Glasgow; containing 6513 inhabitants, of whom 5623 are in the burgh. This place is popularly supposed to have derived its name from Reutherus, King of Scotland, the fifth in descent from Fergus I., founder of the Scottish monarchy; and who, after a retirement of some years, during which time he greatly augmented and concentrated his forces, made a successful attack upon the Britons, from whom he wrested a considerable portion of his territories, of which they had gained possession. From the reign of this supposed monarch, about two centuries before the Christian era, little is recorded of the history of the place till the year 1126, when the inhabitants obtained from David I. a charter conferring upon the town the privileges of a royal burgh. It appears to have been at that time superior in importance as a place of trade to Glasgow, and to have included within its limits the ecclesiastical demesnes of that city till the year 1226, when Alexander II. granted to the Bishop of Glasgow a charter of exemption from certain services due to the corporation of Rutherglen. From this period its trade and consequent prosperity continued to decline, and that of Glasgow to increase, till in 1692 the business was almost wholly transferred to the latter place, which has since been progressively advancing in population and wealth. Rutherglen Castle was remarkable for its strength, and in 1306 was seized by Edward I., King of England, who had taken upon him to arbitrate between Bruce and Baliol, then competitors for the Scottish crown. It was retaken by Bruce in 1313, and continued a fortress of importance, till after the battle of Langside, when it was burned by the Regent of Scotland. The building was however afterwards repaired and enlarged, and became the seat of the Hamiltons, of Elistoun: on their decline it was suffered to fall into decay; and it has by subsequent dilapidations been levelled with the ground. During the disturbances in the reign of Charles I., considerable excitement prevailed in this place; and on the celebration of the return of Charles II. to the throne, a party of the inhabitants, in resentment of the severities practised on the Covenanters, committed some excesses, which appear to have originated the battle of Bothwell-Bridge.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the river Clyde, over which is a stone bridge of five arches, communicating with the suburbs of Glasgow on the opposite shore, and towards the erection of which the inhabitants contributed £1000, in consideration of its being toll-free. Further up the river, a bridge of timber was erected a short time ago, in connexion with a new line of road from the collieries in the parish, facilitating the conveyance of the produce to Glasgow. Rutherglen consists chiefly of one spacious street extending in a direction from east to west, regularly formed, and well paved, and of a smaller range of buildings parallel with the former, and called the Back-row; from both which diverge several lanes leading to the principal farms in the parish. Towards the east are vestiges of ancient foundations, giving rise to the supposition that the town was once of greater size than it is at present. Formerly the trade consisted, to a considerable extent, in the supply of salmon for the French ports, in exchange for which brandy was received; but this branch of traffic has declined in consequence of the construction of a weir lower down the river, which interrupts the navigation above the bridge of Glasgow. The principal trade at present is in coal, from the several mines in the parish; in cotton spinning, weaving, and printing; and the weaving of muslins for the Glasgow manufacturers. In 1845 an act of parliament was passed for the construction of the Clydesdale Junction railway, from the termination of the Pollock and Govan railway at Rutherglen to Hamilton, and to the Wishaw and Coltness railway at Motherwell; making use, in its course, of part of the Pollock and Govan railway, a line that was formed for the purpose of connecting certain coal-fields on the south-east of Glasgow with that city. Here is a station of the Clydesdale Junction railway: the line is amalgamated with the Caledonian, and presents great facility of intercourse. The market is on Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Friday after March 11th, the first Friday after May 4th, the first Tuesday after June 4th, the first Friday after July 25th, and the first Friday after August 25th; the Wednesday before the first Friday in November, and on that Friday; and the first Friday after November 25th. The Belton fair in May, and the St. Luke's in November, are the largest and most numerously attended.

The charter bestowed on the inhabitants by David I. in 1126 is recited by several grants of his successors down to the reign of James VI., who in 1617 confirmed all previous gifts, and clearly defined the boundaries and the privileges of the burgh. By these charters the government was vested in a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and a council of eleven, to which last an addition of thirty others, to be elected by the council, was prescribed by an act in 1670, all of them to vote in the election of the magistrates. The town is now subject to the provisions of the Municipal act, and the number of councillors is eighteen: the provost and bailies are chosen annually by the council; and the town-clerk is appointed in the same manner, but holds his office for life. The magistrates exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction; and during the last twenty or thirty years, the average has been annually about fifty cases of the former, and twenty of the latter. There are four incorporated trades, the smiths, the wrights and masons, the tailors, and the weavers; which have the privilege of exacting a fee on the admission of a member. At the Union the burgh was allowed to send one member to the English parliament, in conjunction with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton; but on the passing of the Reform act, Glasgow was separated from the number, being empowered to return two members of its own, and Kilmarnock and Port-Glasgow were added. The right of election is vested in the persons occupying houses of the annual value of £10; the number of voters is 166.

The PARISH extends about three miles along the southern bank of the Clyde, and is something more than a mile and a quarter in average breadth. Towards the river the surface is generally level, forming plains of great fertility; but in other parts is intersected with hills and narrow glens. The soil is on the whole good, and the system of agriculture improved; the lands are

chiefly arable, but there are some large dairies, and much attention is paid to the breed of live stock. Considerable progress has been made in draining and inclosing the lands, which are divided among numerous proprietors, whose handsome grounds add greatly to the scenery and interest of the parish. Farme, the residence of Mr. Farie, once the property of the Earls of Selkirk, and subsequently of the Flemings, and the Hamiltons, is a very ancient castle of much strength, the embattled walls still remaining as a memorial of the baronial castles of former times. It has been enlarged by its proprietor; who has raised an embankment to preserve his land from the inundation of the Clyde. Coal is abundant in the parish, and eleven mines have been opened, of which one is wrought by Mr. Farie on his estate at Farme, two at Eastfield, one at Stonelaw, and one at Hamilton-Farme; together they afford employment to more than 500 persons. Ironstone, in very small quantities, is found in some of these mines; and there are also several quarries of good freestone, in which nearly a hundred persons are engaged. About 200 persons are employed in printing cotton, for which there are two establishments, one in the town and one at Shawfield; at which latter place, also, is a bleachfield that became the property of Messrs. Gowdie, who converted it into an establishment for dyeing Turkey-red: it is now occupied by Messrs. White as a chemical laboratory. A cotton-mill was erected in 1800, which has been enlarged; and on the lands of Farme are two extensive concerns for dyeing Turkey-red. In addition to those employed in the several works, about 300 of the inhabitants are occupied in weaving muslin for the Glasgow manufacturers at hand-looms in their own dwellings. The annual value of real property in the parish is £21,295.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the presbytery of Glasgow, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the corporation, the Kirk-Session, the heritors of the parish, and the tenants of Shawfield. The minister's stipend averages £280, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14 per annum. Rutherglen church was of great antiquity, and prior to the year 1199 was given with the churches of Cathcart and Mearns to the abbey of Paisley, by Jocelyne, Bishop of Glasgow. It was connected with some transactions of importance in Scottish history, being the scene of a negotiation of peace between England and Scotland, concluded within its walls in 1297, and also the place in which Sir John Monteith entered into a convention for betraying Sir William Wallace into the power of the English. Of this building nothing remains but the tower, near which is the present church, erected in 1794, in good repair, and adapted for a congregation of 800 persons. There are likewise a Free church and a United Presbyterian church, the latter capable of receiving a congregation of 950. The burgh school affords a useful education; the master, who is appointed by the town-council, has a house and garden rent-free, and a salary of £16. 13. 4. from the funds of the burgh, in addition to the fees. There are Sabbath schools, in which nearly 400 children are instructed; and several benefit societies. Traces may be seen of a tumulus at Gallowflat; it was anciently surrounded by a ditch, and there was an ascent to the summit by a paved road about six feet wide. Near it were found two copper vessels, on the handles of which was inscribed the word "Congallus". A stone coffin was also found in a tumulus on Hamilton-Farme, long since levelled with the ground. The cross of the burgh, ornamented with sculptured devices, the most conspicuous of which was one of our Saviour's riding upon an ass, was demolished by a mob during the reign of Charles I. Rutherglen gives the title of earl to the ducal family of Hamilton.

RUTHVEN, a parish, in the county of Forfar, 3 miles (N.) from Meigle; containing, with the hamlets of Balbirnie, Barberswells, Bridgend, and Whins, 471 inhabitants. This place was for many generations the seat of a branch of the Crichton family, of whose ancient baronial castle there are still some remains: the family becoming extinct in 1742, the lands were purchased by Thomas Ogilvy, Esq. The parish is pleasantly situated on the north side of the vale of Strathmore, near the base of the Grampian hills. It is about two miles in length, and nearly of equal breadth; comprising an area of 2034 acres, of which 1336 are arable, 452 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture land. The surface, which has a gentle declivity towards the south, is diversified with some inconsiderable eminences, one of them called Gallows hill. The river Isla, after forming for some distance its northern boundary, intersects the remainder of the parish, and, passing under an ancient and picturesque bridge of two arches on the road from Blairgowrie to Kirriemuir, and falling from some ledges of broken rock, descends into a wide pool which towards the south divides into two streams, inclosing an island of about six acres in extent. This river abounds with small trout and par, and in the spawning season with salmon. In general the soil is a light loam, resting on a substratum of gravel; and the crops are oats, barley, for which the soil is especially adapted, turnips, and potatoes. The state of agriculture is much improved; bone-dust and guano are extensively used as manures, and the rotation system of husbandry is prevalent. The lands have been drained and inclosed; and the farm-buildings, which are chiefly of modern erection, are substantial and well arranged. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, and the feeding of sheep on turnips. The woodlands consist chiefly of oak, of which there are extensive copses on the banks of the Isla; and the plantations are of larch and Scotch fir. In this district the scenery is of pleasing character, in some parts beautifully picturesque; the upper lands command fine views of the surrounding country. The substratum is of the old red sandstone formation, with a few pebbles of quartz, and some slight traces of organic remains; freestone of excellent quality is found, and quarried to a moderate extent. The annual value of real property in the parish is £1457. Ruthven House, the seat of Mrs. Wedderburn Ogilvy, is a handsome modern mansion pleasantly situated on the Isla, near the site of the ancient castle, which, having become ruinous, was taken down all but a fragment many years since.

There is no village properly so called. The spinning of flax was introduced soon after the commencement of the present century, and two extensive mills have been built for that purpose on the banks of the Isla, in which together about 180 persons are employed, in connexion with the linen manufacturers of Dundee. On the same river are mills for meal and corn, two threshing-mills, and a saw-mill. Facility of communication is afforded

by convenient roads, of which that from Blairgowrie to Kirriemuir passes through the parish; and by a line of railway within a few miles, whence coal and other requisite articles are brought for the supply of the parish, and to which corn and other agricultural produce are conveyed, to be forwarded to Dundee and shipped for the London market. Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £150, of which nearly three-fourths are paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum: patron, the Crown. Ruthven church, an ancient structure, is, according to some accounts, supposed to have been erected by an Earl of Crawfurd as a chapel for his tenants of the barony of Inverquiech, and to have been subsequently obtained by the proprietors of Ruthven, and appropriated as a parish church for their barony. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees. On the south-west side of the parish were until lately the remains of an intrenchment called Castle-Dykes, probably once a safe retreat in times of danger; the ramparts were of earth, and had been apparently very strong, and surrounded with a fosse. During the wars in the reign of Edward of England, a battle is said to have taken place in the vicinity of this parish; and on the south side of the vale of Strathmore are some remains of a camp occupied by the English, and thence called Ingleston, or "English town". Stone coffins containing fragments of human bones have been dug up; and there are several cairns.

RUTHVENFIELD, a village, in the parish of TIBBERMORE, county of PERTH; containing 425 inhabitants. This is one of the only two villages in the parish, which formerly contained several others, now no more. The village of Ruthvenfield is the seat of a considerable printing establishment, occupying one of the waterfalls on the Lead stream: this waterfall, about sixty or seventy years ago, was employed in turning an oil-mill, the premises belonging to which were subsequently converted into bleaching-works, and more recently into a printfield. After some time, the works in this last branch of business lay dormant; but in 1830 they were commenced anew by the present proprietors, Messrs. Duncan, from Glasgow; and now nearly 2,000,000 yards are printed here, in every variety of style, for the home and foreign markets, employing about 360 persons, of whom one-half are men and one-half women and children. At Huntingtowerfield, the other village, is a large bleaching establishment.

RUTHWELL, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES; containing, with the village of Clarencefield, 1032 inhabitants, of whom 162 are in the village of Ruthwell, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Annan. This parish, in the fourteenth century, in a charter granted by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, to his nephew, Sir William Murray, is called *Ryval;* and the appellation is continued in all the charters to Sir William's descendants. *Ruthwell,* most probably corrupted from Ruthwald, or Rithwald, is the more modern name. It appears to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Rith,* "a rivulet", and *Weald* or *Wald,* "a woody place"; terms descriptive of the locality, through which a rivulet passes contiguous to the church and village, and in which there are extensive natural woods. No events of historical importance are recorded; but the parish was formerly remarkable as containing the castle of Comlongan, for many generations the residence of the Murrays of Cockpool, a family of great eminence in Annandale. Some of the Murrays were wardens of the western border; and Cuthbert Murray of Cockpool was one of the commanders of the army which defeated the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Douglas, when they invaded Scotland in 1483. John Murray, a younger son of the family, having acquired a large estate, as well in Scotland as in England and Ireland, was created Earl of Annandale by James VI., and afterwards resided in the castle of Comlongan; but the family and title becoming extinct upon the death of his son without issue, in 1658, Lord Stormont succeeded to a considerable part of the property. His descendant, Viscount Stormont, in 1792 became second Earl of Mansfield; and from him the present earl, who is the principal landowner in Ruthwell, descended in a right line. At a place called Kirkstyle was in ancient times a commandery belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, where they had a place of worship and a burying-ground. The order possessed large property in the neighbourhood, which, when the society was abolished, came into the hands of the Murrays. There are still some tombs in the churchyard, on which the insignia and arms of the knights are cut.

The PARISH is about five and a half miles long and two and a half broad, containing 8420 acres. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Dalton; on the south by the Solway Firth and the river Lochar, the latter of which divides it from Caerlaverock; on the east by Cummertrees; on the west by Caerlaverock; and on the north-west by Mouswald. In general the surface is flat and uninteresting, the highest land not rising more than eighty or ninety feet above the level of the sea. The waves have receded from the shore in late times; so that at low water the tide is almost out of sight, and at high water falls short of a large space which it once covered, and which now consists of extensive tracts of green merse. The beach is low, and formed of clayey sand which runs for several miles into the Firth, and is known in the locality as "sleetch". At the confluence of the Lochar with the sea, some salmon are taken with stake-nets; and cod, skate, and herrings, with very fine flounders, are caught off the coast.

The SOIL varies considerably in different places, some of it consisting of a shallow sandy mould which requires good manuring and cultivation to render it fertile, and a large proportion of the parish being a strong gravelly earth. On the low ground near the sea, and on the banks of the Lochar, the soil partakes of clay mixed with sand, and is the same kind of soil as that upon which the extensive Lochar moss, to the north, rests. Shell-marl is found in the parish; but the expense of working it has rendered it hitherto unavailable to agricultural purposes. About 6000 acres are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage; 1400 acres are in moss, and 520 under wood. All kinds of grain and green crops are grown, and the most improved system of husbandry is followed; the farm buildings and inclosures, however, are in a very indifferent state. The cattle are Galloways; the sheep are of the black-faced breed, with some Cheviots. Considerable tracts of moss have been reclaimed on some of the farms; and large portions of marshy ground, by good draining and judicious cultivation, have been also

brought into tillage. Some land, too, has been recovered along the shore of the Firth; but the quantity is inconsiderable in comparison with the extent capable of being added to the productive soil of the parish. The principal rock is coarse limestone, which was once extensively worked; but its use is now superseded by the superior lime obtained from Kelhead, only about four miles distant. The annual value of real property is £3636.

There are two small villages, Ruthwell and Clarencefield: the former was erected into a burgh of barony by charter of James VI. to Sir John Murray, of Cockpool, in 1509, with the privilege, now neglected, of holding fairs and markets. Large quantities of salt were formerly made upon the coast by filtration, the parish enjoying exemption from the duty under a grant by James VI.; but this manufacture was discontinued when the salt-duty was abolished. Strangers used to visit Ruthwell for the benefit of the sea air, bathing, and mineral waters; but there are now few visiters. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway, which has a station here: the turnpike-road from Dumfries to Annan and Carlisle also runs through the parish; and at the junction of the Lochar with the Firth is a creek into which small vessels enter with coal from the opposite coast of Cumberland. Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Earl of Mansfield. The stipend of the minister is £263, with a manse, about 100 years old, but which has received within the present century some enlargement and repairs: the glebe consists of thirty-six acres, worth thirty or thirty-five shillings per acre. Ruthwell church, an ancient edifice, was formerly a very indifferent building thatched with heath, but has been greatly altered and improved, and is now in good condition; it contains 420 sittings. Two parochial schools are held, in one of which the classics, mathematics, and French are taught, with the usual branches of education; the master has a salary of £34. 4., a house, and about £45 fees. In the other school, only a plain education is given; the master has between £8 and £9 salary, £4 fees, and Candlemas gifts. There are also a good parochial library, two friendly societies, and a savings' bank.

The antiquities are very interesting. There are yet to be seen the remains of an old castle at Cockpool, a seat of the Murrays; but their chief residence was the castle of Comlongan, already noticed, a place of great strength before the union of the crowns. It is sixty feet square and ninety feet high, with battlements, and the walls are of sufficient thickness to admit of small apartments within them. The most celebrated relic of antiquity, however, is an obelisk in the churchyard, which appears to have been eighteen feet high, bearing numerous ornaments of a scriptural character, and Runic and Roman inscriptions. The traditional account of it is, that it was set up at a place called Priestside, near the sea, in very early times, in order to assist the common people, by sensible images, to receive religious instruction; and that it was subsequently removed to the church. Here it remained, and was held in great veneration, till the Reformation, after which it was thrown down as a relic of idolatry. Some time since, in digging a deep grave, an upper portion of the monument was discovered, on which is represented part of the image of the Deity, with an *Agnus Dei* in his bosom; and on the reverse are two human figures in the act of embracing. The only large fragment of the pillar that seems to be irretrievably lost, is that which contained the transverse arms of the cross, and which may probably have been much shattered by the fall when the whole was thrown down, or may have been entirely destroyed by the zeal of the agents of the General Assembly. There is a chalybeate spring at Brow, not far from the junction of the Lochar with the Firth; near which is a stone table, where it is said that Lord Stormont, father of the celebrated Earl of Mansfield, sat with his son, and drank to his health, when the latter was about to quit his native land for the English bar.

S

SADDELL and SKIPNESS, a parish, in the district of CANTYRE, county of ARGYLL; containing 1813 inhabitants, of whom 846 are in Saddell, and 967 in Skipness, respectively 19 and 32 miles (N. by E.) from Campbelltown. The name of the first of these places has been at different times written in ancient documents *Saundle, Sandel,* and *Sandale,* signifying in the Scandinavian language "a sandy plain". The term Skipness, in the same language, means "a ship-point", and had reference to the place as a central station for the rendezvous of the northern fleets, during their attacks upon this coast. The two districts, the former having been disjoined from Killean, and the latter from Kilcalmonell, were united in 1753. An abbey of considerable note was founded in Saddell about the year 1160, by Somerled, Lord of the Isles, who in 1158, with a fleet of fifty-three ships, had seized Cantyre and the Western Isles, then belonging to the crown of Man, and made himself an independent chief. This religious house, which was finished and endowed by Reginald, his son and successor, was for monks of the Cistercian order, and was situated in a beautifully secluded spot in the midst of trees, which still overshadow its ruins. Its church was in the form of a cross, the extremities respectively pointing to the four cardinal points; the length from east to west was about 136 feet, by twenty-four feet in breadth, and that of the transepts from north to south seventy-eight feet, by twenty-four feet. Other buildings gave to the whole a quadrangular form.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by the sound of Kilbrandon, which separates it from the Island of Arran; and on the south by Campbelltown. It is of a long irregular figure, stretching twenty-five miles in extreme length, and measuring three miles in average breadth; comprising considerable portions of well-cultivated arable ground, with some good pastures, and large tracts of moor, heath, and mountain. The line of coast is very circuitous, and marked with a number of creeks, promontories, and bays. Some of the bays are spacious, though rocky at the entrance, and embrace a fine expanse of water, having a good sandy beach. The headlands are in general low, and of various form, but all projecting towards the south-east. In the neighbouring waters, in every direction, cod, ling, mackerel, haddock, whiting, and other kinds of fish, are to be found in great abundance; but they are mostly neglected by the natives.

The surface of the INTERIOR is also much diversified, displaying a great variety of undulations, numerous hills covered with heath, and dreary mountains and moors, with several extensive valleys. Some of the valleys, near the sea, are ornamented with interesting mansions surrounded by verdant inclosures, tasteful gardens and shrubberies, and well laid out grounds. Benintuirk, the highest mountain, rises 2170 feet above the level of the sea, and commands beautiful views, embracing the Isle of Arran, the Firth of Clyde, the Craig of Ailsa, and the Irish Channel, with other more distant features. The most attractive prospect, however, though much less extensive, is from the southern quarter, whence a mixed landscape of the first order may be seen, combining various striking features of both Highland and Lowland scenery with great effect. Each of the valleys has its own stream, generally well stocked with trout, and which, after marking with its channel the side of some mountain, slowly winds its way, in many places through secluded hollows and recesses, till it loses itself in the waters of the ocean. Most of the moors are enlivened with silvery lakes, which also abound with trout; and the lakes and marshes originate several rivers, some of them stocked with par and good-sized salmon. The chief streams in the parish are the Skipness, the Claonaig, the Crossaig, the Sunadale, the Torrisdale, the Saddell, and the Carradale, the last a fine angling stream in much repute.

On the higher grounds the SOIL is a light earth with an admixture of gravel, but along the streams, a kind of alluvial slimy compost; the subsoil in most places is rock, clay, or gravel, but near the sea a pure white sand. The meadows consist principally of moss, or of a deep rich loam resting on clay. Until recently the husbandry was very indifferent, the body of the people having united other avocations with that of farming; but the most improved system has now been introduced by some of the landholders, with extensive draining, and great advances have been already made. The farms vary in extent from 250 to 1500 acres, and the rent of arable land averages 17*s.* 6*d.* per acre. The predominating rock is mica-slate; but quartz is also abundant, generally in a parallel direction with the former, but sometimes crossing it at right angles. Large detached blocks of granite are also to be seen, of a very hard texture; and in a quarry at Carradale have been found fine specimens of obsidian, a species of lava which, though almost black in the mass, when cut into thin pieces exhibits the hue of dark-green glass. The natural woods in different places comprise oak, ash, hazel, birch, and alder; and the plantations consist of Scotch fir, larch, and other trees, in a thriving state. The annual value of real property in Saddell and Skipness is £5251. Of late years the population has partially declined, owing in some measure to the breaking up of the cottar system, and the consolidation of small farms. The parish is principally agricultural and pastoral; but many hands which are employed in husbandry give also a large part of their time to fishing: this is especially the case with those who dwell on the coast. About sixty-five boats belong to the place, chiefly for taking herrings at a distance, and usually carrying three men each. Cod and ling are sometimes caught; and salmon both at Carradale and Skipness, with much success: lobsters are abundant, and they are of excellent quality.

This parish is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Cantyre, synod of Argyll, and in the patronage of the Duke of Argyll: the minister's stipend is £150, of which more than a third is paid by the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of twenty acres, valued at about £30 per annum. There are two parish churches, thirteen miles apart, one situated at Carradale, which is in good repair, and the other at Claonaig, in a dilapidated state: they accommodate respectively 354 and 288 persons. Two parochial schools are also maintained, affording instruction in the ordinary branches; the masters each receive a salary of £25. 13. 4., and have each a house, grass for a cow, and £4 fees: these schools were not established until 1822. The most interesting relic of antiquity is the ruin of the celebrated monastery of Saddell, which however has nearly disappeared, the materials having been quarried out of late years for various uses. Skipness Castle is an ancient and venerable pile of square form, with a court, the outer wall comprehending a space of 450 feet. At Saddell, also, is a castle of the same figure, of considerable size, and formerly surrounded by water. Along the coast are ruins of several forts, generally situated on the headlands; and a few tumuli are to be seen. The churchyard is remarkable for the number of curious inscriptions and figures carved upon the gravestones, and as the place of sepulture of persons celebrated in former times. The Rev. Donald Mc Nicol, a scholar and antiquary, and author of the *Review of Dr. Johnson's Tour to the Hebrides*, was minister of the parish in 1753.

SAGAY, an isle, in the parish of HARRIS, county of INVERNESS. It is one of the numerous group of isles in the sound of Harris, and is of very small extent, and uninhabited.

ST. BOSWELL'S.—See BOSWELL'S, ST.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

SALEN, for a time a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of TOROSAY, and partly in that of KILNINIAN and KILMORE, district of MULL, county of ARGYLL, 8 miles (S. E. by S.) from Tobermory; containing 775 inhabitants. This place, at one time only a missionary station in Torosay, was severed from that parish for ecclesiastical purposes, and, together with part of Kilninian and Kilmore, erected into a quoad sacra parish, under act of the General Assembly. A religious establishment appears to have been founded at a very early period, which became a cell to the monastery of Iona; and St. Columba is said to have preached occasionally here, from which circumstance a rivulet near the ruins of the convent not far from the village, still retains the name of the Preacher's burn. The district is bounded on the north by the bay of Aros, in the sound of Mull, and on the south-west by Loch-na-Gaul; and is intersected by the road to Knock, which separates that portion of it within the parish of Kilninian and Kilmore from that which is in Torosay. Aros bay, though wild, is marked with features beautifully picturesque, and derives much interest from the remains of an ancient castle, for many years the baronial residence of the Macdonalds, lords of the Isles, situated on the summit of a rocky eminence overlooking the bay. The small village of Salen is seated on the south bank of the water of Aros, over which a bridge has been constructed on the new line of road leading from Tobermory to Knock, at

the head of Loch-na-Gaul: the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. Ecclesiastically Salen is within the bounds of the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll. The church, originally built about the year 1770, for the missionary station, was afterwards transferred to the parliamentary commissioners, by whom it was considerably enlarged. The minister has a stipend of £120 from the exchequer, with a manse built by government in 1828, and a glebe comprising two acres of land; patron, the Crown.

SALINE, a parish, in the district of DUNFERMLINE, county of FIFE, 6 miles (N. W.) from Dunfermline; containing, in 1841, 1057 inhabitants, of whom 358 were in the village of Saline. This place is supposed to have derived its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "a hill or mountain", from the hills within its limits, one of which is of considerable height. The parish is situated at the western extremity of the county, and is about seven miles in length from east to west, and about six miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 5000 acres, divided among various proprietors. Towards the north and east the surface is diversified with hills, the highest of which has an elevation of nearly 500 feet above the level of the sea; but the western portion of the parish is generally even. Near the village the land is moderately fertile; in other parts the soil is thin, resting on a tilly bottom, and there are large tracts of moss affording only an abundant supply of peat. Those lands which were marshy have been much improved by draining. The system of agriculture has greatly advanced, and the crops of all kinds are favourable; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and all the more recent improvements in implements of husbandry have been adopted. The substratum abounds with coal, limestone, and ironstone. The coal is of good quality, and there are mines in operation. There are lime-works, also, at the extremity of the parish; and the ironstone is good, and wrought to a very great extent, operations for procuring it on an extensive scale having been commenced in 1845; two new villages have been built in the parish, and hundreds of persons are employed in the works. The annual value of real property in Saline is £6692. The seats here are Upper and Lower Kinnedars, Bandrum, Balgonar, Kirklands, Rhynds, Oakley, Burnside, and Grey-craig. The village stands on the road leading to Auchterarder; is very neatly built, and has a rural appearance. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by a stream which flows through it: that part called the New Town is rapidly increasing in extent. Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £156. 17. 2., of which one-half is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum: patron, the Crown. Saline church is a plain structure situated in the village. The members of the Free Church have also a place of worship. The parochial school is attended by a considerable number of children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. There is also a subscription school. In the parish are some vestiges of two towers, and also two Roman camps.

SALLYSBURGH, a village, in the parish of BERTRAM-SHOTTS, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Shotts; containing 196 inhabitants. It is one of the four principal villages in the parish, and stands on the high road from Glasgow, through Holytown, to Edinburgh. This village also bears the name of Beardy-Row.

SALTBURN, a village, in the parish of ROSSKEEN, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 329 inhabitants. The population is chiefly agricultural. A Gaelic school was established here in 1823 by the Edinburgh Gaelic Society, by whom it is wholly maintained; the master has a salary of £20, but no fees are charged.

SALTCOATS, a sea-port town, partly in the parish of STEVENSTON, but chiefly in that of ARDROSSAN, district of CUNNINGHAME, county of Ayr, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Irvine, and 32 (S. W.) from Glasgow; containing 4238 inhabitants, of whom 2806 are in that part within the parish of Ardrossan. This town, which is irregularly built, is chiefly inhabited by seafaring men connected with the shipping of the harbours of Ardrossan and Saltcoats; by weavers; and the various artificers required by the business of the port. The harbour is in that portion of the town which is within the parish of Stevenston, and it has contributed much to the increase of the population. A great number of the inhabitants are employed in weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley; the articles are lappets, gauzes, trimmings, shawls, silks, &c., in the manufacture of which more than 450 looms are constantly at work. A large number of females, also, are engaged in working muslins in different patterns, for which this part of the country is celebrated, and which by way of eminence are designated Ayrshire muslin. Many persons from the Highlands and from Ireland have settled at this place, who are employed in general trades. Several families, unconnected with business, have erected handsome houses at Saltcoats as a favourite residence for the benefit of sea-bathing, for which its proximity to Ardrossan renders it very convenient. The principal building is the town-house, two stories in height, and surmounted by a lofty spire. Its ground-floor is occupied by shops, a room for the town library and reading-room, and a committee-room; the upper story contains a spacious apartment which is appropriated to the monthly meetings of the magistrates of the district, who here hold a court of petty sessions, and in the intervals the apartment is used as a news-room and for other general purposes. Attached is a small lock-up house for the temporary confinement of petty offenders. There is also a handsome building for a branch of the Western Bank of Scotland established here. A mechanics' institution is supported, in which lectures are delivered weekly during the winter season. A public library is also supported, which forms an extensive collection of books on general literature; and a savings' bank has been some time established.

Fishing is carried on to a considerable extent. Salmon are found in the Firth, and sent in large quantities to the neighbouring towns, and to Glasgow, Paisley, &c. From fifteen to twenty boats, likewise, are employed in the herring-fishery, for which purpose they frequent the lochs in the north and west Highlands; herrings are also taken in tolerable numbers in the bay, and some boats go to the coasts of Barra and other islands for ling and cod. A fair is held on the last Thursday in May, for cattle, pigs, shoes, and other articles of merchandise. A post-office is established here, which has a good delivery; and facility of communication is maintained by

roads in every direction: the Ardrossan railway passes through the place from the harbour of Ardrossan, and unites with the Ayrshire railway at Kilwinning. The parish church of Ardrossan is situated here, and the town also contains a place of worship with 720 sittings, built in 1836 for the accommodation of the Gaelic inhabitants, and still possessed by them, but in connexion with the Free Church, which the congregation joined in 1843. There is another place of worship for members of the Free Church, erected in 1843; and two or three congregations connected with the United Presbyterian Synod, and a congregation of Baptists, are likewise established here.—See ARDROSSAN.

SALTON, a parish, in the county of HADDINGTON; containing 770 inhabitants, of whom 261 are in the village of East Salton, and 167 in the village of West Salton, respectively 6 miles (S. W. by S.) and 7 (S. W.) from Haddington. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is supposed to have derived its name from Nicholas de Soulis, who was proprietor of some land here in the thirteenth century, and from whom it was called Soulistown, since corrupted by abbreviation into Salton. The earliest authentic notice of it occurs in the twelfth century, when it was included among the possessions of the De Morvilles, constables of the kingdom, of whom Henry de Morville in the year 1190 granted the lands of Herdmanston, a portion of the manor, to his sheriff, Henry de St. Clair, ancestor of the present proprietor of Herdmanston. The De Morvilles, having taken part with the English in espousing the cause of Baliol, during the disputed succession to the Scottish crown, were, on the accession of Robert de Bruce, deprived of their estates, which were bestowed on the family of St. Clair. A great part of the manor subsequently became the property of the Abernethy family, one of whom, in the middle of the fifteenth century, was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Saltoun; the lands were purchased from that family by Sir Andrew Fletcher, better known as Lord Innerpeffer, and ancestor of Andrew Fletcher, Esq., the present proprietor.

The PARISH is about three miles and a half in length, varies from two to three miles in breadth, and is bounded on the west by the river Tyne, which separates it from the parish of Pencaitland. It comprises about 3220 acres, of which 2600 acres are arable, 420 woodland and plantations, and 200 in permanent pasture. The surface rises gradually from the river Tyne towards the south and east to a considerable elevation, of which the highest point, called the Skimmer hill, and nearly in the centre of the parish, is 600 feet above the level of the sea: from this point the lands slope southward to the Salton river. The scenery is strikingly diversified, displaying in some parts the most luxuriant fertility, enriched by stately timber and flourishing plantations, and in others a pleasing variety of hill and dale. Some of the farms are inclosed by hedges of thorn interspersed with wild roses, and are separated by good roads bordered on each side with rows of trees. The Salton water, which skirts the parish for nearly three miles previously to its junction with the Tyne, abounds with trout of excellent quality, and, in its winding course through the grounds of Salton park, is crossed by two handsome bridges of stone.

The SOIL is various, but principally a strong deep clay; on the higher grounds, of a lighter quality, and in parts intermixed with sand; in some places a loam of great fertility; and on the slope of the hill descending to the bank of the Tyne, a mixture of clay and loam remarkably productive. In this parish the farms vary in extent from 120 to 600 acres. The system of agriculture is in a highly improved state, and the five-shift course of husbandry generally prevalent. The crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips, which last are of comparatively recent introduction. Bone-dust and rape manure are used extensively, and with so much benefit as to have reduced the sale of lime about one-half. The farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged, the lands inclosed, and the fences, partly stone dykes and partly hedges of thorn, kept in good order: the furrow-draining is effected by drains in some parts constructed of stone, but generally of tiles. A society for the encouragement of agriculture, instituted by the late General Fletcher, has merged into the East Lothian United Agricultural Society, who hold a meeting annually at Salton for the distribution of premiums. The substratum is principally limestone, in which various species of fossil shells are found embedded; and between the strata are veins of freestone and whinstone. It is generally believed that seams of coal lie under the limestone; but as there are collieries in the vicinity, affording an abundant supply at a very moderate cost, no attempt has been made to ascertain the fact. Two limestone quarries are extensively wrought; and adjoining each is a kiln constructed on the best principles, for burning the produce into lime. On the lands of Salton is also a quarry of freestone, chiefly worked for the tenants of that estate; the stone is of good quality for building, but of a reddish colour. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5031.

Salton Hall, the seat of Mr. Fletcher, to whom nearly four fifths of the lands in the parish belong, is an ancient castellated mansion formerly strongly fortified, but partly modernised and greatly improved and embellished by the present family. It is surrounded by an extensive park, well wooded, and comprising fine specimens of stately timber; the lawns, pleasure-grounds, and gardens are tastefully laid out, and the scenery is embellished with the winding waters of the Salton river. The house contains numerous stately apartments, and is enriched with a well-assorted library of more than 5000 volumes. *Herdmanston*, the property of Lord Sinclair, and lately the residence of the Honourable Adam Gillies, one of the senators of the College of Justice, is a handsome mansion of considerable antiquity, and still retains many of its original features. This was also a fortification of great strength; parts of the battlements and some of its turrets are still remaining, and the fosse by which it was surrounded, though nearly filled up, may yet be traced. The village of *East Salton* is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and on the brow of the hill, commanding an extensive view of the finest and most richly cultivated portions of East Lothian, with the sea, and the coast of Fife. It is inhabited by persons employed in agriculture, and the various trades that are carried on for the supply of the parish. *West Salton* is a mile to the west of East Salton, and nearly on the margin of the Salton water; it has a bridge over the river, and in its general character and appearance, though situated on much lower ground, differs but little from East Salton. The weaving of

Holland cloth, on its introduction into Britain by the lady of Henry Fletcher of Salton, who had visited Holland for that purpose, attended by two experienced mechanics disguised as servants, was established in this parish in 1750, and conducted for a time on a very extensive scale, supplying the whole of Scotland. In the same year the British Linen Company formed their first bleachfield, under the patronage of Lord Milton; and other manufactories were established here, all of which have long ceased to exist. The only manufacture worth notice now carried on is that of bricks and tiles for roofing and draining, established in 1834 by the present proprietor on his own lands. There is facility of intercourse with the neighbouring market-towns of Haddington and Dalkeith, by means of good roads, of which the road from Edinburgh to Dunse passes for three miles through the parish; and at West Salton is a post-office, which has a daily delivery.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of Mr. Fletcher: the minister's stipend is £271. 6. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. Salton church, situated in the village of East Salton, is an ancient structure enlarged and almost rebuilt in 1805; it is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a handsome spire, erected at the expense of General Fletcher, and is adapted for a congregation of 400 persons. The parochial school, also at East Salton, affords education to about seventy scholars; the master has a salary of £34. 4. a year, £20 fees, and £6 from Bishop Burnet's augmentation fund, with a house and garden. There is likewise a school in the village of West Salton, the master of which has a salary of £20 from Bishop Burnet's fund, with £20 fees, and a house and an acre and a half of land given by General Fletcher, who also erected a spacious schoolroom. A library in the manse for the use of the minister, originated by a Mr. Norman Leslie, has been greatly augmented by an appropriation of part of Burnet's fund. There are a good library for the use of the Sunday scholars, and a branch of the East Lothian Itinerating Library. In the south-west portion of the parish are the remains of an ancient camp of elliptical form, consisting of two concentric intrenchments. The inner area is about 500 feet in circumference, and between it and the exterior is a fosse ten feet in breadth, now nearly filled up. This work is supposed to be either of Pictish or Danish origin. Within the park of Herdmanston are the remains of a chapel erected by John de St. Clair in the thirteenth century; it is now used as a burial-place by the Sinclair family, and in it are two tombs inscribed to William de St. Clair and Sibilla his wife. A few yards to the north is a fragment of the ancient castle, consisting of one arch, on the key-stone of which is the date of erection.

William Dunbar, the poet, has been generally considered a native of this place, but on very questionable authority. Patrick Scougal, afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen, was incumbent for about five years till 1664; and Henry Scougal, his son, author of *The Life of God in the Soul of Man*, and professor of divinity in King's College, Aberdeen, in which office he died, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, was born here in 1660. Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Sarum, was presented by the crown, in 1665, to the incumbency of this parish, which he held till 1669, when he was appointed professor of theology in the university of Glasgow. Andrew Fletcher, distinguished for his opposition to the Union of Scotland; and his nephew, Andrew, Lord Milton, lord justice-clerk, were both natives of Salton.

SAMPHREY, an isle, in the parish of Mid and South Yell, county of Shetland; containing 36 inhabitants. It is a small island lying in Yell sound, about a mile and a half southward from Biga island.

SAMUELSTON, a village, in the parish of Gladsmuir, county of Haddington; containing 215 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the north bank of the river Tyne, consists of irregularly built and widely detached houses. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in agricultural pursuits, and in the various trades requisite for the supply of the district. The inhabitants formerly carried on an extensive trade in meal; and though it has been greatly diminished, there are still two corn-mills, to one of which is attached a saw-mill for cutting palings and other purposes. A school of about thirty children has been established in the village; the master has a house and garden rent-free, in addition to the fees, which are inconsiderable.

SAND, an isle, in the parish of Small Isles, county of Argyll. This is a small islet, constituting the south-east side of the harbour of Canna, and separated from Canna island by a strait that is nearly dry at every ebbing of the tide. It is suitable both for cultivation and pasture, and is inhabited by a few persons.

SANDA, an island, in the parish of Southend, district of Cantyre, county of Argyll; containing 11 inhabitants. This is a small island, lying near the outer extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre, and measuring about a mile and a half in length and half a mile in breadth. Its name is of Scandinavian origin, and signifies "sand island." Here is a good natural harbour, but between the island and the main land the sea is extremely turbulent and dangerous, and for two or three months in the year the place cannot be approached by a small boat. Sanda was a common station for the Scandinavian fleets during the contests so long carried on for the possession of Cantyre and the neighbouring islands. There yet exist here the ruins of an old chapel dedicated to St. Columba. On the east side of the island are two islets covered with excellent pasture; and about a league to the south is a dangerous sunken rock, a mile in circumference, called Paterson's rock.—See Southend.

SANDA, an island, in the county of Orkney, 16 miles (N. E. by N.) from Kirkwall; containing 1892 inhabitants. This island, which is situated between the island of North Ronaldshay and that of Stronsay, the latter lying to the south, is bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the north and east by North Ronaldshay Firth, which is about seven miles broad. It is twelve miles in length, and of extremely irregular form, varying from half a mile to nearly three miles in breadth. The coasts are indented on all sides with spacious bays, the principal of which are the bay of Osterwick on the north, and that of Kettletoft on the south; and of the numerous bold headlands that project into the firths, the most prominent are Whitemill and Taftsness to the north, the Start and Tressness to the east, and Elsness and Spurness to the south. The island comprises the two parishes of Cross and Lady, which are described under their respective heads.

SANDEND, a fishing-village, in the parish of Fordyce, county of Banff, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Portsoy; containing 252 inhabitants. This village, which takes its name from its sandy beach, is situated on the western shore of a small but secure bay of its own name, in the Moray Firth. The bay is sheltered on the east by the boldly projecting headland of Redhyth. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lime quarries near the village, which are in extensive operation, and in the cod and herring fisheries off the coast, in which they employ seven boats, each having a crew of four men. The fisheries are generally attended with success, and a great number of herrings are cured, and sent to different markets, especially to Portsoy, whence they are shipped to various parts of the Baltic by the vessels which arrive at that port with cargoes of bones. In successful seasons these fisheries are very lucrative. The fishermen realise during an ordinary season a clear profit of about £30 each. Every crew of four men pays to the proprietor a rent of £4. 3. 4., for which a new boat is supplied once in seven years, if required.

SANDFORD, a village, in the parish of Stonehouse, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 1½ mile (S. E.) from Strathaven; containing 116 inhabitants. This village is situated in the extreme south-west part of the parish, and on the borders of the parish of Avondale, which is here separated from Stonehouse by the Kype water. The population is partly engaged in manufactures and handicraft trades. Of five schools in the parish, two are in this village.

SANDHEAD, a village, in the parish of Stoneykirk, county of Wigtown, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from the village of Stoneykirk; containing 140 inhabitants. This small village is situated on the western shore of the bay of Luce, and chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in fishing. The fish caught are principally cod, which are to be found in abundance, especially in the Irish Channel; and various kinds of shell-fish are thrown on the sands; but of neither description is more taken than is sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants of the district. Sandhead bay is capacious, easy of access, and affords safe accommodation for the vessels engaged in the fishery, and good anchorage for sloops, which bring cargoes of lime and coal from Whitehaven, Glasgow, and Liverpool. A post-office under the office at Stranraer has been established in the village, and there are small inns.

SANDNESS.—See Walls and Sandness.

SANDRA, or Sanderay, an isle, in the parish of Barra, county of Inverness; containing 14 inhabitants. It is an isle of the Hebrides, situated in the sound of the same name, about five miles south-east of Barra; and is two miles in length and of equal breadth. On the east coast of the island is a Danish dun.

SANDSTING and AITHSTING, a parish, in the county of Shetland, 12 miles (W. N. W.) from Lerwick; containing, with the islands of Little Papa and Vementry, 2478 inhabitants. This parish lies in about the middle of the Mainland, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the north by the Minn, or Swarbach's Minn, a large arm of the sea by which it is separated from the island of Muckle Roe. It is about ten miles in length and eight in breadth, comprising large tracts of pasture and peat-moss; 777 merks of land under cultivation, which are liable to public burthens; and a very considerable extent of land, also under cultivation, taken from the pasture or common, and paying no public burthens. The shore of that part washed by the ocean is bold and rugged, and marked by several curious natural caves, frequented by seals and wild-fowl; and the land in every part, both on the north and south, is intersected with voes, forming numerous well-secured natural harbours. Of these, *Gruting*, *Olla*, and *Airs of Selivoe* are the principal, affording excellent anchorage for vessels of heavy burthen. On the south of the parish are the two voes of *Skeld*; and at a little distance, in the same direction, are the entrances to Selivoe and Sandvoe. *Selivoe* is remarkable for the unruffled tranquillity of its waters, and the firmness of its anchorage, consisting of a strong, blue, tenacious clay; but *Sandvoe*, being much exposed, and having a very loose bottom, is considered an insecure and dangerous station. In addition to these, are *Sandsound voe*, which extends upwards of five miles inland; *West Burrafirth*, on the north of Aithsting; and *Brindister voe*; all of them, with the exception of Burrafirth, commodious harbours having good anchorage. Of the several others, *Aith's voe* is the chief, an inland harbour of great extent, and affording tolerable accommodation for shipping. Among the various islands and holms belonging to the parish, the smaller of which are used only for grazing a few cows or sheep in summer time, *Vementry* and *Little Papa*, both of which are inhabited, hold the most conspicuous place. The former is of considerable size, covered partly with heather and partly with verdant sward, and depastured by about 400 sheep, chiefly of the white-faced breed, with numerous black-cattle. Little Papa, which is of smaller size, and its pasture of inferior quality, is also grazed by several head of black-cattle, and by about 200 sheep, which are a cross of the white and black faced kinds.

The surface of the interior, of which no part is distant more than a mile from the sea, is chiefly marked by a succession of knolls or inconsiderable elevations, there being no remarkable hills, nor any lengthened tract of low ground. These eminences are covered with heather, interspersed with green patches; and there are numerous lochs in the parish, not fewer indeed than 140, some of them large, and containing a stock of fine trout. The land under cultivation is in general contiguous to the shore. In some places the soil is sandy, in some clayey, and in others a light brown earth; but its prominent character is that of moss, which runs very deep, and affords the inhabitants a never-failing supply of excellent fuel: in the moss are often found embedded, at a great depth, fragments of birch and other wood. The ordinary crops are bear, oats, and potatoes; the last occupy about one fourth of the ground under tillage. Cabbages, turnips, and carrots thrive well, especially carrots; and in the horticultural department, gooseberries and currants, strawberries, rhubarb, mint, and all kinds of culinary vegetables and herbs, arrive at perfection. The farms are generally of about three or four acres only, and are under spade husbandry, not more than two or three ploughs being in use; the harrows are entirely of wood, of the most simple construction, and drawn over the ground by a man or woman by means of ropes. The land, as in most Shetland parishes where agriculture is in a rude state, consists of in-field and out-field, and is, as it is called, run-rig, being but scantily protected in any part by fences. The tenants'

cottages are of the meanest possible description; but the inmates appear to be reconciled to them by use. Large numbers of sheep are reared, mostly of the native breed, but now frequently crossed with the black and the white faced: black-cattle and ponies are numerous; and there is a small, bristly, yet excellent breed of pigs, one or two of which are generally kept by each family. In the parish are about fifty mills turned by water, and an almost unlimited number of hand-mills.

The rocks comprehend gneiss, limestone, blue and red granite, also felspar, and several other varieties; and at a small distance from Tresta, a layer of porcelain earth of a whitish hue is found. Near Innersand, chromate of iron was quarried some years since; but the profit not being sufficient, the operations were afterwards discontinued. There are a few trees which thrive well in favoured situations, such as the alder-tree and mountain-ash; and the holms in some of the fresh-water lochs exhibit good specimens of hazel, brier, honeysuckle, and willow; but the excessive moisture of the climate, together with the sea-spray, the long-continued rains and storms, and the depredations of the cattle when pressed for forage, forbid the hope of any thing like a regular plantation in the locality. There are three good mansions; Sand House, built in 1754; Garder House, built about 1760; and Reawick, a plain structure of recent date. Fishing here, as in the rest of the islands, engages much attention. The taking of ling commences in May or June; that of cod, which is carried on in sloops of from twenty to forty tons' burthen, begins about the same time, and early herring-fishing has been prosecuted some years, commencing in June. Formerly the herring-fishing succeeded the taking of cod and ling. Besides these three kinds of fish, tusk and other varieties are taken: in most of the firths, haddock, whiting, flounder, halibut, skate, and mackerel are plentiful, with sillocks and piltocks; also shell-fish of every description. A fair is held annually at Whitsuntide, and another at Martinmas, for cattle and horses; the fish cured in the parish is sent mostly to Spain, and the remainder to Leith, Liverpool, and to Ireland.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Olnafirth, synod of Shetland, and in the patronage of the Earl of Zetland. The minister's stipend is £158, of which upwards of a fourth is received from the exchequer; with a manse, built in 1817, which is in a very dilapidated state, and a glebe valued at £9 per annum. The church was built in 1780, and reseated in 1824, and contains sittings for 437 persons. Aithsting church was accidentally burnt down in February 1842. There is a meeting-house for Independents, and another for Wesleyans. The parochial school, the premises for which were built in 1803, at the cost of £105, affords instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping; the master has a salary of £26, with a dwelling, and the fees. There are also two schools supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who grant the teachers salaries of £15 each; and an Assembly's school, the master of which has a salary of £21. An institution called "the Shetland Fishermen's Fund" was established in 1810, for the relief of aged and decayed fishermen, and the widows of fishermen; it is managed by twelve directors, and has been of much benefit to the parish among the objects for whom the charity was designed. The district contains numerous barrows or tumuli, supposed places of sepulture of the ancient Scandinavians; and several forts built on high ground for watch-towers and other purposes. There are also five burying-places, at one of which, at Sand, a mile distant from Kirk-holm, is still the chancel of a church which tradition reports to have been constructed out of gratitude for the kindness of the inhabitants, by the crew of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada that was wrecked here in 1588. The sufferers had at first taken refuge and fortified themselves in Kirk-holm; and remains of their works are yet visible on the isle.

SANDWICK, a parish, in the county of Orkney, 14 miles (W. N. W.) from Kirkwall; containing 1033 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the sandy bay whereon it is situated, was lately disjoined from that of Stromness. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Birsay, on the east by that of Harray and the loch of Stenness, on the south by the parish of Stromness, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Sandwick is about six miles in extreme length and nearly four miles in mean breadth, comprising an area of 10,720 acres, of which 2294 are arable, 3224 pasture, and the remainder undivided common and waste. Its surface is diversified with hills, which form a range towards the western boundary, and of which those of Vestrafiold and Yonbell to the north, and Gyran and Lingafiold to the south, stretch from the sea, diminishing in height towards the east, and sloping gradually to the shore of the loch. The coast, which is about four miles in length, is precipitously steep, rising in some parts to a perpendicular height of 300 feet above the level of the sea. The waves have washed away the softer portions of the rock, and formed numerous caverns, separated by the harder portions, which have the appearance of isolated columns. The rocks are frequented by pigeons and various kinds of wild-fowl; and the views from the eminences on the shore combine scenes of romantic grandeur and of milder beauty, embracing the Atlantic, and the most fertile and most highly cultivated of the Orkney islands. In this parish the soil differs greatly in different parts: to the east of the bay, for some distance, it is a loose sand shifting with the wind; in other parts a yellow clay, and in the valleys a rich black loam alternated with clay. The principal crops are oats and bear, with some potatoes. Except in a few instances, the system of husbandry is in a very backward state, the chief improvements hitherto introduced being in the breed of horses, and the use of good agricultural implements: the farm houses and offices are indifferent; and from the short duration of the leases, the tenants of the smaller farms have little incentive to improve them. The cattle are of the breed common to the isles, and hardly any attempt has been made to better the stock.

There is no wood; but within the last few years two plantations of common and mountain ash, plane, elm, willow, &c., have been made, which appear to thrive. The rocks are principally granite, sandstone flag, sandstone, and trap. Slates of various kinds, and of different degrees of thickness, are quarried for roofing: a dark kind of limestone is also found here, which is burnt for lime; and a hard description of sandstone lying near the granite is generally used for millstones. Many of the strata contain fossil fish and plants. The principal manufacture is that of straw plat, which affords employment to most of the younger females; the manufacture of kelp is like-

wise carried on, but to no great extent, not more than seven or eight tons being made annually. Cod, haddock, skate, and herrings are obtained from the Atlantic in sufficient number for the supply of the inhabitants; and also lobsters, many of which are sent to the London market: trout are found in the loch of Stenness. A fair for cattle is held in June, near the eastern boundary of the parish. There is no village. Letters are delivered through the Stromness post-office, and some facilities of communication are afforded by a well-constructed road which passes for two miles through the parish.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend, including £8. 6. 8. for communion elements, is £158. 6. 8., of which £6. 5. 6. are paid from the exchequer; with a manse built in 1833, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum: patron, the Earl of Zetland. Sandwick church, erected in 1836, partly on the foundation of an ancient structure, is inconveniently situated on the sea-shore; it is a neat edifice containing 564 sittings. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and Independents. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, but the fees are very inconsiderable, averaging not more than one shilling per quarter for each scholar. A parochial library has been established, which contains nearly 400 volumes. On the western coast are some remains of the ancient castle of Snusgar: in the township of Yeskenaby are remains of a small church with a cemetery. Near the base of the hill of Lingafiold is a cromlech; and there is another cromlech in the parish; which also abounds with tumuli and barrows. Many of these have been opened, and found to contain pieces of burnt bone, urns, and other relics. One of the barrows, opened by the minister, was about fifty yards in circumference and seven feet and a half in height, formed of a moist adhesive clay, and covered by a flag-stone, on the removal of which the grave appeared as perfect as when first made.

SANDWICK, an isle, in the parish of MID and SOUTH YELL, county of SHETLAND. It is a very small isle, situated in the sound of Yell, and a short distance from the western coast of the island of that name. Between it and the Mainland of Shetland is the isle of Stour-holm.

SANDWICK and CUNNINGSBURGH, a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of DUNROSSNESS, county of ORKNEY and SHETLAND, 9 miles (S. by W.) from Lerwick; containing 2167 inhabitants. This place comprises the ancient parishes of Sandwick and Cunningsburgh, annexed at an early period to Dunrossness, from which they were separated for ecclesiastical purposes, under act of the General Assembly, and erected into one quoad sacra parish. The district occupies that portion of the southern peninsula of Shetland which extends from Dunrossness Proper, on the south, to the parish of Quarff, on the north; and is bounded on the east by the North Sea, and on the west by the sound of Cliff. It is nearly eleven miles in extreme length, and varies from two miles and a half to almost six miles in breadth, comprising about 20,000 acres, of which not more than 1200 are arable, and the remainder moorland pasture, moss, and waste. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate height, chiefly covered with moss; and the scenery, notwithstanding the want of timber and plantations, is not wholly destitute of interest. The shores are bold and rugged; and between the headlands of Haly Ness, on the north, and No Ness, on the south, is the small island of Mousa, off the eastern coast of Sandwick. On this island are the remains of an ancient Scandinavian fortress or Pictish castle, the most perfect probably in Europe, consisting of a circular tower fifty feet in diameter and forty-two feet in height; the walls are about ten feet in thickness, with an intermediate space between the outer and inner surfaces. It is situated close to the shore; and immediately opposite, on the main land, are the ruins of a similar fortress, around which are the foundations of several small houses. There are no rivers in the parish: a small stream flows from Cliff sound, and falls into the sea near the hamlet of Cunningsburgh, at the head of Sandwick bay; and there is another streamlet, of equal size, in the neighbourhood of Channerwick.

The SOIL of the arable land is tolerably fertile, but nothing that can properly be called a system of husbandry has been introduced. The parish is generally inhabited by persons engaged in the fisheries off the coast; and to their cottages, which are scattered in clusters, are attached small portions of land in the cultivation of which they employ themselves during the intervals of the fishing-season, for the maintenance of their families. The mosses afford abundance of peat for fuel: almost in the immediate vicinity of the several cottages are tracts of moss, on which the people have a right of cutting turf. Some few families use coal, obtained chiefly from the north of England. Stone of good quality for building, and a greyslate which is well adapted for roofing, are quarried to a moderate extent; limestone is also found in abundance, and there are kilns for burning it at Cunningsburgh. Towards the close of the last century, a vein of copper was discovered at Sand Lodge, and was wrought for some time by a company from England; but not being found sufficiently productive to remunerate the working of it, it was soon after abandoned, and the mine has not been re-opened.

The fish taken here are ling, tusk, saith or coal-fish, cod, skate, halibut, haddock, flounders, and other kinds of white-fish; and during the herring season, which usually commences about the beginning of August and continues till the end of September, the inhabitants are engaged in the herring-fishery, for which a considerable number of large boats have been fitted up at a great expense. For some years past the herring-fishery has not been very successful, though in favourable seasons several thousand barrels of fish have been taken by the boats belonging to the parish, for the accommodation of which there is a convenient harbour. The fish caught here are purchased by the merchants of Lerwick, the nearest market-town, and are sent thence by vessels to various markets on the English and Irish coasts. Sand Lodge is a neat modern mansion situated on the shore, and to which several additions have been made by the proprietor. There is no village properly so called, and the facilities of inland communication are inconsiderable; a turnpike-road from Lerwick to Dunrossness was commenced a few years since, but it was discontinued for want of funds. Ecclesiastically the district is within the limits of the presbytery of Lerwick and synod of Shetland. The minister's stipend is £120, paid from the exchequer,

with a manse built by government, a garden, and an acre of uninclosed land; patron, the Crown. The church, erected by the heritors in 1807, at a cost of £700, is a neat substantial structure situated on a level green at the head of Sandwick bay, and contains nearly 600 sittings. There are also places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents. The parochial school of Dunrossness, situated here, is attended by about sixty children; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 4., with a house, an allowance of £2. 2. in lieu of garden, and the fees. A school is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; and there are two small subscription libraries, one in Sandwick, the other at Cunningsburgh.

SANDYHILLS, a village, in the former ecclesiastical district of SHETTLESTON, parish of BARONY, county of LANARK, and within the jurisdiction of the city of Glasgow; 3 miles (E.) from Glasgow. It is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, and on the high road from Glasgow to Airdrie. The population consists of persons employed in the collieries in the vicinity, in hand-loom weaving, and in agriculture.

Burgh Seal.

SANQUHAR, a royal burgh and a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 12 miles (N. W.) from Thornhill, and 57 (S. W. by S.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the villages of Wanlockhead and Crawickmill, and the hamlets of Crawickbridge and Windyedge, 3577 inhabitants, of whom 1638 are in the burgh. This place, which is of great antiquity, appears at a very early period to have been included in the possessions of a younger branch of the Ross family, lords of the Isles; from whom it passed, by marriage with the daughter of the last Ross, lord of Sanquhar, to William, son of Thomas, Lord Crichton, in the reign of Robert Bruce. The barony was subsequently purchased from the Crichton family by Sir William Douglas, of Drumlanrig, and is now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, who derives the inferior title of Earl of Sanquhar from this place. The TOWN is pleasantly situated at a short distance from the river Nith, on the high road from Dumfries to Ayr, and consists principally of one spacious street nearly a mile in length. A public library was established in 1800; it contains nearly 1900 volumes, and is supported by subscription, There is also a Freemasons' lodge. One of the chief branches of trade is the weaving of cotton for the Glasgow manufacturers, who supply the yarn: this affords employment to about 100 men; and the tambouring of muslin is also pursued to a considerable extent, about 400 females being engaged in it. The knitting of stockings, formerly very extensive, and carried to a high degree of perfection, is almost discontinued. An extensive carpet-manufacture has been established at the village of Crawickmill, in which are numerous looms of the most approved construction, with the requisite machinery for preparing, dyeing, and spinning the yarn. In this establishment, in which more than 200 persons are employed, about eighty tons of wool and 20,000 pounds of English worsted yarns are annually consumed. A few of the carpets are sold in the immediate neighbourhood, and some are sent to the London market; but the greater number are exported to North and South America, to Hamburgh, and St. Petersburgh. Four fairs are held, one every quarter, and four annual markets; the former for general business, and the sale of shoes, onions, and other articles; and the latter for cattle.

The town was erected into a ROYAL BURGH by charter of James VI., granted to Robert Crichton, lord of Sanquhar, in 1596, and under which the government is vested in a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and eleven councillors. There are five incorporated trades, the weavers, tailors, hammermen, shoemakers, and squaremen; but none of them possess any exclusive privileges. The magistrates exercise the usual civil and criminal jurisdiction. The town-hall, situated at the end of the High-street, was built at the sole expense of the Duke of Queensberry, and is a neat structure with a tower. Sanquhar is associated with Annan, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Lochmaben, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the number of registered voters is fifty-one. A savings' bank, in which the sums deposited amount to £5000, was opened in the town in 1819. Facility of communication is afforded by turnpike and other roads, which are kept in excellent order; and by bridges over the Nith and the other streams. The Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway will pass by Sanquhar. A post-office is established, and the British Linen Company have a branch bank here, opened in 1831.

The PARISH is about eighteen miles in length, and of varying breadth, comprising an area of 38,880 acres, of which 5513 are arable, 735 acres woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture, moorland, and waste. It is bounded on the north-east and south-west by hills of considerable elevation, of which Lowther on the north-east, connected by a chain of heights with the Hartfell mountains, towers 3130 feet above the level of the sea, while Black-Larg hill on the south-west, near the junction of the counties of Ayr and Galloway, is 2890 feet in height. The lands are divided into two nearly equal portions by the river Nith, which intersects the parish from south-east to north-west, and on both sides of which extends a fine vale more than five miles in length, whence the grounds have a gradual acclivity. The Nith flows with a serpentine course, receiving in its progress the Crawick and the Minnick on the north-east, and the Euchan and the Killoe on the south-west, with numerous smaller streams. In the vale the SOIL is in general dry and gravelly, in some parts a rich loam; at a greater distance from the river, on both sides, it is chiefly clay and moss, deep, and well adapted for pasture. The crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. The system of husbandry has been improved; draining is extensively practised, and the lands have been inclosed: the farm-houses are mostly commodious. Great attention is paid to the rearing and management of live-stock. The cattle are usually of the native breed; and the sheep, of which more than 20,000 are kept, are all of the black-faced breed, with the exception of about 2000 of the Cheviot, and a few of the Leicestershire. There are 280 acres of natural wood along the banks of the rivers, consisting of oak, birch, and hazel; and on the lands of Eliock are above 450 acres of plantations of oak, ash, mountain-ash, elm, birch, beech, hazel, Swedish maple,

larch, spruce, silver-fir, balm of Gilead, and Scotch fir; all under excellent management and in a very thriving state. The substrata are limestone, whinstone, and greywacke; with coal and lead-ore. The limestone, which is found only between the town of Sanquhar and the village of Wanlockhead, has been wrought, but not with any great success. The coal is found in great abundance in the valley of the Nith, and at present three mines belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch are in operation, employing about sixty men; the produce is of good quality. There is also a seam, the property of the burgh, in which twenty men are employed. The lead-ore is extensively wrought at the village of Wanlockhead, which is described under its own head. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9599. Eliock House, the seat of James Veitch, Esq., about two miles from the town, is an ancient mansion, and supposed to have been the birthplace of the Admirable Crichton.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £264. 19. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Sanquhar church, erected in 1824, is an elegant structure in the later English style of architecture, and contains 1000 sittings. A chapel, or preaching station, in connexion with the Established Church, was built at Wanlockhead in 1755, by the mining company, for the benefit of the persons employed in the mines; it contains 250 sittings, and the minister has a stipend of £65, paid by the Duke of Buccleuch, with a house, and a small portion of land. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Reformed Presbyterians, and Baptists. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees; also the interest of £100 bequeathed by the late Rev. David Martin, a native of the parish, and a clergyman of the Church of England. The Crichton school, the master of which has a salary of £58, was erected within the last few years, at a cost of £3000, including the site of the building and the endowment for the master. A school is also supported by the mining company in the village of Wanlockhead. The remains of the ancient castle of Sanquhar are situated on an eminence in the vicinity of the town, and form an interesting and picturesque ruin; it was for some time in the possession of the English during the reign of Edward I., but was retaken by Sir William Douglas, who put the garrison to the sword. The Rev. Andrew Thomson, an eminent divine, and minister of St. George's church, in the city of Edinburgh, who died in 1831, was a native of this parish.

SARCLET, a village, in the parish of WICK, county of CAITHNESS, 5 miles (S.) from Wick; containing 138 inhabitants. This village, which is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, is situated on a gently-rising ground in the south-eastern part of the parish, overlooking a small cove in the Moray Firth, which, at a considerable expense, has been formed into a good harbour for fishing-boats.

SAUCHER, a hamlet, in the parish of COLLACE, county of PERTH, ½ a mile (N. W.) from the village of Collace; containing 68 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood are the celebrated hills of Dunsinnan.

SAUCHIEBOG, a village, in the parish of CAMBUSLANG, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 108 inhabitants. This is one of thirteen small villages within the parish, the population of which is employed in the collieries of the district, and, from the proximity to Glasgow, in the manufactures of that city. In this village are about thirty dwelling-houses, chiefly occupied by weavers.

SCALLOWAY, a village, in the district of TINGWALL, parish of TINGWALL, WHITENESS, and WEESDALE, county of SHETLAND, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Lerwick; containing 405 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is said to signify "the harbour by the mansion-houses", was in ancient times the capital of Shetland; a burgh; and the occasional residence of the Earls of Orkney and Shetland, as well as of nearly all the persons of consideration belonging to the islands. After the cession of Shetland to the crown of Scotland, the principal court of law, which under the crown of Denmark had been held in a small island in the loch of Tingwall, was removed to Scalloway, and the Foud or chief magistrate himself resided here. But the most memorable facts connected with the history of the place, relate to the government and tyranny of Earl Patrick Stewart, who, in 1600, obtained from the crown a grant of the Shetland Isles, and erected a splendid castle at Scalloway, the ruins of which are still imposing. Here he took up his residence, and so cruelly oppressed the inhabitants by laying on them numberless intolerable burthens, and by other abuse of his unlimited authority, which placed their lives at his disposal, that the parliament, about the year 1612, in consequence of an appeal from the inhabitants, revoked his charter, and annexed the lordship to the crown; and the earl, two years afterwards, was executed for high treason. The village is situated at the south-western extremity of the Tingwall district, at the foot of a valley consisting of one of the finest and most fertile tracts in the country, having a rich soil incumbent on a stratum of valuable grey limestone. East of Scalloway stands the ancient castle, on the margin of an excellent harbour called Scalloway Voe: the building was occupied in the time of Cromwell as barracks by his soldiery, who are said to have introduced the cultivation of the cabbage, with other improvements. Mr. Scott, the chief proprietor, has a residence and garden in the village, where there are several other good family houses; but the place is principally distinguished as a fishing-station, and has risen to a condition of much prosperity within the last few years, chiefly through the attention paid to the taking of herrings, about 15,000 barrels of which were shipped in a late year. A church has been erected for the benefit of the village and neighbourhood; and there is a small place of worship for Independents; also a school supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

SCALPA, an island, in the parish of STRATH (Isle of SKYE), county of INVERNESS; containing 90 inhabitants. This is an island of the Hebrides, lying in the sound between the Isle of Skye and the main land; it is a high, bluff, and rocky island, about five miles in length and from two to three in breadth. The shores are low, and formed of a blackish-coloured argillaceous sandstone. In the highest part of the isle is a petrified rock of moss, in which are varieties of shells; and in many of the higher grounds are found great quantities of shells, several feet beneath the surface. The channel called the

sound of Scalpa, separating the island from Strath, is about three-quarters of a mile broad.

SCALPA, a village, in the parish of KIRKWALL and ST. OLA, Island of POMONA, county of ORKNEY, 1½ mile (S.) from Kirkwall. This is a small village, giving name to a safe and commodious bay, and is the usual place of landing from the coast of Caithness. The bay, called Scalpa Flow, is a beautiful piece of water, being, as it were, a small Mediterranean about fifty miles in circumference, formed by twelve different islands, through which are various outlets to the Pentland Firth, the North Sea, and Atlantic Ocean. In time of war, Scalpa Flow is the great thoroughfare for vessels coming north. It abounds with numerous safe roadsteads and good harbours for vessels of large size, such as Holm sound, Floxa sound, the bay of Howton, St. Margaret's Hope, and other places, where is excellent anchorage with sufficient depth of water for ships of the largest class. The principal entrance to the Flow from the east is through Holm sound, and from the west through Hoymouth. On coming in, the tide is remarkably rapid, but it soon subsides and becomes scarcely perceptible: the course of the flood is, with little variation, from east to west; and on one part of the coast, where the current is intercepted by a reef of rocks, it runs nine hours in one direction, and three in the direction opposite. The smacks employed throughout the season in fishing, and carrying lobsters to the London market, all rendezvous in one or other of the harbours encircling the Flow. In fine weather, the sea-banks near the village offer most pleasant walks to the inhabitants of Kirkwall.

SCALPAY, an island, in the parish of HARRIS, district of LEWIS, county of INVERNESS; containing 31 inhabitants. This is a nearly circular island, lying at the entrance to East Loch Tarbert, and separated from the main land of Harris by the narrow strait of Scalpay sound. Its dimensions are not easily ascertained, owing to its parts being scarcely coherent, from a singular intervention of lakes and of arms of the sea jutting through it in various directions; the extreme points of east and west may, however, be computed as about three miles distant from each other. The surface is low, and covered for the most part with heath. On the eastern extremity is a lighthouse, erected in 1788; and near the western extremity are two of the best harbours in the Hebrides, much resorted to by foreign shipping. The island is called by mariners the Isle of Glass.

SCARBA, an island, in the parish of JURA and COLONSAY, district of ISLAY, county of ARGYLL. This island, which is separated from the northern extremity of the isle of Jura by the gulf of Coryvreckan, is about three miles in length and nearly of equal breadth, comprising an area of eight square miles. Its surface is mountainous and rocky, and, towards the west, rises from the Atlantic in abrupt and rugged precipices many hundred feet in height. The east side is indented by a beautiful semicircular bay, from which the shore ascends in rapid acclivities, interspersed with rocks, and crowned with considerable tracts of birch and alder, presenting a strikingly romantic appearance. The gulf of Coryvreckan, which is about a mile and three-quarters in breadth, has in stormy weather a terrific aspect. Exposed to all the fury of the Atlantic on the west, it forms a dangerous whirlpool fatal to small vessels at all times, and frequently to vessels of large burthen.

SCARP, an isle, in the parish of HARRIS, district of LEWIS, county of INVERNESS; containing 129 inhabitants. This is a high conical rocky isle, consisting of a solid mountain, the diameter of which is about three miles. It lies on the western side of Harris, at the entrance of Loch Resort, and is separated from the main land of the parish by a narrow sound to which it gives name, somewhat less than a mile broad at high water.

SCARVY, an isle, in the parish of HARRIS, county of INVERNESS. It is one of a cluster of small isles in the sound of Harris, lying a little south of the islands of Groay and Gillisay, which belong to the group.

SCONE, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 2 miles (N.) from Perth; containing 2422 inhabitants, of whom 1364 are in the village of New Scone, and 56 in that of Old Scone. It is supposed to have derived its name, signifying in the British language "an ascent", from the situation of its ancient castle on an acclivity rising gradually from the shore of the river Tay to a considerable height. No satisfactory account, however, of the origin or derivation of the name has yet been given. The place appears to have been at a very early period the residence of the kings of Scotland, and the place of their coronation, for which occasions the celebrated STONE, called from an inscription of prophetic import the Stone of Destiny, is said to have been placed here by Kenneth Mc Alpine, King of the Scots, who finally subdued the Picts, and united both nations into one kingdom. An establishment of Culdees flourished at this place, which obtained the appellation of the royal city, till the time of Alexander I., when it was superseded by a priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, to whom, according to the chronicles of Melrose, the Culdees resigned their church in 1115. Alexander had begun to erect a castle and a palace at this place, but was obstructed in the prosecution of that purpose by a rebellion of his subjects of the counties of Mearns and Moray, over whom, however, after much peril, he obtained a complete victory; in gratitude for his success founding the ABBEY of Scone, in which the inaugural stone was preserved, and many of his successors were crowned. After the death of Alexander III., Edward I. of England, availing himself of an assumed superiority over the kingdom of Scotland, put an end to the contest of the different aspirants to the throne by nominating John Baliol, who took the oath of fealty, and was crowned in the abbey in 1292. A parliament was held here in 1294, in which some measures were resolved on that excited the jealousy of Edward, who, entering Scotland with a powerful army, demanded the surrender of the principal fortresses, and, on his return into England in 1296, took away with him the coronation stone from the abbey of Scone, and placed it in Westminster Abbey, where it forms the seat of the chair of Edward the Confessor, used at the coronation of the sovereign.

The abbey, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Michael, continued to flourish till the Reformation, when, after all its ornaments had been destroyed, it was burned together with the palace by a furious mob from Dundee, in resentment for the loss of one of their party who had been killed by a shot discharged from the palace during their work of demolition. The revenues of the abbey at this time were estimated at £1140, exclusive of considerable payments in grain. Its lands

and other possessions belonged afterwards to the Earl of Gowrie, on whose attainder they reverted to the crown; and about 1605 they were erected into a temporal lordship, and granted by James VI. to Sir David Murray, Lord Scone, and afterwards Viscount Stormont, ancestor of the Stormont or Mansfield family, the present proprietors. Charles II. was crowned here in 1651, in the church of Scone, built probably by the Gowrie family, and subsequently enlarged by the first Lord Stormont: after the ceremony, His Majesty returned to the seat of (the third) Lord Stormont, which formed his palace on the occasion. Of this palace the Pretender took possession during his visit in 1715, previously to his flight to Dundee on the approach of the royal army; as also did Prince Charles, on his visit in 1745.

After the destruction of the abbey the town fell rapidly into decay. Some of the conventual buildings, however, were occasionally occupied by the attendants of James VI., when that king resorted to the place for the diversion of hunting; and a building for some time retained the appellation of the Earl of Errol's stables, from its being occupied on those occasions by the earl, who attended the king as hereditary grand constable. There are still remaining an ancient gateway, and part of the wall that surrounded the old palace; to the east of which is the Cross, almost the only memorial of the original town, a pillar thirteen feet high, slightly ornamented, and rising from an octagonal pedestal, to which is an ascent by a flight of steps. The only object of interest in the old town is the splendid mansion of the Earl of Mansfield, called indifferently the Abbey or Palace of Scone, erected in 1808, on the site of a former mansion built partly by the Earl of Gowrie after the destruction of the palace, and partly by the first Lord Stormont, but never fully completed, and which was taken down in 1803. The present palace is a spacious and elegant structure in the later English style of architecture, erected by the late earl, and containing a suite of apartments fitted up in a style of sumptuous magnificence. Of these the drawing-room is a splendid apartment, commanding one of the richest prospects in the county; the dining-room, music-gallery, and library are also noble apartments, enriched with ornaments of every variety, and a valuable collection of paintings by the chief masters, with several family portraits. The windows of the grand hall are embellished with stained glass, in which are emblazoned the armorial bearings of the family; and in various parts are disposed marble busts, elegant and costly vases, cabinets of gems, and rare antiques. Scone Palace is beautifully situated on a spacious lawn sloping to the river Tay, and is surrounded by an extensive park, with pleasure-grounds embellished with plantations, and gardens tastefully laid out. Of the most ancient of the trees are, an ash planted by James VI., and a sycamore by Mary, Queen of Scots. About fifty yards from the palace are the only remains of the church erected after the destruction of the abbey, consisting of an aisle built most probably by the first Viscount Stormont, to whom there is an elegant marble monument, on which he is represented in armour, kneeling before an altar, with an armed figure on each side, one supposed to represent the Marquess of Tullibardine, and the other the Earl Marischal; all most beautifully sculptured in alabaster. The chief approach to the house is by a drive through the park, over a bridge built across a deep ravine at no great distance from the terrace-gate on the south. There is also an ancient gateway leading to it from the east. Among the remains of antiquity carefully preserved in the palace are, an elegant velvet bed embroidered by Mary, Queen of Scots, during her captivity at Lochleven; and the bed and furniture of the chamber in which King Charles slept at the time of his coronation. Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, accompanied by Prince Albert, honoured the Earl of Mansfield with a visit in September 1842, and, after passing the night of the 6th here, returned on the day following to Dunkeld. Previous to her departure, a deputation from the magistrates of Perth waited upon Her Majesty, requesting the royal signature in the guildry books of the city, in which Her Majesty and Prince Albert accordingly inscribed their names.

The PARISH is bounded on the west and south-west by the river Tay, and comprises an area of nearly 6000 acres, whereof about 2500 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with some extensive plantations, and a moderate portion of waste land. Its surface rises gradually from the banks of the river to a considerable elevation, commanding many richly-varied and extensive views; and the scenery, which is generally of a pleasing and interesting character, is in many places beautifully picturesque. The streams that flow through the parish are small. The Annaty, however, in its course has several falls for giving motion to machinery; and there is also a canal from the Tay, which turns several mills, and affords an abundant supply of water for some bleach-works. The soil is in parts light and gravelly, but near the banks of the river a strong rich clay; the crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips. Considerable improvements have taken place in the system of agriculture; the lands have been drained, and in many places properly inclosed; the farm buildings and offices are substantial and well arranged, and every attention is paid to the management of the dairies. In this district the substratum is mostly of the sandstone formation, intersected with dykes of trap, which afford excellent materials for the roads. Nodules of compact limestone are occasionally found in the sandstone quarries, of which those at Lethendy are extensively wrought; and in the softer beds occur small pieces of jasper. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9600. The village of New Scone, which has been almost entirely built within the present century, on lands belonging chiefly to the Earl of Mansfield and to Andrew Murray, Esq., is situated on the turnpike-road from Perth to Cupar-Angus, along which it extends for a considerable distance, consisting of houses neatly but irregularly built. It has a post-office subject to the office of Perth, and a small library is supported by subscription. About 300 of the inhabitants are occupied in hand-loom weaving. At Stormontfield, on the banks of the Tay, in the north-west of the parish, is an extensive bleachfield belonging to John Maxton, Esq., in which about thirty families are constantly employed, for whose residence cottages have been erected: there is also a school, built by the late Earl of Mansfield, for the instruction of their children. These works are abundantly supplied with water by the canal, and are conducted with due regard to the comfort of the persons employed. The fisheries on the Tay have much diminished during the last twenty or thirty years, within which period the annual rent has

fallen from the sum of £1100 to £100; the fish taken here are salmon, grilse, sea-trout, yellow-trout, pike, perch, and eels.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £267. 11. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £55 per annum; patron, the Crown. The parish church erected in 1784 was taken down and rebuilt with the same materials in the present village in 1804; an aisle was added to it in 1834. It is a neat structure, and has a seat, or pew, about twelve feet in length, with a splendid canopy of richly-carved oak, supported in the front by four pillars of the same. In this seat, which was then in the parish church enlarged by the first Lord Stormont, King Charles II. sat to hear the sermon, at his coronation; it forms the only remnant of the ancient abbey of Scone, or of its furniture, and is reserved as the family pew of the Earls of Mansfield. The number of sittings in the church is 638. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church. Scone parochial school is attended by about 150 children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. The master of the school at Stormontfield receives an allowance of £4 from the Earl of Mansfield, and £2 from the proprietor of the works, in addition to the fees. There are also female schools in the parish. In the immediate vicinity of the present palace there have been found at various times some remnants of the ancient abbey, and numerous stone coffins. In 1841 some workmen discovered part of a cell, in tolerable preservation, from ten to twelve feet in diameter, and surrounded with stone seats fifteen inches in breadth. There are also portions of the eastern gateway, flanked on each side by a round tower, and from which are traces of the walls leading to the monastery: above the gateway is a tablet on which are sculptured the royal arms. The parish gives the title of Lord Scone to the Earl of Mansfield, a descendant of William, the first earl, lord chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, who is supposed to have been a native of this place. David Douglas, the eminent botanist, who died while making botanical researches in the Sandwich Islands, in 1834, was born here.

SCOONIE, a parish, in the district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, 9 miles (N. E.) from Kirkcaldy; containing, with the town of Leven, 2836 inhabitants. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, and of which the church at a very early period was granted by Malduin, Bishop of St. Andrew's, to the Culdees of Lochleven, was formerly in part the property of the family of Gibson, who held the lands of Durie. Of their descendants, Lord Durie was one of the commissioners sent in 1652 to treat with the English parliament on the projected union of the two kingdoms; and another of the family sat in the first Scottish parliament after the restoration of Charles II. to the throne. The parish is situated on the Firth of Forth. It extends four miles in length from north to south, and two miles in breadth from east to west, and comprises about 4000 acres, of which 3250 are arable, 250 woodland and plantations, and 350 pasture and waste. The surface is gently undulated, rising from the south to the north till it attains an elevation of about 700 feet above the level of the sea. From the higher grounds is an extensive prospect of the Firth and the country on the southern shore, embracing numerous objects of romantic appearance, and much beautifully varied scenery. The river Leven, which waters the parish on the west, has its source in the celebrated loch of the same name, and, after flowing through a luxuriant valley, and receiving many streams in its progress, falls into the bay of Largo near the town of Leven. It abounds with trout, pike, and eels; and near its mouth was formerly a lucrative salmon-fishery. The general scenery is agreeably diversified; the surrounding country is richly cultivated, and the plantations on the demesnes of the principal seats add much to its embellishment.

The SOIL of the parish is fertile; and the system of husbandry, which consists of successive rotations of white and green crops, is in a high state of improvement. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips, of which large quantities are grown; and considerable exports of grain and potatoes are made from Leven for distant markets. Much attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, generally of the Fifeshire breed; and formerly great numbers were sent in a lean state to London: at present the cattle are all fattened in the parish, and mostly sent to Edinburgh and Glasgow, with a few occasionally to London by the Dundee steamers. Several oxen bred in the parish have gained prizes at the Highland Society's cattle-shows. Few sheep are reared; but many are purchased by the farmers at the neighbouring fairs, and fed on turnips during the winter. In general the farm-buildings are commodious, and some, of recent erection, are very superior; threshing-mills are attached to most of the farms, and the latest improvements in agricultural implements have been adopted. Great progress has been made in draining; and from the advanced state of agriculture, and the vicinity of the town and port of Leven, which affords facility for disposing of the produce, the lands have much increased in value. The annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £8988. The substratum is chiefly whinstone, of inferior quality, and consequently not quarried to any extent; stone for building is generally brought from the quarries of Inverkeithing and Blair. Strata of coal are found in various parts, especially on the lands of Durie. The mines were formerly wrought on a larger scale, and great quantities were shipped from Leven to Holland and other continental parts; the quality is very superior, and it was once in such high repute that the best description of Scottish coal is still called Durie coal. After the death of the proprietor in 1802, the works were discontinued; but they have been re-opened within the last few years. There is a bed of ochre four feet in thickness on the lands of Durie; it has been wrought for many years, and great quantities of the produce are exported. Several mills are in operation for spinning flax and tow, a mill for crushing bones for manure, and one for grinding ochre; and about 150 persons are employed in weaving with hand-looms at their own dwellings. The chief seats are, Durie, the property of C. M. Christie, Esq., a handsome mansion erected in 1762, and situated in an extensive demesne embellished with thriving plantations; Kilmux, the residence of J. B. Fernie, Esq., erected in 1832, situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and sheltered with some fine trees; and Montrave, a handsome mansion erected in 1836, and also pleasantly situated in improved grounds.

Scoonie is within the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £257. 19. 5., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £50 per annum. The old church, situated about a quarter of a mile from Leven, has been some time a ruin, and the only part of it which is still preserved forms the family vault of the proprietor of Durie. The present church, erected in 1776 near the town, and repaired and enlarged in 1823, is a neat and well-arranged edifice adapted for a congregation of 1000 persons. There are places of worship for Independents, the Free Church, and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords a useful education; the master has a salary of £34, the fees, a good dwelling-house, and an allowance of £2 for deficiency of garden-ground. A society for religious purposes, under the management of a committee of ladies, distributes about £20 per annum in promotion of its object; and there is also a ladies' charitable society, which distributes about £24 per annum. Several friendly societies existed formerly; but from injudicious management few of them were able to become permanent. Numerous stone coffins, supposed to have been deposited after a severe conflict between the Scots and the Danes, have been dug up in various parts of the parish. Within the last five-and-thirty years, a cairn on the summit of a hill, about forty yards square at the base, was opened, and found to contain twenty stone coffins, rudely formed of slabs placed on their edges and covered with a superincumbent slab of stone. In two of the coffins were small urns of clay, rudely ornamented; and five of them contained each a larger urn, fourteen inches in diameter and twenty-four inches high. Great numbers of human bones were scattered about, and in one of the smallest coffins were found beads of charred wood. The urns were all in an inverted position, with their mouths resting upon a square slab of stone. Mr. Jerome Stone, an eminent linguist, was born in this parish in 1727; he died in 1757, leaving an unfinished work entitled *An Enquiry into the Original of the Nation and Language of the Ancient Scots*, and a finished manuscript of an allegory entitled *The Immortality of Authors.*

SCOONIE-BURN, a hamlet of the town of LEVEN, in the parish of SCOONIE, county of FIFE; containing 30 inhabitants.

SCOTLAND-WELL, a village, in the parish of PORTMOAK, county of KINROSS, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Milnathort; containing 274 inhabitants. It is an ancient village, situated on the road from Milnathort to Leslie, and about a mile eastward from Loch Leven. In the vicinity is Bishop's hill, where are numbers of copious springs of excellent water, one of which, the easternmost, is remarkably exuberant. These springs obtained the name, it is said, from Cromwell, of *Fontes Scotiæ*; whence the present designation of the village. An hospital was founded at this place by William Malvoisine, who died in 1238; and was given to the Red Friars by his immediate successor. It was a receptacle for religious pilgrims, and the friars collected alms for the relief of such Christians as were slaves in Turkey. The ruins of the hospital, and of a chapel, are still to be seen.

SCOURIE, a village, in the parish of EDDRACHILLIS, county of SUTHERLAND, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from the village of Eddrachillis; containing 108 inhabitants. This place is situated on the western coast of the county, and on a safe and commodious bay, to which it gives name. It contains a good inn, a post-office, the parochial school, and a savings' bank. The road from Dornoch Firth, through Sutherland, terminates here. About the middle of the sixteenth century, a branch of the Mackay family planted themselves at Scourie, under the designation of the "Mackays of Scourie". Of this branch was Lieutenant-general Hugh Mackay, the celebrated commander-in-chief in the time of William and Mary; he fought against Dundee at the battle of Killiecrankie, and although the fortunes of the day proved adverse, he showed great military skill in his retreat, and retrieved his military reputation by his subsequent successes in Ireland. He was to have been rewarded with a peerage, under the title of Earl of Scourie, but this intention was frustrated by the alleged intrigue of his rival, Mackenzie of Cromarty. This distinguished soldier closed his career in 1692, shortly after the siege of Namur, where he commanded the British division of the allied army.

SCROGIEHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of METHVEN, county of PERTH; containing 118 inhabitants. This is an inconsiderable place, the population of which is employed in agriculture.

SEATOWN OF DELNIES, a hamlet, in the parish and county of NAIRN, 3½ miles (W.) from the town of Nairn; containing 80 inhabitants. This is a small place situated on the coast of the Moray Firth; the lands around it consist of the estates of East and West Delnies. The coast road from Fort-George to Nairn passes at a short distance from the hamlet.

SEIL, an isle, in the parish of KILBRANDON, county of ARGYLL. This is an isle of the Hebrides, about two miles in length and three in breadth, separated from the island of Easdale by a strait a few hundred feet broad, and from the main land by a narrow pass over which is a bridge. It is in general flat, yet not altogether without hills, from the higher of which is a fine view of the numerous small isles scattered over the ocean in these parts, with the distant mountains of Mull and Jura. Here are several slate-quarries, but those of the island of Easdale are more valuable.

SELKIRK, a parish, partly in the district of HAWICK, county of ROXBURGH, but chiefly in the county of SELKIRK, of which it is the chief town, 21 miles (S. E. by E.) from Peebles, and 38 (S. E. by S.) from Edinburgh; containing 3484 inhabitants, of whom about 2500 are in the burgh, and the remainder in the rural districts of the parish. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, derives its name, in the Celtic tongue signifying "the church in the forest", from the ancient state of the surrounding district, which was thickly covered with wood and appropriated as a royal chase. From its proximity to the border, it was frequently the scene of hostile incursions, and intricately involved in all the ferocious and sanguinary wars of the rival kingdoms, during the mutual efforts of their monarchs to obtain the ascendancy. In the twelfth

Burgh Seal.

century it appears to have been regarded as a place of importance; and near the site of the present town a monastery was founded by King David I., which was, however, subsequently for greater security removed to Kelso. The castle seems to have been a fortress of considerable note, and is enumerated by Edward II., King of England, as one of the strongholds in the possession of his adherents. The inhabitants furnished a quota of one hundred men who accompanied James IV. to the battle of Flodden Field; and such was their zealous attachment to their sovereign, and such their heroic courage, that only four of the number returned from that fatal conflict, in which the rest of the body fell. The survivors brought with them a standard taken from the enemy, part of which is still preserved in the hall of the company of weavers, by one of whom it was captured. Selkirk was afterwards burnt by the English during one of the wars of the border, to compensate for which injury, a grant of one thousand acres of the adjoining lands was made by the crown to the citizens and their posterity for ever. At Philiphaugh, within a mile of the town, a battle took place between the forces of the Marquess of Montrose and a body of Covenanters under General Leslie, in which the former were defeated; and a field on the Yarrow, where it is said the latter put many of their prisoners to death after the battle, is still called the Slain Men's Lee.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on a rising ground commanding a fine view of the river Ettrick, over which is a neat bridge. It is well built, containing several streets with many good houses, inhabited by persons employed in trade and the several large manufactures carried on in the neighbourhood. The streets are lighted with gas, and cleansed by the corporation; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A public library is supported by subscription, forming an extensive collection of standard works: a mechanics' institution, in which lectures are delivered on various branches of science, has also an extensive library; and a newsroom has been established, which is well furnished with newspapers and periodicals. A new line of road has been opened, as an easier approach from Galashiels, and which is one of the most pleasant drives in this part of the country, embracing many fine views and much interesting scenery. The woollen manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent, three large mills affording employment to 500 persons; and several of the inhabitants are engaged in stocking-weaving: there are also a tannery, some gas-works, a fulling-mill, and extensive corn-mills. The post-office has two deliveries daily; and facility of intercourse with the neighbouring towns is afforded by roads kept in excellent order. In 1846 an act of parliament was passed authorising the construction of a branch to Selkirk of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. The market is on Wednesday, and much business is transacted. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in March, the 5th of April, the 15th of July, the 31st of October, and the 19th of December.

The date of the earliest charter of incorporation is, from the loss of the original records, not precisely known; but the town is noticed as a ROYAL BURGH in a charter of King William the Lion's, and the various privileges and immunities enjoyed by the inhabitants are fully set forth and confirmed by charter of James V., granted in the year 1535, during his minority, and renewed, with a gift of lands, after he had attained his majority. All the charters were ratified by an act of the Scottish parliament, obtained in favour of the burgh in 1633. The government is vested in two bailies, a dean of guild and treasurer, and a council of twenty-nine burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, procurator-fiscal, and other officers, all of whom are appointed by the council: no provost has been chosen for many years. The bailies and council are now elected under the authority, and subject to the provisions, of the act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. The freedom may be obtained by six years' apprenticeship to a freeman of the fleshers' or the shoemakers' company, or four years' apprenticeship to a freeman of any of the other companies, viz., the hammermen, the weavers, and the tailors. Each of the companies retains and enforces exclusive privileges; and the freedom may also be obtained by purchase, for which the fee paid by a stranger varies from £5 to £15, according to the company he joins. Courts are holden by the bailies for the determination of civil pleas, and for the trial of criminal offences, chiefly cases of assault or petty thefts. A court is also held by the dean of guild, assisted by the junior bailie and a deputation of the town-council, for the adjudication of infringements of the privileges of the burgh. The town-hall is a handsome and well-arranged building, with a lofty and elegant spire rising to the height of 110 feet, and forming a conspicuous object in the view of Selkirk; it contains the requisite halls and court-rooms for the transaction of the public business of the burgh and of the county. There is likewise a prison, well adapted for classification, and for the security of the prisoners.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the river Tweed, and is of very irregular form, comprising several detached portions, some of which are in the county of Roxburgh. It is about seven miles and a half in length; of unequal breadth; and, including the detached portions, comprises 6300 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 1000 woodland and plantations, and 2300 meadow and pasture. Its surface, which is generally elevated, is diversified by numerous hills; the principal are the Three Brethren Cairn and the Peat, which are situated between the Ettrick and the Tweed, the former having an elevation of 1978, and the latter of 1964, feet above the level of the sea. The scenery is richly varied; and though the old forests have disappeared, some extensive plantations contribute greatly to its embellishment. The rivers are the Ettrick, the Tweed, and the Yarrow, which intersect the parish from west to east, and in their course, flowing between wooded banks, display much picturesque and truly romantic scenery. In general the SOIL is of a light and dry quality, and the chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips: the system of agriculture is in a highly improved state. The lands are well drained, and inclosed partly with dykes of stone and hedges of thorn; the farm houses and offices are commodious, and all the more recent improvements in implements have been adopted. Considerable attention is paid to the live-stock, which has been much improved by the influence of a pastoral society established under the patronage of Lord Napier: the sheep are principally of the white-faced breed, which thrives well in these pastures. The plantations, chiefly of oak, pine, birch, and fir, are well managed, and the annual thinnings afford a supply of wood for various uses. In the rural

districts of the parish, the general fuel is peat; and in the town and immediate vicinity, coal, brought from Mid-Lothian. The principal substrata are greywacke, and greywacke and clay slate, but no quarries are wrought to any extent. Bowhill, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch's, is a magnificent mansion situated in an extensive and a richly-wooded demesne. Haining, Yair, Philiphaugh, Broadmeadows, and Sunderland Hall are also handsome modern mansions in grounds embellished with plantations. The annual value of real property in the parish is £14,703 for the Selkirkshire portion, and £989 for the Roxburghshire portion.

Selkirk is the seat of the presbytery of Selkirk, in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and is in the patronage of the Duke of Roxburghe: the minister's stipend is £275. 5. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £21 per annum. The church, built in 1784, and thoroughly repaired in 1829, is a plain neat edifice adapted for a congregation of 800 persons; it is situated in the centre of the town. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords a liberal and extensive course of instruction to about seventy scholars, and has long maintained an eminent degree of reputation; the master has a salary of £50 per annum, including an allowance in lieu of house and garden, and the fees average about £80. The burgh school, the master of which is appointed by the magistrates, affords instruction to about sixty scholars: the corporation pay the master a salary of £30 per annum, and maintain the school buildings from the common fund; the course comprises the English language, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and drawing. A school at Newark is supported by the Duke of Buccleuch, who gives the master £15 per annum, with a house, and coal. A parochial library is established, which forms a good collection of volumes; and there are a missionary and a friendly society in the town, and a savings' bank for some years established.

At Newark are the remains of the ancient castle, previously noticed, which was the residence of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, after the decapitation of her husband in the reign of James VI.; it is the property of the Duke of Buccleuch. At Oakwood are the remains of another castle, the property of the Scotts of Harden, celebrated as the abode of the noted wizard, Michael Scott, of whom many legendary traditions are still current. About two miles to the west of Philiphaugh may be traced the lines of an intrenchment thrown up by the Marquess of Montrose, on an eminence overhanging the Yarrow; and the house in the town in which he spent the night previous to the battle is still pointed out. Coins, apparently Roman, have been found at various times, in a state of almost complete obliteration; and skulls of the wild ox, and a Roman spear, were dug up some years since in a moss. Of the eminent characters connected with this place were, Andrew Pringle, Lord Alemoor, lord of session in the last century, celebrated for his learning and eloquence; Mungo Park, the African traveller, who was born at Fowlshiels, where one of his brothers at present resides; and Sir Walter Scott, who was for many years sheriff of the county, and of whom a statue was lately erected in the market-place by the inhabitants. Selkirk gives the title of earl to a branch of the family of Douglas.

SELKIRKSHIRE, an inland county, in the south of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Peebles and Edinburgh, on the south by Dumfries-shire, on the east by Roxburghshire, and on the west by Peebles-shire. It lies between 55° 22′ and 55° 43′ (N. Lat.) and 2° 50′ and 3° 20′ (W. Long.), and is twenty-seven miles in length from south-west to north-east, and sixteen miles in breadth; comprising an area of 263 square miles, or 168,320 acres; and containing 1522 houses, of which 1446 are inhabited; and a population of 7990, of whom 3972 are males and 4018 females. The county was anciently inhabited by the *Gadeni* and *Ottadini*, and, like that of Roxburgh, with which in its early history it is identified, formed part of the forest of Ettrick, the favourite resort of the Scottish sovereigns for the purpose of hunting. In many of the royal charters the county is styled "the Forest"; and on the bank of the Yarrow are the remains of an ancient castle, which was the hunting-seat of the kings, and the residence of the keeper of the forest, who was also constable of the royal castle of Selkirk. The lands were included among the possessions of the abbey of Melrose, and are now held by charter from the crown; about two-thirds are the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, and the remainder is divided among numerous freeholders. The county is within the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and comprises the whole of the parishes of Yarrow and Ettrick, about eleven-twelfths of the parish of Selkirk, and smaller portions of six other parishes. It contains the royal burgh of Selkirk, which is the county-town; part of the market-town of Galashiels; and numerous small hamlets, of which none can be considered as villages. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., the county returns one member to the imperial parliament; the number of persons qualified to vote is 420.

The SURFACE is mountainous, and even the lowest portions of the land have an elevation of 300 feet above the level of the sea. The chief mountains are, Blackhouse, Windlestrae-law, Minchmoor, and Ettrick-pen, which range from 2200 to 2400 feet in height; and Lawkneis, Wardlaw, Hangingshaw-law, the Three Brethren, Black-Andrew, and Peat-law, which have an elevation varying from 1964 to 1990 feet. Several hills from 1000 to 1800 feet in height afford good pasturage for sheep. The principal valleys are those of Ettrick and Yarrow, with portions of the vales of Tweed and Gala; and the chief rivers are those from which the four vales take their names. Of the rivers, the *Tweed*, in its course from Peebles-shire, intersects the northern portion of the county for nearly ten miles, and, previously to its entering Roxburghshire, receives the Ettrick and the Gala. The *Ettrick* has its source in Ettrick-pen, divides the county nearly into two equal parts, and, after a course of thirty miles from south-west to north-east, falls into the Tweed. The *Yarrow*, issuing from St. Mary's loch, flows in a north-east direction into the Ettrick near Selkirk; and the *Gala*, after forming the north-east boundary of the county for about four miles, falls into the Tweed near Galashiels. *St. Mary's loch* and *Loch Lowes* are separated from each other by a narrow strip of land about one hundred yards in length. The former is about three miles long and half a mile broad, and the latter little more than three-quarters of a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth. Their banks are richly wooded, and the scenery derives

a beautifully romantic character from the mountains by which they are encompassed. Of the lands, about 10,000 acres are arable, 2300 woodland and plantations, 1250 acres garden and pleasure grounds, and the remainder mountain pasture, principally for sheep. The soil of the arable land is rich, producing abundant crops of excellent wheat, even on the slopes of the hills, at an elevation of 700 feet above the level of the sea. There are no minerals; the substratum is principally whinstone, alternated with considerable portions of granite. The principal manufactures are those of woollen cloth and stockings: the first of these is chiefly carried on at Galashiels, and has been greatly improved and extended; the stockings are mostly for the home trade. There are two tanneries, and several establishments for making agricultural implements. Facility of communication is afforded by turnpike and other roads that intersect the county in various directions. The annual value of real property in Selkirkshire, as assessed to the income-tax, is £49,766, of which £38,714 are returned for lands, and the remainder for houses. There are some remains of forts erected by the original inhabitants on the heights; and about a mile west of Galashiels, are vestiges of the great ditch called the Catrail, twenty-three feet wide, with ramparts on each side from nine to ten feet in height. It passes through the county, over the south part of Minchmoor, and crosses the Tweed at Sunderland.

SHAINT, isles, in the parish of LOCHS, county of ROSS and CROMARTY. These are three small isles of the Hebrides, well known to mariners, lying in the channel between the islands of Lewis and Skye, and in the district of the former. One of them is called *Ilaan Moair*, or St. Mary's Island; and together they are sometimes designated the Holy Isles. On St. Mary's was anciently a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin. Black-cattle are pastured upon them all, and they are famous for fattening sheep; as are also some small rocks in their neighbourhood, which have fine grass upon their summits. A family usually resides on the largest for the purpose of tending the cattle.

SHANDWICK, a village, in the parish of NIGG, county of ROSS and CROMARTY, 4½ miles (N. E.) from the village of Nigg; containing 192 inhabitants. It is a small place in the north-eastern part of the parish, and on the eastern shore of the county. Near the village is a large stone or obelisk, called in Gaelic *Clach a Charridh*, "the stone of the burial-ground"; in height it is eight feet, in breadth four, and in thickness one, and it is of great antiquity. According to tradition, it commemorates a shipwreck of Danes upon the coast, in which three sons of the king of Denmark perished, and were buried on this spot. For ages the ground around was used for sepulture, but it has not been so employed for the last sixty or seventy years.

SHAPINSHAY, an island and parish, in the county of ORKNEY, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Kirkwall; containing 935 inhabitants. This island is said to have been visited by the Roman general Agricola, in his voyage round Britain; and a place still called Grucula, on the western coast, nearly opposite the Skerry of Vasa, where the tide is rapid and the sea shallow, is supposed to commemorate by its name the loss of one of his ships, which, being driven by the violence of the waves, was stranded near the spot. In 1263, Haco, King of Norway, in his expedition against Alexander III. of Scotland, is said to have lain with the whole of his fleet for a considerable time in a harbour near Kirkwall, called *Elidarwick*, which is clearly identified with the harbour now designated Elwick, on the south-west coast of Shapinshay. The PARISH, which is of very irregular form, is about seven miles in length from south-west to north-east, and five miles in extreme breadth; comprising about 6270 acres, of which not more than 750 are arable, 2400 acres pasture, and the large remainder waste. For the most part the surface is low and comparatively even, but towards the centre rises gradually to a considerable elevation, the Wart or Ward hill commanding an extensive and richly diversified view over fifteen surrounding parishes, with the North Orkney Isles and the various firths. Along the shore the soil is rich and fertile, producing excellent crops of grain of different kinds, and the meadows and pastures are luxuriant; but inland the surface is sterile and unproductive, affording only scanty pasturage for sheep. Agriculture, with the exception of some farms in the hands of one of the proprietors, is in a very neglected state; and the general aspect of the island is dreary, from the want of wood and plantations. The substrata are chiefly sandstone and sandstone-flag, with clay and a little limestone. Cliffdale, the residence of Captain William Balfour, a handsome modern mansion near the village of Elwick, is the only seat.

The small village of Elwick, built on the shore of the harbour by the late Colonel Balfour, is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, who for part of the year are engaged in the cod and herring fisheries, in which about fifty boats are employed. Eleven of these are during the season used in the cod-fishery, and the quantity taken generally averages about two tons and a half per boat, at £10 per ton; the average quantity of herrings for each boat is sixty cranes, sold at ten shillings a crane. The making of nets, of which about one hundred, valued at sixteen shillings each, are annually produced, also affords employment to a considerable number of persons; and nearly 200 females in the parish are engaged in the manufacture of straw-plat. Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of the North Isles and synod of Orkney; patron, the Earl of Zetland. The minister's stipend, including £8. 6. 8. for communion elements, is £158. 6. 8., of which half is paid from the exchequer; with a manse built in 1831, and a glebe valued at £21 per annum. Shapinshay church is a neat and commodious structure erected in 1821. There is a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school was established in 1804, and is well attended; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 3., with a small dwelling-house, and the fees. A school is also supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, the master of which has a salary of £15. Opposite to the mouth of the harbour is the small island of Ellerholm or Elhardholm, where are some vestiges of an ancient chapel of which nothing is recorded: lead-ore has been found there, but it has never been wrought. There is a large upright stone in the parish, called the Standing Stone, supposed to be Druidical; and on the north side, near the sea, is a large mass of black stone, prostrate, called the Black Stone of Odin. In Shapinshay are also several of those remains called Picts' houses, along the coast; and near Cliffdale a subterranean build-

ing has been discovered, consisting of upright pillars of loose stones about four feet in height, supporting a roof of broad flag-stones that covered an area in which was found an ancient ring of gold.

SHAWHEAD, a village, in the parish of KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 8 miles (W.) from Dumfries; containing 84 inhabitants. It is a very small place, in the southern quarter of the parish, and contains one of two parochial schools. The church is distant from it, north-eastward, about four miles.

SHEEP, an isle, in the parish of SOUTHEND, county of ARGYLL. This is a small island, lying southward of the peninsula of Cantyre, and close to the island of Sanda. It is well calculated for the pasturage of sheep, from which circumstance it derives its name.

SHERIFFHALL-ENGINE, a hamlet, in the parish of NEWTON, county of EDINBURGH, 1 mile (S. E.) from the village of Newton; containing 47 inhabitants. This is a small colliery-hamlet, lying in the southern part of the parish, near Sheriffhall Mains.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND, ISLANDS, forming, with Orkney, a maritime county, in the northern extremity of Scotland; bounded on the north by the North Sea, on the east by the German Ocean, and on the west by the Atlantic. They lie between 59° 51′ and 60° 52′ (N. Lat.) and 52′ and 1° 57′ (W. Long.), and extend for about seventy miles from north to south, and fifty-four miles from east to west; comprising an area of about 855 square miles, or 547,200 acres; 5530 houses, of which 5388 are inhabited; and containing a population of 30,558, of whom 13,176 are males and 17,382 females. These islands, like those of Orkney, with which in their history they are closely identified, appear to have been visited by the Romans, though they effected no permanent settlement in either. They were at a very early period inhabited by the Picts, of Scandinavian origin, who, long after their defeat by Kenneth II., and the consequent union of the two kingdoms of the Scots and the Picts, continued, under his successors, to maintain in these distant territories a kind of independent sovereignty. As closely connected with the Orkneys, the islands were governed by a succession of petty kings till they were subdued by Harold Harfager, who attached them as appendages to the crown of Norway, and placed them under the government of a succession of Norwegian earls. On the marriage of James III., however, with the Princess Margaret of Norway, they became, and they have ever since remained, part of the kingdom of Scotland. They give the title of Earl of Zetland to the Dundas family.

Previously to the abolition of episcopacy, Shetland formed part of the diocese of Orkney; at present it constitutes the synod of Shetland, and comprises the presbyteries of Lerwick, Burravoe, and Olnafirth, and twelve parishes, the ministers of which are appointed by the Earl of Zetland exclusively. There are also two parliamentary incumbencies, in the gift of the Crown. For civil purposes the islands are united with those of Orkney, forming one county under the jurisdiction of a sheriff-depute, who appoints two sheriffs-substitute, one for each of the districts. By the provisions of the act of the 2nd of William IV., Shetland is also associated with Orkney in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The only town is Lerwick, besides which there are merely the village of Scalloway and some small hamlets, on the coasts. Lerwick was erected into a royal burgh of barony in 1818.

SHETLAND comprises a cluster of ninety islands, of which twenty-five are inhabited, and the remainder small holms principally appropriated to pasture. They are nearly contiguous to each other, being separated only by narrow sounds or firths; with the exception of Foula and Fair Isle, of which the former is about twenty-five miles to the west, and the latter twenty miles to the south, of Mainland; and except also the Out Skerries, which lie about six miles north-eastward of Whalsay. Of the inhabited islands the principal is *Mainland*, above fifty-five miles in length and twenty-five miles in breadth. To the north of Mainland, from which it is separated by Yell Sound, is the island of *Yell*, twenty miles long and seven miles in average breadth; to the north of which, again, is the island of *Unst*, about twelve miles in length and from three to four in breadth. These three are the most important of the group. Of the other islands the largest is *Fetlar*, to the east of Yell, about four miles and a half in length and three and a half in breadth; and to the south of this, and opposite to Lerwick, is the island of *Bressay*, about four miles long and two miles in breadth. Of the two distant islands, *Foula*, supposed to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients, is three miles in length and a mile and a half in breadth; while *Fair Isle* is about the same in length and two miles broad. Among the remaining inhabited islands are Whalsay, Burra, Trondray, and the Out Skerries; and in addition to these are numerous small isles, holms affording pasturage to cattle, skerries covered by the tide at high water, and rocky islets, which it would be tedious to enumerate.

The general SURFACE is diversified with hills, of which Rona, the highest, has an elevation of 1476 feet above the level of the sea. Between the hills are valleys of pleasing appearance, of which those near the coasts have a wildly romantic character; but the great scarcity of trees detracts much from the beauty of the scenery. There are numerous springs of good water, and some of these send forth streams of moderate extent, none of which, however, can claim the appellation of rivers. The surface is also enlivened with lakes, many of them of picturesque character, and some of considerable size; most of the lakes abound with trout, and in several are small islands on which are the remains of Pictish castles. On an island in Loch Strom are the ruins of a castle once inhabited by a son of one of the Earls of Orkney.

Of the large number of acres, not more than 25,000 are in cultivation: more than 500,000 are hilly moorland pasture, water, and waste; there are also several fertile meadows, and wide tracts of moss affording an abundant supply of fuel. In general the soil is a light sand intermixed with clay and gravel, but in some parts a clayey loam; the most fertile lands are those near the coasts. The chief crops are oats, bear, potatoes, and turnips. Husbandry is in a comparatively low state; but from the institution of agricultural associations, which award premiums for the breaking up of waste lands and for other improvements, there is every prospect of its advancing. The principal manure is sea-weed, of which great abundance is found upon the coasts; with dung, ashes of peat, and mould mixed together. Spade husbandry is still much in vogue, owing principally to the

smallness of the farms and the ruggedness of the surface: little has been done in the draining and inclosure of lands; and the want of good roads is a great obstacle to improvement. The cattle and sheep are both of the native breeds, strong and hardy, but small in stature; of the former about 45,000, and of the latter about 80,000, are generally fed on the different pastures. Poultry are largely kept on the several farms, and swine are fed in great numbers. The horses, of which about 20,000 are pastured on the hills, are of the native breed, small, hardy, and sure-footed; they are well known as Shetland ponies or shelties, and not a few are reared for the supply of the southern markets. Limestone is quarried for use as mortar, for which purpose it is burnt with peat, but it is not employed for agricultural purposes; sandstone-slate is also found, and quarried for roofing. The prevailing rocks are of granite, gneiss, mica and clay slate, limestone, sandstone, and serpentine. Copper and iron ores are found, and great quantities of chromate of iron have been quarried from the serpentine rocks in Unst: chromate is also to be obtained in Fetlar, Northmavine, and Innersand of Sandsting. From the remains of ancient trees found in the mosses, there is every reason to conclude that the islands formerly abounded with wood, though at present, except in one or two gardens, in which are a few sycamores, scarcely a tree of any kind is to be seen. The residences of the proprietors of land are Belmont, Buness, Hammer, Lund, Uyeasound, and Uyea, in Unst; Brough Lodge, and Smithfield, in Fetlar; Gloup, Midbrake, Greenbank, Reafirth, West Sandwick, and Burravoe, in Yell; Symbister, in Whalsay; Gardie House, in Bressay; Ollaberry, Busta, Mossbank, Lunna, Melbie, Reawick, Scalloway, Sand Lodge, and Quendale, in Mainland; and others.

The chief manufactures are, the knitting of wool into stockings, gloves, shawls, and mits, and the weaving of coarse woollen-cloth; the fleece of the Shetland sheep is remarkably soft, and has been wrought into stockings of so fine a quality as to sell for forty shillings per pair. Kelp, for which the coasts do not afford so ample a supply of material, is not manufactured here to the same extent as in the Orkneys. The main dependence of the population is the cod, ling, and herring fisheries, for which convenient stations have been established on the coasts, at Unst, Yell, Fetlar, Delting, Bressay, Scalloway, Northmavine, Papa-Stour, and other places. Among the fish taken are tusk, haddock, skate, halibut, flounders, and oysters of very large size; the shores also team with saith, or coal-fish, which form a considerable part of the food of the labouring people, and, according to their size, are called sillocks and piltocks. The trade embraces the exportation of dried fish, herrings, oil, butter and eggs, beef, cattle and sheep, Shetland ponies, hosiery, gloves, and worsted shawls; and the importation of almost every requisite for the use of the fisheries, clothing, manufactured goods of all kinds, groceries, and numerous other articles for the supply of the inhabitants. The port is Lerwick, where is the custom-house; and exclusively of the sloops employed in the fisheries, the number of vessels registered as belonging to the place is seventy, of the aggregate burthen of above 2000 tons. Vessels on their voyage to the Greenland whale-fisheries, and to those of Davis' Straits, touch at this port, where they take in a considerable number of men, who are much esteemed for their skill and intrepidity. On Sumburgh Head, the southern extremity of Mainland, is a substantial lighthouse, erected at a cost of £40,000, displaying a fixed light visible at a distance of twenty-two nautical miles. The annual value of real property in the Shetland Isles, as assessed to the income-tax, is £19,929. The remains of antiquity are, Pictish castles, which are to be seen in profusion, in many instances on islands in the lakes; tumuli, which were found to contain human bones inclosed with square stones; the ruins of churches and religious houses, among which are those of St. Hilary's kirk; Druidical pillars; old forts, one of which consists of two concentric circular mounds of earth and stone; numerous barrows; and various other relics, which are noticed under the heads of the islands and parishes where they occur.

SHETTLESTON, a district, in the parish of Barony, and within the jurisdiction of the city of Glasgow, county of Lanark; containing 7220 inhabitants, of whom 1543 are in the village of Shettleston, 3 miles (E.) from Glasgow. This district is about four miles in length and three miles in average breadth, and comprises nearly 3800 acres. The surface is varied, the soil generally fertile, and the lands in profitable cultivation. For the most part the substratum is coal, of which numerous mines are in active operation; there are also quarries of good sandstone: fossils of fish, and of trees and vegetable substances, are frequently found in the coal beds. The Monkland canal passes through the northern part of the district, affording facility for conveying the produce of the collieries to Glasgow and other places. The village is situated on the road to Edinburgh, and the most important work carried on in it is a very extensive engineering establishment, from which steam-boilers, agricultural implements, &c., are sent to all quarters of the world. This work has been in the hands of the Law family for three generations, having been commenced by the present Mr. Law's grandfather; and the articles manufactured are of so superior a description, as to have frequently obtained premiums at the agricultural shows in Scotland, England, and Ireland. There are other villages in the district, namely, Tollcross, Sandyhills, Westmuir, Parkhead, Lightburn, &c., inhabited by persons mostly employed in agriculture, in the mines, and in hand-loom weaving. The village of Tollcross owes its origin to the Clyde iron-works, in its immediate vicinity. Tollcross House, an ancient mansion, was built about the middle of the seventeenth century; and of the several other mansions the chief are Gartcraig, Easterhill, Dolbeth, and Sandyhills. Shettleston church, built by subscription of the landholders, in 1752, is a neat structure containing 911 sittings: it is in the presbytery of Glasgow, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and the minister is appointed by the Crown. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship; and in the village of Tollcross is one for members of the United Presbyterian Church. There are two parochial schools. The late Captain Robert Tennent bequeathed £460, the interest of which is distributed among the poor.

SHEWALTON, a village, in the parish of Dundonald, district of Kyle, county of Ayr, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Kilmarnock; containing 219 inhabitants. This is a colliery-village seated on the bank of the Irvine, in the northern quarter of the parish. The

colliery has been a considerable time in operation, and the produce is largely exported: the depth of the shaft is thirty-five fathoms, and there are two seams of coal, one thirty-four, and the other forty-three inches thick, the distance between the two being about sixteen feet. In the village is a school.

SHIELDAG, for a time a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of GAIRLOCH, but chiefly in the parish of APPLECROSS, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 10 miles (N. W.) from Lochcarron; containing 1899 inhabitants, of whom 188 are in the village of Shieldag. It includes the north-eastern portion of the parish of Applecross, which, together with the south-western part of the parish of Gairloch, was separated from those parishes for ecclesiastical purposes, and erected into a quoad sacra parish, under act of the General Assembly. The district is about eighteen miles in extreme length, and nearly fifteen miles in breadth, comprising a large extent of surface, of which, with the exception of some narrow strips of land near the coast, the whole is one continued tract of barren rocky hills, affording only scanty pasturage for a few flocks of sheep and some cattle. Of the very small proportion under cultivation the soil is tolerably fertile, producing favourable crops of barley, oats, and potatoes; but there is nothing either in the system of husbandry, or in the management of the lands, requiring particular notice. Except two or three families in the interior who are employed in tending sheep and cattle, the population are resident on the coast, and place their chief dependence on the fisheries, which are carried on to a considerable extent. The agricultural produce, beyond what is requisite for the supply of the inhabitants, is sent to Glasgow; and the few sheep and cattle reared in the pastures are sold to small dealers in the adjacent districts, who purchase for the more distant markets. On the east the coast is indented by Loch Shieldag, which forms an inlet from the centre of Loch Torridon towards the south, and is two miles and a half in length and one mile in mean breadth, forming an excellent station for vessels employed in the fisheries.

The village is situated on the west of Loch Shieldag, and consists chiefly of irregularly-built cottages extending along the shore, and inhabited by fishermen who, at their intervals of leisure, are employed in the cultivation of the lands. The fish taken here are, salmon, which are found in considerable numbers, yielding a tolerable rent to the proprietors; cod, ling, sythe, cuddy, flounders, and various other kinds of white-fish; with shell-fish of different sorts, of which the cockle and mussel are found in large quantities. Several boats are also engaged in the herring-fishery, which is carried on to a good extent, affording the principal means of subsistence for the inhabitants. Within a small distance from the village is a natural wood of fir, producing excellent timber for boat-building and other purposes. Facility of inland communication is maintained by the turnpike-road from Shieldag to Lochcarron, the nearest post-town, from which letters are brought by a carrier at the public expense; and several foot-roads intersect the parish in various directions. Loch Shieldag, as already observed, affords safe anchorage to the vessels employed in the fisheries; and at Loch Torridon are ample opportunities of conveyance to distant ports. Ecclesiastically the district is within the limits of the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg. Shieldag church was built in 1827, by parliamentary grant, at a cost, including the manse, of £1480; and is a neat substantial structure containing 300 sittings. The minister's stipend is £120, paid from the exchequer; with a manse and garden: patron, the Crown. A place of worship in connexion with the Established Church, and in which the minister of Shieldag preaches once a month, was erected at Kishorn by the proprietor of Applecross and a few of the inhabitants; it is a commodious structure containing 200 sittings. A school is supported from the funds of the General Assembly; and there is a Free church.

SHIRGARTON, a hamlet, in the parish of KIPPEN, county of PERTH; containing 80 inhabitants. It is a small place, situated in a detached portion of Perthshire surrounded by Stirlingshire, and a short distance westward of the village of Kippen.

SHONA, an island, in that portion of the parish of ARDNAMURCHAN which formed part of the quoad sacra parish of AHARACLE, county of INVERNESS; containing 110 inhabitants. This island is situated in Loch Moidart, on the western coast. It is between three and four miles long, and one mile and a half broad, composed for the most part of masses of rock, rather scantily covered with heath and wood, but exhibiting here and there spots of great verdure and fertility. The dwelling-house of the principal resident, and the scenery around it, are very beautiful. In the island are numerous creeks for fishing-boats, which are resorted to in the cod-fishing season by crews from the Southern Highlands: there is also excellent and secure anchorage for shipping.

SHONAVEG, an island, in that portion of the parish of ARDNAMURCHAN which formed part of the quoad sacra parish of AHARACLE, county of INVERNESS; containing 26 inhabitants. This is a small isle, on the east side of Shona island, in Loch Moidart.

SHOTTS, LANARKSHIRE.—See BERTRAM-SHOTTS.

SHUNA, an island of the Hebrides, in the parish of KILBRANDON, district of LORN, county of ARGYLL; containing 69 inhabitants. It is a small isle on the coast of the county, separated from the island of Luing by a sound of its own name. The isle is noted for its slate and limestone quarries; and there is a quay for the accommodation of vessels engaged in the export of these articles.

SIBBALDBIE, in the county of DUMFRIES.—See APPLEGARTH and SIBBALDBIE.

SILVERBANKS, a village, in the parish of CAMBUSLANG, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 150 inhabitants. It is one of thirteen small villages and hamlets in the parish, the inhabitants of which are principally miners, or weavers who work for the manufacturers of Glasgow.

SIMPRIN, county of BERWICK.—See SWINTON.

SINCLAIRTON, in the county of FIFE.—See CLAIRTOWN, ST.; and PATHHEAD.

SKATERAW, a hamlet, in the parish of INNERWICK, county of HADDINGTON, 1 mile (N. E.) from the village of Innerwick; containing 72 inhabitants. It lies in the northern extremity of the parish, on the road from Berwick to Dunbar, and near the line of the North-British railway. Here is a small harbour opening into the sea, erected some years since by Messrs. Brodie of Thorntonloch, and Lee of Skateraw; it is used for the export of lime, and import of coal.

SKEILAY, in the parish of HARRIS, county of INVERNESS. This is a small isle of the Hebrides, of somewhat triangular shape, lying at the western entrance of the sound of Harris, and about a mile and a half distant northward from the island of Pabbay. On the west side is the islet, of minute size, called Little Skeilay.

SKENE, a parish, in the district and county of ABERDEEN, 9 miles (W. by N.) from the city of Aberdeen; containing 1846 inhabitants. This place was originally part of the royal forests of the kings of Scotland, and was granted to the ancestor of the ancient family of Skene by Malcolm Canmore, as an acknowledgment of his having saved the life of that monarch by killing with his dirk a wild boar by which the king was attacked while hunting in the forest. In commemoration of that event, the intrepid defender of his sovereign assumed for his family name the Gaelic term *Skian*, signifying "a dagger or dirk", which eventually was extended to the estate, and from which the present name of the parish is obviously derived. The lands continued to descend from the ancestor of the family, by direct succession, to his heirs, till the year 1827, when the family became extinct; they are now the property of the Earl of Fife, as heir of entail. The PARISH is bounded on the west and on the south by the Leuchar, separating it from the parishes of Echt and Peterculter respectively. It is about six miles in length and four miles in extreme breadth, comprising 9400 acres, of which 6350 are arable, 1300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland, moss, and waste. The surface is diversified with numerous small hills of moderate height, whose summits are mostly planted with fir, adding much to the pleasing character of the scenery. There are also interspersed, fertile valleys in a high state of cultivation, contrasting with several large tracts of moor and moss. On the south-west boundary is the Loch of Skene, a fine sheet of water of elliptic form, about three miles in circumference, and twelve feet in its greatest depth; it abounds with pike and eels, and, receiving numerous small rivulets, forms a natural reservoir for supplying water-power to several mills and other works. The Leuchar burn issues from the Loch of Skene, and after passing southward along the western boundary of the parish, takes an eastern course along part of its southern limit, and flows through the parish of Peterculter into the Dee.

In general the SOIL is light and gravelly, of different degrees of fertility in different parts, but most productive on the old infield lands: the chief crops are oats and barley, potatoes, turnips, and the usual grasses. The system of husbandry is greatly improved. The lands have been mostly drained; and where the common mode has not been found sufficiently effectual, furrow-draining has been adopted. Considerable tracts of waste have been reclaimed and brought under profitable cultivation. The lands have been inclosed, chiefly with fences of stone, for the erection of which materials are found in abundance; and the farm-buildings, of late years much improved, are generally substantial. On the hills and moorlands is good pasture for sheep and cattle; and much attention is paid to live-stock. Few sheep are reared, many of the sheep-walks having within the last few years been converted into plantations. The cattle, of which about 2500 are kept, are usually of the native breed, and considerable numbers are sent from Aberdeen to the London market. A few horses for agricultural purposes are also bred on the farms, and these are for the most part hardy and robust. With the exception of some wood on the lands of Skene, the plantations are generally of recent formation: they consist of ash, pine, plane, willow, and the various kinds of fir; they are well managed, and regularly thinned. There is nothing peculiar in the geology; the principal subsoils are sand, gravel, and clay, and the rocks afford stone of good quality for the construction of fences. The annual value of real property is £7397.

Skene House, one of the seats of the Earl of Fife, is situated in the western part of the parish, and has been enlarged. It was for many generations the residence of the family of Skene. The walls of the mansion are of great thickness; the interior, which has been lately fitted up anew, contains many stately apartments, a fine collection of pictures, and a library of more than 6000 volumes. The demesne is embellished with timber of venerable growth, among which are a stately chesnut-tree on the lawn, and some beautiful silver-firs in the avenue; the plantations of more recent date are also extensive. *Easter-Skene*, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected by the present proprietor, and situated in a well-planted demesne commanding a view of the Loch of Skene and the lower range of the Grampians; and *Kirkville House*, a handsome residence in the cottage style, are the other principal houses.

There is no village properly so called. A factory for spinning woollen yarn, the machinery of which is driven by the water of Loch Skene, and, on the failure of that power, by steam, has been established at Garlogie by Messrs. Hadden and Sons, of Aberdeen; and about 120 persons are constantly employed here, in connexion with their carpet-manufactory in that city. The factory is conducted with the most scrupulous regard to the comfort of the work-people, for whose accommodation there are neat cottages, and a schoolroom for the instruction of their children under a master and assistants maintained by the company. Several of the inhabitants of the parish are employed in the handicraft trades requisite for the wants of the neighbourhood; there are shops in various parts for the sale of different wares, and some inns. Facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-roads to Alford and Strathdon, and to Kincardine and Tarland, which branch as forks from the Aberdeen road near the eastern boundary, and on the former of which there is an office under the post-office of Aberdeen, whence letters are regularly delivered. There are also roads kept in repair by statute labour.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which one-third is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum: patron, the Earl of Fife. Skene church, which is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, was built in 1801, and has been repaired; it is a neat substantial structure, and contains 700 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and Independents. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £30, with a house, an allowance of £2 in lieu of garden, and the fees; he also participates in the Dick bequest, and receives £20 from a bequest by Dr. Milne, of Bombay, for the gratuitous instruction of twenty-five poor children. There are several Sabbath schools, nu-

merously attended; and a parochial library, forming a collection of upwards of 600 volumes, is supported by subscription. The principal relics of antiquity are some remains of Druidical circles, and vestiges of a Roman road leading from the river Dee to the Don, which may still be traced in its progress through the parish, and near which were lately found two Roman urns, a sword, and some spear heads. In Skene House are preserved some manuscripts of a date prior to the invention of printing, and a charter of Robert Bruce confirming the original grant of the lands by Malcolm Canmore. The identical "skian" with which the wild boar was killed, is said to be in the possession of a distant relative of the family.

SKEOTISWAY, an isle, in the parish of HARRIS, county of INVERNESS. It is one of a large group of isles lying in East Loch Tarbert, and is about a mile in length, and of very irregular form.

SKERRIES, islands, in the parish of NESTING, LUNASTING, and WHALSAY, in the county of SHETLAND; containing 122 inhabitants. These are three small isles, sometimes called the Out Skerries, in contradistinction to the Pentland Skerries, and they are named respectively Bruray, Grunay, and Housay. They lie about fifteen miles north-east from Whalsay, and twenty miles distant from the Mainland: on the western side are several detached rocks, and ten miles north-west of the group is the islet of Muckle Skerry. Each of the three islands is about a mile in extent, and in all are beds of primitive limestone associated with gneiss. The population consists of fishermen and their families. A lighthouse on the low rocks here would materially contribute to the security of the eastern coast of Shetland, and in war time would be particularly advantageous, as vessels are then almost constantly cruising between the Naze of Norway and the Isles of Shetland.

SKETTERAW, a village, in the parish of FETTERESSO, county of KINCARDINE, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Stonehaven; containing 183 inhabitants. This village is situated on the eastern coast, to the north of Stranathro, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the white-fishery, which is carried on to a considerable extent, seven boats, having each a crew of five persons, being regularly engaged. Great quantities of haddocks are taken here, of which, after supplying the markets in the immediate neighbourhood, considerable numbers are cured, and sent by the Edinburgh steamers to the London market. During the season, the inhabitants are also engaged in the herring-fisheries at Peterhead and Fraserburgh. The Aberdeen railway passes near the village.

SKIANID, a village, in the parish of TONGUE, county of SUTHERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Tongue church; containing 243 inhabitants. This place is situated on the western shore of the Kyle of Tongue, where the indentations form a kind of harbour protected by a small island called Rabbit Island. Southward of the village is a ferry to the opposite side of the Kyle, leading to the village of Tongue.

SKILTIEMUIR, a hamlet, in the parish of COCKPEN, county of EDINBURGH; with 45 inhabitants.

SKIPNESS, county of ARGYLL.—See SADDELL.

SKIRLING, a parish, in the county of PEEBLES, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Biggar; containing 345 inhabitants, of whom 75 are in the village or hamlet of Skirling, and the remainder in the rural districts. This place, the name of which, in some ancient documents written *Scrawline*, is of uncertain derivation, is not distinguished by any particular event prior to the reign of Robert the Bruce, by whom the barony, together with the advowson of the church, was granted to John Monfode, to whose successors the gift was confirmed by charter of David II. From this family the barony passed to the Cockburns, and subsequently to various other families till the time of the Revolution, when it was in the possession of General Douglas, a member of the Queensberry family, after whose death at the battle of the Boyne it was purchased by John, first Earl of Hyndford, and given to his second son, the Honourable William Carmichael, whose descendant Sir Alexander Gibson Carmichael, Bart., is the present proprietor.

The PARISH is two miles and a half in length and nearly the same in breadth, and comprises about 3330 acres, of which 2610 are arable, forty woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. Its surface is pleasingly undulated, in some parts rising into hills of inconsiderable height. The Biggar water skirts the parish for some distance on the south, and is the principal stream. It has been deepened so as to receive the numerous drains that have been laid down for the improvement of the lands, by which means, and by embankments, a considerable portion of unproductive ground has been reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation. The stream, however, is still far from being sufficiently deep to allow of the improvement of which the fine level land on its banks is susceptible. There is little variety in the scenery; the want of wood renders it destitute of beauty, and the imperfect state of the inclosures gives it rather a bleak appearance. The soil, however, is generally fertile, and the pastures rich, with the exception of a few patches: the crops are, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. Agriculture is advanced, and the rotation plan of husbandry usually practised; the lands are well drained, and all the more recent improvements in implements have been introduced. Lime, bone-dust, and guano are plentifully used; and the farm-buildings, though inferior to some others in the adjoining districts, are substantial and commodious. The dairy forms a principal object of attention; the cows are mostly of the Ayrshire breed, and so much care has been bestowed on their improvement that many of the premiums awarded at the annual exhibition of Biggar have been adjudged to farmers of this place. A few sheep are reared, all of the black-faced breed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2258.

The village is pleasantly situated, and has facility of communication with Biggar, the nearest market-town, and with other places in the district, by roads kept in excellent repair. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday after the 11th of May, the first Wednesday after the 11th of June, and on the 15th of September, for cattle and horses. There is a small prison for the temporary confinement of offenders, under the jurisdiction of a baron-bailie appointed by the lord of the barony. Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Biggar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of Sir Alexander Gibson Carmichael: the minister's stipend is £216. 4. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £60 per annum. Skirling church, which is conveniently situated, is an ancient edifice; it was thoroughly

repaired in 1720, is still in good condition, and adapted for a congregation of 200 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords a useful education; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4½., with £25 fees, and a house and garden. Attached to the school is a library supported by subscription, comprising a collection of about 300 volumes of well-selected works. A friendly society, also, has been established more than forty or fifty years. There are no vestiges of the ancient castle of Skirling, the very site of which has been obliterated by the plough. It was long the residence of the Cockburn family, of whom Sir James Cockburn in the sixteenth century held the castle of Edinburgh for Mary, Queen of Scots, and was appointed one of her commissioners at the conference at York. From the firm fidelity with which he adhered to the fortunes of that queen, he became obnoxious to the regent Murray, by whose order his castle of Skirling was utterly demolished in 1568. Several coins of Adrian and Antoninus have been found at Greatlaws, in the parish, within the last five-and-thirty years; and near the same place were discovered some very ancient sepulchres, formed of upright flags of whinstone covered with a slab of the same material. At Kirklaw-Hill are slight remains of some religious establishment whose history is altogether unknown. Howe, the celebrated painter of cattle, was a native of Skirling, of which his father was minister.

SKYE, an island, in the Atlantic Ocean, forming part of the county of Inverness, and containing 23,082 inhabitants. This island, which is one of the larger of the Hebrides or Western Isles, derives its name, signifying in the Scandinavian language "mist", from the vapours in which the summits of its mountains are frequently enveloped. Skye is bounded on the east by a channel that separates it from the main land of Inverness-shire; and on the west by the Minch, by which it is divided from the islands of North and South Uist. It is about fifty-four miles in extreme length, and varies from three to thirty-five miles in breadth; comprising an area of nearly 450,000 acres, of which about 37,500 are arable, and the remainder mountain pasture and waste. There are three distinct ranges of mountains. The central range, in which the most conspicuous elevations are Glamich and Ben-na-Cailich, varies from 2000 to 3000 feet in height; the northern range, including the heights of Cuchullin and Blaven, is of still greater elevation; and the mountains of the southern range average nearly 2000 feet. Between these ranges are tracts of undulated and hilly moorland, varying from 500 to 1000 feet in height. The only level portions of land are the plains of Kilmuir in the north-west, and Bracadale in the west. There are numerous small streams abounding with salmon and trout; also several inland lochs, which, with the exception of Lochs Coruisk, Creich, and Colmkill, are little more than pools. The coast is everywhere rocky, and in some parts lofty and precipitous, bounded by ranges of cliffs varying from 300 to 600 feet in height, and some of which present beautiful specimens of columnar formation. Of the inlets of the sea, with which the coast is deeply indented, the principal are, Loch Slapin, Loch Scavaig, and Loch Eishart, on the south; Lochs Bracadale, Dunvegan, and Snizort, on the north-west; and Broadford bay on the east. The chief islands off the coast are Rona, Rasay, and Scalpa, separated from the main land by the several sounds to which they respectively give name. The arable lands are in a state of profitable cultivation, and in the mountain pastures large numbers of sheep, black-cattle, and horses of small size are reared; the district is also celebrated for a breed of small dogs called Skye terriers. The island constitutes a presbytery in the synod of Glenelg, and contains the parishes of Bracadale, Duirinish, Kilmuir, Portree, Sleat, Snizort, and Strath, all of which are separately described.

SLAINS and FORVIE, a parish, in the county of Aberdeen, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Ellon; containing, with the villages of Collieston and Oldcastle, 1211 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of the German Ocean, received an augmentation, at what period is uncertain, by the annexation of part of the adjoining parish of Forvie; the rest of which had been overwhelmed by the changing and drifting sands upon the coast. It is of triangular form, measures upwards of six miles in extreme length, and is bounded on the south-west by the river Ythan, by which it is separated from the parish of Foveran; and on the north-west by the Forvie burn, separating it from Logie-Buchan. It comprises a total area of about 9000 acres, and the greater part of the land is under cultivation; there are some peat-moss, fifteen acres of wood, and 1900 acres of sand-hillocks, partly covered with short coarse grass called bent, and anciently belonging to the parish of Forvie. The line of coast measures about six miles; it presents in most places bold, craggy, and precipitous rocks, frequently rising 200 feet high, and is deeply indented with fissures, bays, and caves. Some of the caves are celebrated for their interesting petrifactions, especially the Dropping Cave, or White Cave of Slains, which exhibits beautiful white stalactical incrustations. These breaks and caverns were long the haunts of smugglers, and the receptacles of large deposits of contraband goods, being found well adapted for concealment and security. One of them, called Hell-lum, is more than 200 feet in length, with an arch in some parts thirty feet high; while another, called the Needle's-eye, is ninety feet long, four feet wide, and from twenty to thirty feet high; it forms a massive body of rock, and in stormy weather a grand and imposing scene is presented, from the impetuosity of the waves.

The surface of the district is undulated, and strongly marked by drifting sands, or links, extending from the shore, and, as already stated, covering an area of 1900 acres. This was formerly under profitable tillage, but is now an irrecoverable desert, and the sands continually, though very slowly, make further encroachments on the good land. The locality is particularly bleak and stormy, and entirely bare of wood, excepting a few acres of plantation on the estate of Leask; the dampness and severity of the climate prevent the growth of trees, and wholly forbid the hope of bringing garden fruit to maturity. Copious springs of excellent water pour forth from numerous rocks on the coast. There are three lochs, two of which, called Cot-hill and Sand loch, each about fifteen acres in extent, are supposed to have been formed by the drifting of the sand. The other, called the Muckle Loch of Slains, is by far the largest and most beautiful, covering about seventy acres, and being nearly surrounded by the Kippet hills. These hills rise gradually to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and form a ridge of

gravel mixed with smooth pieces of limestone weighing from one to sixteen pounds: this limestone was formerly burnt and applied to agricultural use, but has now been superseded by the importation of English lime. The grassy covering of the acclivities greatly improves the scenery of this sheet of water, which in some places reaches the depth of more than fifty feet. The Muckle Loch renders the district where it is situated strikingly interesting.

The SOIL runs through almost every variety, but its prevailing character is clay. Oats, bear, and turnips are raised of good quality, especially the last, to the improvement of which great attention has been paid by the careful selection of the seed, and the plentiful application of bone-manure. The only permanent pasture is a small tract along the sea-coast. A portion of fine rich land with a loamy soil, occasionally in grass, stretches nearly across the district; it belongs to the estate of Cluny Castle, and is grazed by large flocks of sheep. The rotation system is followed; and draining, the reclaiming of waste land, the erection of new farm-houses, and the improvement of the breed of cattle, have all been carried on with spirit, agricultural enterprise having received a powerful impulse from the facilities of steam navigation. The rocks on the coast consist of gneiss and mica-slate, occasionally intermixed with quartz; and blocks of granite are sometimes to be seen. Sand is obtained in large quantities, of a calcareous nature, and greyish hue; it is used advantageously as manure on damp or wet soils, but, on account of its hot nature, has been found highly injurious on matured grounds. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5157. The only mansion is the house of Leask, a substantial and elegant residence, built about twenty or thirty years since.

There are two villages, Oldcastle and Collieston, which are principally inhabited by fishermen engaged in the white-fishery, comprising ling, mackerel, turbot, whiting, halibut, skate, soles, flounders, haddock, and cod; the two last kinds are taken in very large quantities, and form the chief articles of traffic. In addition to this, five boats have gone for the last few years, with success, to take herrings at Peterhead. The river Ythan is frequented by swarms of almost every description of wild-fowl, and is well stocked with salmon, grilse, various sorts of trout, eels, and other fish. It is found especially serviceable for its abundant supply of mussels, which furnish bait not only to the fishermen here, but also to those of many other villages on the east coast, and the right of taking which is rented at £300 per annum. Cod-fishing commences in October and ends in February, and the fish caught, amounting in the season to above 20,000, are contracted for by a dealer who sends them pickled to the London market; the haddocks are cured and forwarded to Leith and Glasgow, and large quantities of the mussels are sent to Aberdeen. The Ythan is navigable for a short distance from the sea, and forms an important means of communication, by which vessels come to the parish with bone-manure and lime, and return laden with grain: they also bring coal, but a considerable portion of the fuel in use is peat, obtained from a moss of 250 acres. The post communication is with Ellon; but the produce of the soil is sent for sale chiefly to Newburgh, sometimes to Aberdeen and Peterhead.

Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Ellon, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Colonel John Gordon, of Cluny: the minister's stipend is £217, with a manse, and a glebe worth £9 per annum. The church, standing within 300 yards of the shore, was built at the beginning of the present century, and accommodates 654 persons with sittings. The parochial school, for which handsome premises were erected in 1838, affords instruction in Latin, mathematics, and navigation, in addition to the elementary branches; the master has a salary of £30, with a house, and £14 fees. Slains Castle, the former residence of the Hay family, was demolished by order of King James VI., in consequence of the Earl of Errol having joined in the Earl of Huntly's rebellion. It must have been very secure against approaches and attacks, occupying a peninsular rock more than 100 feet high, with communication merely by a narrow defile on the north. The foundation of the old church of Forvie is still visible on the sands, and is the only relic of the lost parish. On the grounds of Leask stand the ruins of the chapel of St. Adamannan, a disciple of St. Columba, consisting of a gable and a Gothic window overspread with ivy: the edifice was erected, as is supposed, about the close of the sixth century.

SLAMANNAN, or SLAMANAN, a parish, in the county of STIRLING, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Falkirk; containing, in 1841, 979 inhabitants. This place, in the sessional records and crown presentations, is called "Slamanan, otherwise St. Lawrence," and it is concluded that on account of the dedication of the church to that saint, the latter name was occasionally or perhaps invariably applied to the parish till the former, the etymology of which is quite uncertain, became the ordinary appellation. In the year 1470 the chief lands were conveyed under the great seal to Lord Livingstone; and the superiority, and the patronage of the church, remained in the Callendar family, successors to the Livingstones, till 1715, when they were forfeited to the crown. From certain existing records, however, it appears that the Earls of Callendar were not the sole proprietors, but that some estates were feued from the Lords Torphichen. This locality, from its proximity to the ancient Caledonian forest, from remains of castles, trenches, and other military works, and the names of several places in the vicinity, is conjectured to have been the scene of warlike conflicts; but nothing is known with certainty on this point. The parish was formerly of much less extent than at present, measuring originally only five miles in length and three in breadth. In 1730, upon the division of the parish of Falkirk, when the whole of that of Polmont was taken therefrom, a part also was annexed *quoad sacra* to Slamannan, increasing its limits to six miles in length and upwards of four in breadth.

The SURFACE is broken by ridges, running from east to west, and much undulated, producing a great diversity in the scenery, the soil, and crops; and as the ground, rising from the north, attains an elevation of more than 600 feet above the level of the sea, at its southern limit, the severity of early frosts, and wintry storms, often impede the labours of the husbandman. The stream of the Avon traverses the parish from west to east, and formed its northern boundary before the annexation of the Falkirk portion. It takes its rise in a moss in New Monkland, and though of small breadth, yet, when swollen after rain or snow, overflows its banks

to a great extent, and frequently in time of harvest entirely destroys the neighbouring crops. It contains good trout, but they are killed in great numbers every year when some stagnant waters used for steeping lint are emptied into the stream; and after floods, on account of the mossy nature of the water, cattle invariably refuse to eat the hay made from the meadows near it. The Great Black loch, situated here, affords the principal supply to the reservoir on the lands of Auchingray formed for feeding the Monkland canal; besides which there is a loch called the Little Black loch, stocked like the former with perch and eels.

On each side of the Avon the grounds are composed of a mixed alluvial soil, which is light and fertile, and produces good crops when not flooded. In other parts the soil is clayey and heavy, and to a considerable extent cold wet moss, especially between the ridges, and in the western district, where the crops only come to maturity in very fine seasons. Oats and barley are raised, and a little wheat, with large quantities of potatoes, turnips, and cabbages, and some lint. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4373. The nature of the strata was unknown, and the mineral contents of the place unexplored, till the recent construction of the Slamannan railway, the cuttings for which partially laid open the rock, and caused bores to be made by way of experiment. Fine freestone has been found in abundance, and good coal is wrought on a considerable scale, 200 tons of it being sent off daily by the railway. Ironstone, also, as well as coal of various kinds, is extensively spread beneath the lands; and as a decided impulse has been given to agricultural efforts, by the facilities of conveyance supplied by the new method of transit, so it is expected that mining operations, now comparatively in their infancy, will derive equal advantages. Since the census of 1841, upwards of 200 workmen and miners have settled in the parish. Coal and peat are the fuel of the inhabitants, who obtain both from their own district, from which, also, the large whinstone blocks used in the construction of the railroad were quarried. The marketable produce is disposed of at Falkirk and Airdrie. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £257, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £28 per annum. Slamannan church, rebuilt about 1816, is a plain edifice, nearly square in form, and contains upwards of 600 sittings. The parochial school affords instruction in Greek, Latin, mensuration, and all the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with a house, and £20 fees. There is another school in the parish.

SLATEFORD, a village, in the parish of Colinton, county of Edinburgh, 3 miles (S. W.) from Edinburgh; containing 221 inhabitants. This village is situated on the Water of Leith, and the district around is a scene of considerable activity and industry; numerous mills are driven by the river, and at Inglis-Green, immediately below Slateford, is an excellent bleachfield under the direction of Mr. M'Whirter. There are three bridges over the river at Slateford, one being a viaduct on the line of the Caledonian railway, one an aqueduct on the line of the Union canal, and one a common bridge on the line of the Edinburgh and Lanark road. The aqueduct consists of eight arches, and is 500 feet in length; the viaduct has fourteen arches, each of thirty feet span, and, though not so lofty as the aqueduct, is elevated forty feet above the level of the river. A little further on, the railway crosses the canal by a cast-iron skew-bridge, sixty-three feet in span, and only fourteen feet above the level of the canal. Slateford forms the first station out of Edinburgh, on the Caledonian railway. In the village is a post-office. There is also a meeting-house, built in 1784, the minister of which has a salary of £130, with a dwelling-house and garden.

SLATEFORD, a village, in the parish of Edzell, county of Forfar, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Brechin; containing 290 inhabitants. This village is situated near the western bank of the North Esk river, in the south-eastern quarter of the parish.—See Edzell.

SLEAT, or SLATE, a parish, in the Isle of Skye, county of Inverness, 16 miles (S. by W.) from Broadford; containing 2706 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which is supposed to be of Danish origin, is situated in the south-eastern part of the island, and is twenty-five miles in length and five in average breadth, comprising 24,056 acres. About 1335 acres are arable, 3956 green pasture, 18,265 hill pasture, and 500 wood. It is chiefly a peninsula. The northern part, reaching to Kyle-Rhea, a ferry that separates Skye from the main land of Glenelg, comprehends but a small proportion of the area compared to the southern or peninsular district, which is connected with the northern by a narrow isthmus formed by the approximation of an arm of the sea on the east, called Loch-in-daal, and another on the west, called Loch Eishart. The whole of the eastern boundary is washed by the channel which extends between Skye and the counties of Ross and Inverness; and though the shore is not so deeply indented here as in many other parts of the island, it is yet far from regular in its outline, particularly in the southern portion. The interior displays considerable variety of scenery; the eastern side, where most of the cultivated ground is situated, is ornamented with the thriving plantations of Armadale Castle, and exhibits specimens of superior husbandry in its arable and pasture lands. Westward are tracts of low bleak moorland, forming a contrast to the bold elevations of Strath, and especially to the lofty and pinnacled range of Cuillin beyond. The lakes are of small extent, and principally in the moorlands; they contain trout, which are sometimes taken by anglers. The paucity of fish in these waters is compensated by the supply of various kinds in the neighbouring seas, comprehending herrings, cod, ling, skate, mackerel, salmon, flounders, and others.

Towards the middle of the parish the soil is mossy, furnishing the inhabitants with plenty of good peat for fuel. In the portion under tillage it is clayey, but on account of the humidity of the climate and the wetness of the ground, the crops are late. The farmers consist partly of a superior order called tacksmen, who hold their lands by lease, generally for fifteen years, and partly of crofters or small tenants, who hold at will, and cultivate mere allotments of ground. These two classes are so entirely different in circumstances, and in the results of their agricultural labour, that they form a perfect contrast to each other. The tacksmen pursue a regular system of husbandry, including a rotation of crops; pay much attention to the rearing of sheep and cattle; and have convenient and comfortable farm-buildings. The

crofters, on the contrary, are chiefly anxious to raise potatoes, which having planted in the spring, and manured with sea-ware, they leave home, and proceed to the south in search of employment, there being but little demand for labour in the parish. At the end of harvest they return; appropriating their summer earnings to the payment of their rent, and the relief of those who are sick or infirm; and remaining throughout the winter entirely unoccupied. Most of this class have cattle and sheep grazing on the hills; but these being far too numerous for the quantity of pasture, they are lean and stunted, and contribute only in a small degree to the means of subsistence. The crofters are thus extremely poor; they are all clad in home-made apparel, rarely taste butchers' meat, and consider oatmeal a luxury; a depressed state arising from over-population, and the consolidation of several tracts and their conversion into sheep-farms. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2097.

The substrata consist of gneiss, intersected with trap dykes. The stone used in building the castle of Armadale, the seat of Lord Macdonald, proprietor of the parish, was brought from quarries in the adjoining parish of Strath; freestone being employed for the more massive, and granite for the ornamental portions. Armadale Castle, built about thirty or forty years since, is particularly admired for its hall and staircase, which are beautifully finished, and the latter ornamented with a window of stained glass by Egginton of Birmingham, containing a fine figure of Somerled, Lord of the Isles, the founder of the family, represented in full Highland costume. The rooms are all commodious and well proportioned, and some of them exceedingly handsome. Several good roads connect different parts of the parish; and a parliamentary road runs through it, communicating between Armadale and Broadford. Steam-boats plying between Glasgow and Portree touch here every day in summer, and once a fortnight in winter. The chief produce exported consists of herrings and cod sent to the district of the Clyde, of sheep sent to the Falkirk trysts, and of black-cattle. Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Skye, synod of Glenelg, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £158, of which £96 are paid by the exchequer; with a manse, built about half a century since, and a glebe valued at £6 per annum. The church, situated at Kilmore, near the centre of the parish, is a plain structure bearing the date 1631; it has lately been repaired, and contains sittings for about 500 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Sleat parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and fees. There is an Assembly's school at Tormore. Another school is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; and a school has been established by the Gaelic School Society, at the ferry of Kyle-Rhea. An ancient building called Dun-scaich, situated on the west side of the parish, and another, called the Castle of Knock, on the east, are supposed to have been at a remote period residences of the barons of Sleat. Sir John Macpherson, who held a high appointment in India, was born here. The place confers on the Macdonald family the title of barons of Sleat.

SLEDMUIR, a hamlet, in the parish of Kirriemuir, county of Forfar; containing 84 inhabitants.

SLOHABERT, a hamlet, in the parish of Kirkinner, county of Wigtown, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Kirkinner village; containing 54 inhabitants. This is a very small place, lying in the southern quarter of the parish, a short distance from the estate of Barnbarroch.

SMAILHOLM, a parish and village, in the county of Roxburgh, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Kelso; containing 592 inhabitants, of whom 304 are in the village. This place, the name of which is variously written Smalham, Smalholm, and Smailholm, was chiefly distinguished for its tower, a spacious square building supposed to have been a border fortress, and the remains of which still exist on the farm of Sandyknow, in the south-west of the parish, formerly tenanted by the grandfather of Sir Walter Scott. Sir Walter has celebrated this resort of his childhood in his border tale *The Eve of St. John*, in which he describes the tower of Smailholm and its surrounding rocks; and in his *Marmion* he alludes to his early residence at Sandyknow, as having exercised a peculiar influence in predisposing his mind to that style of poetry in which he so much excelled. The parish is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the county, and bounded on the east by the river Eden; it extends nearly four miles in length, and varies in its breadth, which in the widest part is rather more than three miles. Smailholm comprises 4057 acres, of which 3450 are arable, 450 meadow and pasture, and about sixty woodland and plantations. The surface is diversified with both flat and rising grounds, the latter in some parts having an elevation of more than 500 feet above the level of the sea; and the scenery, which in many places is picturesque, is pleasingly embellished with plantations. The soil is in general good, and the system of agriculture advanced: the plantations consist of firs and various kinds of hard-wood, and are in a thriving and healthy condition. Of late years the land has been much improved by draining, and by the introduction of lime; the crops are usually favourable, the farm-buildings substantial and well arranged, the lands inclosed, and the fences, which are chiefly of thorn, neatly kept. Limestone is found in the parish, but, from the scarcity of coal for burning it into lime, it is not worked; coal brought from a considerable distance is the principal fuel, and the thinnings of the plantations afford also a partial supply. The substratum is principally whinstone rock of a very hard quality, which abounds in the southern parts, and is procured for making and repairing roads. There is also a quantity of rotten-rock, used for the farm-roads. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3092.

The village consists of three divisions, called respectively the East Third, the West Third, and Overtown: in the first, through which passes the turnpike-road from Lauder, are situated the parish church, the manse, and the parochial school. A savings' bank was established some time ago, but it has been discontinued since the year 1830. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Lauder, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of George Baillie, Esq., of Jerviswoode: the minister's stipend is £205. 12. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £17. 5. per annum. Smailholm church, which is conveniently situated, appears to have been erected about the year 1632, as a stone removed from the building while undergoing repairs bore that date, with the inscription *Soli. Deo. Gloria.* It has accommodation for

300 persons. The parochial school affords a useful education; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £30 fees and a house and garden: the number of scholars is about eighty.

SMALLHOLM, a hamlet, in the parish of LOCHMABEN, county of DUMFRIES, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from the town of Lochmaben; containing 82 inhabitants. It is situated on the west bank of the Annan, in the south-east quarter of the parish, and on the high road from Lochmaben to Annan. This is one of the four villages forming the ancient barony of Fourtowns, the tract comprising which is of remarkable fertility. The tenants of the lands around the villages were formerly called the "King's tenants", and the "Crown's rentallers", the property having constituted part of the original royal domains, or proper patrimony of the crown. It was incumbent on the tenants to furnish provisions and other necessaries for the use of the royal fortress of Lochmaben, and it is probable that the tenants themselves composed the garrison of the castle, which existed as a border defence till the union of the crowns. The population of the village of Smallholm is exclusively agricultural.

SMALL ISLES, a parish, partly in the county of INVERNESS, but chiefly in the district of MULL, county of ARGYLL; containing the island of Eigg in the former, and the islands of Canna, Muck, and Rum, in the latter, county; and having 993 inhabitants. This district anciently formed part of the parish of Sleat, from which it was severed in 1726, by act of the General Assembly, and erected into a distinct parish. On its separation the parish took the name of Eigg, from the island of Eigg, where its minister had his principal residence, but subsequently received its present name, by which it is more generally known, from the several islands of which it consists, and of each of which a minute description is given under its own head. The surface and the soil, with the various other features of the parish, vary greatly; some parts are more or less adapted for tillage, and others for pasture. The principal employment of the inhabitants is the rearing of sheep and black-cattle. A small quantity of kelp is made from the abundance of sea-weed which is found on the coasts, and which is also used as manure. Cod, ling, and other kinds of white-fish, are taken off the coast; and during the season, several of the inhabitants are engaged in the herring-fishery, which is carried on to a small extent. The mansion-houses are those of Mr. Macneil in the island of Canna, and Dr. Maclean in the island of Rum; the lands attached to them have been greatly improved, and embellished with plantations, which are well managed and in a thriving state.

There are no villages, neither are any important manufactures carried on: a few of the inhabitants are employed in the building and repairing of boats, and in some of the usual handicraft trades connected with the fisheries, or necessary for the supply of immediate wants. The means of communication from island to island is by small boats, of which each family has at least one for its own use. The annual value of real property in the parish is £664. Ecclesiastically it is within the bounds of the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend, including communion elements, is £158. 6. 8., of which £64. 16. 4. are paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum: patron, the Crown. There is no church; service is held in the schoolroom at Eigg, which is capable of accommodating a congregation of eighty persons. Nearly one half of the people are of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and meet for public worship in the house of the priest. Those who are of the Free Church have also a place of worship. The parochial school, for which an appropriate building in the island of Eigg was erected in 1829, is attended by about thirty scholars; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the fees. There is a Gaelic school in Muck, supported by a society. Some remains of ancient fortresses exist on the islands of Canna and Muck, but in a very dilapidated state; and on the island of Rum are still left vestiges of dykes formerly used for ensnaring the deer.

SMITHTOWN OF CULLODEN, a hamlet, in the parish and county of INVERNESS; containing 64 inhabitants.

SMITHYHAUGH, a village, in the parish of AUCHTERARDER, county of PERTH, 2½ miles (E.) from the town of Auchterarder; containing 391 inhabitants. This village, which within the last few years has rapidly increased in extent and population, is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Ruthven, and in that part of the parish which was anciently the parish of Aberuthven, now annexed to Auchterarder. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in hand-loom weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow, and in the woollen-manufacture, for which there is a small factory on the river for shawls, blankets, and similar articles. On the same stream are numerous mills, as noticed in the account of the parish; from which circumstance the village probably derived its previous appellation of Miltown.

SNIZORT, a parish, in the Isle of SKYE, county of INVERNESS, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Portree; containing 3220 inhabitants, of whom eighty-seven are in that part of the quoad sacra parish of Steinscholl which is within Snizort. This parish is bounded on the east by the sound of Rasay, and on the west by Loch Snizort. It is about twelve miles in extreme length and nearly six miles in breadth, comprising an area of 37,000 acres, of which the far greater part is hill and moorland pasture. The surface is marked with flat hills of moderate elevation, partly covered with green pasture, and partly with heath: in the south-east is a mountainous ridge called the Storr, whose isolated peak, rising to a great height above the adjacent hills, and broken into irregular forms, has a strikingly romantic appearance. Between the hills are some small valleys, the principal of which, namely, Glenhaltin, Glenhinistil, and Glen-Uigg, not only afford luxuriant pasturage, but contain also large tracts of rich arable land. There are numerous springs of excellent water; and of the several rivers, which, when swollen with rains, flow with an impetuous course, the principal one falls into the bay of Snizort. The coast is indented with small bays; the most important are, that of Snizort, which intersects the parish for nearly five miles, and the bay of Uigg, forming a semicircular basin a mile and a half in circumference, on the west. The shore is bold and rocky, except at the heads of the bays, where it is generally low and sandy; and on the east side of the coast is a beautiful cascade, where the water has a fall of ninety feet from the projecting rock into the sea, and under which is a naturally formed foot-path in the cliff, whence this interesting cascade may be seen with singular effect.

Husbandry is generally in a very imperfect state, and a large proportion of the improveable land is still a barren waste. The larger farms are under tolerably good management, and on these improved implements of agriculture are in use; but in all the smaller allotments the old and inefficient modes are yet practised. The chief dependence of the inhabitants is on the rearing of black-cattle, sheep, and horses. At the head of Loch Snizort is a fishing-station, where salmon are taken; and cod and ling are found off the coast, many tons of which are sent annually to Glasgow and Liverpool. Herrings were formerly caught in abundance; but very few of late have visited this part of the coast. At the bay of Uigg is a receiving-house for letters, and the packet from Harris arrives there weekly, to convey the mails thence to their destination; facility of communication is also afforded by a good road which passes through the whole length of the parish to Portree. The annual value of real property in Snizort is £2958.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £158. 2. 11., of which more than one half is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum: patron, the Crown. The church, situated at the head of Loch Snizort, built about the year 1800, and originally containing only 450 sittings, has been enlarged, and now contains sittings for 750 persons. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church; also a preaching-station on the south side of the bay of Snizort, in which are 400 sittings. At Uigg is a place of worship for Baptists. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £30, with a house, an allowance of £2 in lieu of garden, and the fees. There are other schools, supported by the General Assembly and societies for the education of the poor, the masters of which have salaries of £20 each; and in the district of Borvie is a school endowed by the late Donald Mc Dermid, Esq., with the sum of £1000, from which the master receives a salary of £35 per annum: he also possesses a house and garden.

On a small island formed by the river Snizort near its influx into the sea, are the ruins of the ancient church, supposed to have been originally the cathedral of the Isle of Skye: it is now appropriated only as a place of sepulture. There are numerous cairns in the parish, in some of which have been found the coffins of the chieftains over whose remains they were raised: in the cairn of Ina was discovered, on the lid of a stone coffin, the handle of a military weapon resembling a sword; and within the coffin was an urn of burnt clay, elaborately carved, but without any inscription. While digging peat on the farm of Sheader, there was discovered in the moss a small box of ancient weapons, on one of which, when cleared from rust, appeared the name of "Bocchus", supposed to have been sheriff of Ross, which included the Isle of Skye when the Macdonalds were Earls of Ross. This weapon was probably the sword of state usually placed before him while holding his courts. There are also remains of Druidical circles, and several circular forts. Among the rocks on the eastern coast is a large perpendicular mass of stone, 360 feet in circumference at the base, and about 300 feet high, tapering gradually toward the summit, and forming a natural obelisk of strikingly romantic appearance.

SNOASSUMUL, an isle, in the parish of BARRA, county of INVERNESS. This is an islet of very minute size, lying in the sound of Watersay, at its eastern entrance. It is uninhabited.

SOAY, an island, in the parish of BRACADALE, county of INVERNESS; containing 113 inhabitants. It is situated about south-east-by-east of the point of Rhuandunan, opposite to Loch Skavaig, and is separated from the Isle of Skye by the sound of its own name. On the north-west is a deeply-indented harbour which nearly divides the island into two parts.

SOAY, an isle, in the parish of ASSYNT, county of SUTHERLAND. This is a small isle, on the western coast of the county, at the entrance of Loch Inver; and is about half a mile in length, very narrow, and rather flat, though not wholly so. There is much heather, but a portion of the island affords good pasturage.

SORBIE, a parish, in the district of MACHERS, county of WIGTOWN, 6 miles (S.) from Wigtown; containing, with the villages of Garliestown and Sorbie, 1700 inhabitants, of whom 809 are in the rural districts, and 235 in the village of Sorbie. This place comprehends the three ancient parishes of Sorbie, Kirkmadrine, and Cruggleton, which were united about the middle of the seventeenth century. It is supposed to have derived its name, originally *Sourby*, signifying in the Saxon language "a gloomy habitation", from the position of its castle on the confines of a cold and dreary marsh that has been since drained and brought under cultivation. Sorbie Castle, of which there are but inconsiderable remains, belonged in the reign of James IV., with the lands attached to it, to the family of Hannay, and continued in their possession till about the commencement of the present century: the Earl of Galloway is now the principal landed proprietor. The castle of Cruggleton, from which that parish took its name, and of which only some of the foundations of the walls, and part of an arch, are at present left, was seated on the summit of a bold promontory near the mouth of Wigtown bay. It is said to have been the baronial residence of John Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, in the thirteenth century, as one of the coheirs of the ancient lords of Galloway. In 1292, the earl obtained from Edward I. of England licence to procure lead in the Calf of Man, for the roofing of his castle of Cruggleton; which, after his subsequent defeat by Robert Bruce, was, with the neighbouring lands, forfeited to the crown. Of its subsequent history little is known; it became a ruin towards the close of the seventeenth century, and the estate is now the property of Sir Andrew Agnew, of Lochnaw, Bart.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by Wigtown bay, and is about six miles in extreme length, varying from three miles and a half to nearly six miles in breadth, and comprising 9000 acres, of which 7700 are arable, with a moderate proportion of meadow and pasture, 400 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor and waste. Its surface is diversified with hills of moderate elevation, interspersed with fertile valleys, and commanding from their summits fine views of the bay of Wigtown, Solway Firth, the Cumberland mountains, and the Isle of Man. The scenery, enlivened with flourishing plantations, is agreeably varied, and in some parts picturesque. There are no rivers of any importance. On the north-western boundary is Loch Dowalton, so called from a former proprietor of the lands, a

fine sheet of water more than three miles in circumference, and varying from six to twenty feet in depth. From this lake, which abounds with pike, perch, and eels, issues a small stream which intersects the parish from west to east, and flows into Garliestown bay. In various parts of the parish are perennial springs, affording an ample supply of excellent water.

The COAST, including its several windings, is about twelve miles in extent. It is indented with numerous bays, the principal of them being those of Garliestown and Rigg, the latter of which, in compliment to Capt. Hunter, of the royal navy, who brought his ship to anchor there, has since been sometimes called Hunter's bay: on the north is Orchardton bay, which is dry at low water. The bay of Garliestown is well adapted for the construction of a spacious harbour, which would greatly facilitate the trade between the western coast of England and this country. Innerwell, Allan, and Whapple are smaller bays. The principal headlands are Eagerness, Innerwell, and Cruggleton Points, of which Eagerness Point is the most prominent. The shore on the north, and at Garliestown and Rigg, is flat and sandy: at Eagerness it is rocky, but not precipitous; while from the south-east of Rigg bay to Whithorn it is bold and precipitous, rising in some places abruptly to a height of 200 feet above the level of the sea. The rocks on this part of the coast are perforated with two nearly contiguous caves, each about 120 feet in depth, and both having arched roofs of great beauty, naturally formed in the solid rock; one is 100 feet in height and thirty-six feet in width, and the other forty feet high and fifteen feet wide. A salmon-fishery is carried on at Port-Innerwell, which produces an annual rental to the proprietors of £200; and herrings, mackerel, cod, and various other kinds of fish, are also taken here in abundance. Herrings were likewise found some years since off Garliestown, and many of the inhabitants were engaged in the fishery; but from recent want of success, it has been almost discontinued.

In general the SOIL is light, but fertile, and in a high state of cultivation; the crops are oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and a little wheat, with the usual grasses. Husbandry has been much improved of late; the farm houses and offices are mostly substantial and conveniently arranged, the lands inclosed, and the fences kept in good order. The greatest encouragement is given by the proprietors, and the liberal terms on which the leases are granted afford a powerful stimulus to improvement. Great attention is paid to live-stock. The sheep are of the common native breed, with a mixture of others; many are bought in at the Falkirk trysts, and, when fattened on turnips, sent to the Liverpool markets by steam-boats, for which the parish has every facility. The cattle are all of the Galloway breed; they are mostly of a black colour, without horns, and are usually sold when two or three years old to dealers who send them to Dumfries, where they are purchased for the supply of the English markets. The plantations comprise oak, ash, beech, birch, alder, plane, and the various kinds of firs, for all of which the soil appears to be adapted; they are regularly thinned, and in a thriving state. In the grounds of Galloway House are some remarkably fine specimens of laurel, evergreen, Turkey oak, and horse-chesnut. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8646. Galloway House, the seat of the Earl of Galloway, is a stately mansion erected about the middle of the eighteenth century, and beautifully situated on the coast, between the bays of Garliestown and Rigg, over both of which it commands an interesting view, with the Cumberland mountains and the Isle of Man in the distance. It contains spacious and elegant apartments tastefully embellished, and a library of many thousand volumes in the various departments of literature; the grounds are richly embellished with ancient timber and thriving plantations. A large addition has been made to the mansion within the last few years.

The village of Garliestown is described under its own head. That of Sorbie was commenced towards the close of the last century, under the auspices of the Earl of Galloway: it is situated nearly in the centre of the parish; the houses are neatly built, and the environs abound with pleasing scenery. The manufacture of damask, lately discontinued, was established in the village about fifty years since, and was brought to great perfection, both for fineness of texture, and beauty and variety of pattern; the damask was made from the best Dutch flax spun by hand, and the articles produced were in high repute throughout Scotland and England. Some damask manufactured here in 1800 was sent to Edinburgh, and submitted for competition at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, where it obtained the highest premium; and complete suits of table-linen have been prepared at this place for most of the noble families in the kingdom. The manufactory afforded employment to about 100 persons, including both weavers and spinners. There are rope and sail works at Garliestown. Letters are delivered daily from the post-office of Wigtown; and facility of communication is maintained by good roads, which intersect the parish in various directions, and by steam-boats and other vessels, which frequent Garliestown harbour.

Ecclesiastically this parish is in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway: the minister's stipend is £244. 13. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Crown. Sorbie church, situated in the village, was built in 1750, and repaired in 1826; it is a substantial structure containing 500 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship; and there is a place of worship at Garliestown for Independents. The parochial school is attended by about sixty children; the master has a salary of £33. 3., with a house and garden, and the fees. There are several other schools, of which two, at Garliestown, are endowed by the Earl and Countess of Galloway. Some remains exist of the ancient church of Kirkmadrine, which appears to have been a very small structure; its churchyard is still used as a burying-ground by some families. Patrick Hannay, a poet of some eminence, was a native of this parish: a volume of his poems, published in 1662, was recently sold in London for the sum of £42. 10. 6.

SORN, a parish, in the district of KYLE, county of AYR, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Mauchline; containing, with the former quoad sacra district of Catrine, 4054 inhabitants. This place, anciently called Dalgain, derived that Celtic appellation from the nature of the soil, and its present name, which is also of Celtic origin, from the position of its castle on a bold promontory projecting into the river Ayr. The time of the erection of this castle, and the name of its original founder, are not re-

corded; but it is thought to be of great antiquity. In the early part of the 15th century the fortress, and the lands pertaining to it, became the property of the ancestor of the Hamilton family, one of whom, Sir William Hamilton, was lord treasurer of Scotland in the reign of James V., who paid a visit to Sir William on the marriage of his daughter to Lord Seaton, and remained for some time at the castle. By this marriage the estate descended to the Earl of Wintoun, who sold the castle and lands to the Loudoun family; and after passing to various other proprietors, they were purchased about half a century since by the family of the present owner.

The PARISH is about six miles and a half in length and of nearly equal breadth, comprising 23,950 acres, of which 12,600 are arable, 780 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture and moss. Its surface is pleasingly varied with plains, and with hills of various elevation, the highest of which, on the north-east boundary of the parish, is nearly 1600 feet above the level of the sea. The river Ayr intersects the parish from east to west, and in its course receives numerous streams, several of which have their rise in the higher grounds here: of these the Cleugh, a picturesque burn, flows along a deep and richly-wooded dell abounding with beautiful scenery, into the Ayr, near the castle; thus forming a strikingly romantic feature in the landscape of the parish, which is also embellished with flourishing plantations. On the banks of the Ayr the soil is gravelly, on the higher grounds a reddish clay, and on the hills a kind of peat-moss resting on a substratum of clay: the crops are oats, potatoes, and hay, with a few acres of wheat and barley; beans, turnips, and carrots. The system of agriculture is improved, and the rotation of crops generally adopted; furrow-draining is extensively practised, and much indifferent land by that means has been rendered productive. Lime is found in abundance, and forms the principal manure. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and on many of the farms are threshing-mills, mostly driven by horses. The breeds of live-stock are not much attended to; the cattle are chiefly of the Cunninghame, and the sheep of the black-faced, breed. Few horses are reared except some for husbandry, and these are of an inferior kind. The annual value of real property is £9970.

In this district the substrata are limestone, ironstone, slate-clay, sandstone, and coal. The limestone, which is of excellent quality, is extensively wrought for manure and other uses; and the ironstone, though never smelted here, was formerly sent in great quantities to the works of the Muirkirk Iron Company, and was found to contain a large proportion of iron. The coal was once wrought near the village of Sorn, producing an abundant supply at a moderate expense, and it has been in contemplation to commence operations for that purpose in other parts of the parish: coal is brought at present from the collieries at Auchinleck, four miles distant. In the parish are a mill for grain, to which is attached a saw-mill; a carding-mill, a public brewery, and two licensed private breweries. Sorn Castle, Gilmillscroft, Auchmannoch, Glenlogan, Catrine Bank, and Kingswell are the principal houses. The village of Sorn is pleasantly situated on the road from Ayr to Muirkirk, in a vale of considerable extent watered by the river Ayr, and is chiefly inhabited by agricultural labourers: a few of the inhabitants, however, are employed in hand-loom weaving. A sub-post-office has been established here; and facility of communication is afforded with the neighbouring places by good roads which pass through the parish, and by a stone bridge over the Ayr. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in March, O. S., and the first Monday in November; they are for the sale of cattle and agricultural produce. A race is held on the fair days. The village of Catrine, situated on the north bank of the river, is described under its own head.

The parish was separated from that of Mauchline in 1692, when the chapel of ease of Sorn, which had been erected more than thirty years, became the church. It is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of Mrs. Agnes Somervell. The minister's stipend is £195. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. Sorn church, built in 1658, was thoroughly repaired in 1826, and is adapted for a congregation of 611 persons. The parochial school is situated close by the church, not far from the village of Sorn; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with the fees, and a house and garden. There are also places of worship and schools at Catrine. A friendly society was established in 1832, which has a fund of more than £250. Dr. Matthew Stewart, professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, and father of Professor Dugald Stewart, was occasionally a resident of this parish; and the house in which he lived is still remaining. On his decease, his son became heritor of the estate, and spent much of the earlier period of his life here. Mr. Stewart died in 1828, and was succeeded by his son, Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Stewart, who has erected a handsome dwelling-house on another site: this house, from the circumstance of James V. having, on his way to Sorn Castle, reposed himself by the side of a well near the place, bears the name of Kingswell.

SORNHILL, a village, in the parish of RICCARTON, district of KYLE, county of AYR, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Kilmarnock; containing 95 inhabitants. This village is situated near the eastern extremity of the parish, and till within the last few years was supposed to form part of the adjacent parish of Galston, with which its population was invariably returned. It is small, and irregularly built, consisting chiefly of a few cottages inhabited by persons employed in the neighbouring collieries, and in the making of bricks and tiles, for which some extensive works have been established in the immediate vicinity.

SOUL-SKERRY, an isle, in the parish of STROMNESS, county of ORKNEY. It lies about ten leagues distant, west-north-west, from the village of Stromness, and is a great resort of seals; but the surge is so considerable round the isle, that the fishermen have frequently been unable to effect a landing. A fatal accident happened in November 1786, in prosecuting this perilous fishing.

SOUTH BRIDGEND.—See BRIDGEND, SOUTH.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix, will be found under the proper name.*

SOUTHDEAN, a parish, in the district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH, 10 miles (S. by W.) from Jedburgh; containing, with the village of Chesters, 868 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Chesters, derives the name of Southdean, peculiarly appropriated to the upper part, from its having formed the south valley in the ancient forest of Jed, which with very trifling exceptions was wholly cut down during the last century.

The parish is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Jed, is nearly thirteen miles in length and seven in breadth, and comprises about 25,000 acres, of which little more than 3000 are arable and in cultivation, 500 woodland and plantation, and the remainder sheep-walks and rough pasture. In the lower parts the soil is generally a light black earth, with gravel, but in some places a strong clay: along the banks of the river, gravel inclining to heath is predominant; and in the upper parts is a light and friable soil, with moss and stiff clay. The system of agriculture is much improved, and an additional quantity of arable land has been recently brought into cultivation. Considerable improvements have been also made by plantations, and by draining the sheep pastures, thus greatly benefiting the lands, and increasing the healthiness of the parish. About 15,000 sheep, principally of the Cheviot breed, are pastured; and there are about 1600 long-woolled sheep, of which kind a few were introduced about thirty or forty years since. Black-cattle are also reared in considerable numbers, and the breed has been improved by the introduction of the short-horned bull from the south. The wool produced here was formerly sent into Yorkshire for sale, but is now uniformly bought by the manufacturers of Hawick, Galashiels, and Jedburgh; it is of excellent quality, and greatly esteemed. There are several quarries of red and white sandstone, the latter well adapted for ornamental buildings; and coal is supposed to exist, though some attempts lately made to procure it were abandoned on account of the expense. A vein of antimony was discovered on the lands of Abbotrule, but it has not been worked with success. Abbotrule is an ancient mansion pleasantly situated; Wolflee is a handsome mansion of modern erection, in the early English style of domestic architecture. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6172.

Southdean is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Jedburgh, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Crown and Lord Douglas, the latter having two turns to one of the Crown: the minister's stipend is about £234, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £40 per annum. The church, built in 1690, and in excellent repair, is conveniently situated. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with about £20 fees, and a house and garden. Many tumuli were formerly to be seen, but they have now almost disappeared in the progress of cultivation. There are still several remains of ancient fortifications, or peels, which were numerous in districts situated near the border; and also various sites of camps, some of them of circular form. Among the fastnesses at one of the extremities of the parish, admirably adapted for concealment, the Rev. Mr. Veitch and Mr. Bryson, who suffered during the persecution of the Presbyterians, found shelter and a secure asylum. The scene of the *Raid of the Red Swire*, the last of the border conflicts, is within the limits of the parish. Thomson, the poet, whose father was incumbent of Southdean, to which he was translated from Ednam about two years after the poet's birth, spent his childhood and part of his youth in this parish; and there is still, in the manse garden, a hawthorn-tree of unusual size, which is regarded with veneration, being associated in the minds of the inhabitants with the memory of the author of *The Seasons*. The tree is now quite dead, and some evergreens are trained up the branches. It is believed that the original of Sir Walter Scott's *Dandy Dinmont* was the late Mr. James Davidson, farmer, of Hyndlee in the parish.

SOUTHEND, a parish, in the district of CANTYRE, county of ARGYLL, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Campbelltown; containing, with the island of Sanda, 1594 inhabitants. This place takes its present name, which it has had only since the Reformation, from its position at the southern extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre. It consists of the ancient parishes of Kilcolmkill and Kilblaan, the former name signifying "the cell or church of St. Columba, the founder of churches," and the latter "the church of St. Blaan." On the east and south it is bounded by the Firth of Clyde and the North Channel, on the west by the Atlantic, and on the north by the parish, town, and harbour of Campbelltown. Besides the mainland portion, it comprehends the small island of Sanda, at a short distance on the south-east, and the much smaller islands of Glunamore and Sheep Isle, both of them close to the former. The parish extends eleven miles in extreme length, measures about five miles at its greatest breadth, and comprises 32,318 acres, of which one-fourth are computed to be under cultivation as arable and pasture, the proportion of the arable to the pasture being one to five. Of wood, natural and planted, there are not more than from 100 to 150 acres.

The line of COAST is about nineteen miles in extent; and though sandy towards the east, on the side opposite the Atlantic it is bold, rocky, and commanding in its aspect. It contains numerous caves, some headlands, and several bays girt with coral rocks, of which the bays affording the best anchorage are *Dunaverty*, *Carskey*, and *Machririoch*. The Mull of Cantyre, the *Epidium Promontorium* of the Romans, is the chief headland, and the nearest point of land in Britain to Ireland, the distance from the promontory to Tor Point, in the county of Antrim, being only eleven miles and a half. This rocky projection is well known for its lofty and imposing appearance, exhibiting an assemblage of massive pillars that overhang the ocean in dreary solitude: the rocks are of a singular variety of forms, and of magnificent grandeur, bidding defiance with unbroken front to the most furious storms. Adjoining is the mountain of *Knockmoy*, the highest in the district, rising 2036 feet above the level of the sea, and forming a noted landmark to all vessels coming from the west. Its summit commands one of the most striking and diversified views in the upper districts of Scotland, embracing, in the midst of the fine clear swell of the adjacent deep, the islands of Islay, Rathlin, Jura, and Gigha, and, in the distance, the mountains of Mull. Towards the east, the expanse of the Firth of Clyde appears with great effect, with the towering hills of Arran, the Ayrshire coast, and the mountains of Carrick and Galloway, the horizon being bounded by the picturesque isle of Ailsa. The island of *Sanda*, separated from the main land by a channel three miles in breadth, is of irregular form, about four miles in circumference, and being covered with good pasture, serves the purpose of a large sheep-farm. It has passed, at different times, under different names, but its present appellation is considered the most ancient, on the authority of Adomnan, Abbot of Iona, who wrote the life of St. Columba in the year 680. During the visits of the Scandinavians to these coasts, and their attacks upon Cantyre and the adjacent islands, Sanda, according to

the historian Buchanan, was an important station for their fleets. When the Danish fleet assembled here the isle was called *Avona Porticosa*, and by the natives it is still termed Aven. The sound is much frequented for its anchorage by small vessels sailing up the Firth of Clyde, which has about twelve fathoms of water at three miles from the shore.

The navigation on this coast requires great experience and caution, on account of some remarkable eddies and dangerous sunken rocks. One of the former, a rapid current resembling a whirlpool, runs about a mile and a half from the Mull, and often drives vessels on shore by taking a strong course to the east when the tide flows westward. A very dangerous rock also, called Paterson's Rock, nearly 300 yards in length, lying east-south-east of Sanda, and always covered at high water, has been the occasion, partly through the force of the current, of many shipwrecks. A lighthouse, called the *Mull of Cantyre lighthouse*, was commenced in 1786, and finished two years afterwards: the light, which was first exhibited on the night of the 1st of December, 1788, appears as a star of the first magnitude at the distance of six or seven leagues. This beacon, so important for the secure navigation of the channel between Scotland and Ireland, is one of the number built by the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, who were appointed by act of parliament in the year 1786, with a jurisdiction extending along the entire coast of Scotland and the Isle of Man. The structure stands on a cliff 280 feet above the level of the sea, and near the rocks usually known as "the Merchants." It is bounded by a shore composed of gigantic masses of mica-slate and quartz-rock, continually lashed by the tremendous waves that are almost always in action in this quarter; while inland nothing is to be seen but mountains and morasses, the nearest habitation being five miles distant. A new road was formed to it through the mountains, in 1828, to increase the facilities of communication required in the transmission of the necessary articles.

The surface of the INTERIOR is in some parts pleasingly diversified with rising grounds, and with valleys traversed by their respective streams, the chief of which are the valleys of Coniglen and Glenbreckry, lying nearly parallel with each other. The stream of the Breckry, which runs along the latter, issues from Knockmoy, and loses itself in the sea at Carskey bay; while the Coniglen, the larger of the two streams, and which is often suddenly swollen, after flowing some distance in a south-eastern course joins the Firth of Clyde at Dunaverty bay. The general scenery is wild and dreary; and the extensive ranges of rocky mountains contain large and cheerless peat-bogs, the depositories of immense trunks of trees, constituting the remains of ancient forests. The more cultivated portions of the parish, however, are frequently picturesque: but the great scarcity of wood deprives the surface of an important feature of a fine landscape. The SOIL varies considerably. The slopes generally exhibit a light gravelly earth, on a tilly subsoil; while moss, clay, loam, and other varieties are also to be seen in different places, with their usual mixtures and modifications. Towards the sea, on the eastern coast, the prevailing soil is of a light sandy nature; and alluvial deposits of some depth are found along the valleys, in which the cultivation has been continued with least intermission. The crops are bear, oats, beans, potatoes, and turnips; the soil, especially in the eastern district, being considered too light for wheat and barley: in some places, however, favoured with a deep loamy earth, it is thought that these kinds of grain might, with the security of good inclosures, be advantageously raised. In general the land requires much draining, and by this description of improvement the arable ground has been increased nearly one-third within the last few years; the Duke of Argyll has also straightened and embanked the Water of Coniglen, at a cost of £1600. Neither the sheep nor the cattle are remarkable for their appearance or quality. The former, with the exception of a few Leicesters lately introduced upon the low lands, are an inferior variety of the native black-faced, with a mixture of Lintons; and the cattle are a cross between the Irish and the West Highland, and not to be compared with the original breed in the upper country. The stock is perhaps deteriorated partly by the nature of the pasture, which, though sweet and nutritious where the soil is dry and genial, is often the reverse on account of a spongy, crude, and marshy subsoil. On the whole the husbandry of the parish is well conducted, and the houses of the superior tenants are comfortable dwellings, some of them however roofed only with straw; many of those occupied by the cottar class are constructed of clay and turf, and are confined and damp. There are two mills, one of them a corn-mill, the other for manufacturing starch from potatoes.

In this district the strata comprehend almost every kind of rock, in various combinations, and in some places embedded with minerals, among which are fluor-spar and rock-crystal. The prevailing rocks, however, are sandstone, slate, quartz, and limestone; the first of these predominates, and of the last, as well as of whinstone, good quarries are in operation. Sanda consists chiefly of sandstone of a reddish and a grey colour, veined with slaty clay of different hues; it supplied a large proportion of the material employed in erecting the parish church, and has been used for several of the principal mansions in the county. The rocks have an ornamental appearance on some parts of the coast, where, broken into different shapes, the lofty cliffs overhang the sea, and form natural arches of considerable size. Belts and clumps of plantations surround some of the chief houses, and, being very uncommon in this quarter, attract the eye with great effect. The estate of Keil, a few years since a rude and uncultivated tract, has, by the plantation of some thousands of larch, poplar, and other trees, with the addition of good shrubberies, assumed a very beautiful appearance; and the grounds of Ballyshear, a handsome modern residence, have also received the improvement of some well laid out plantations of considerable extent. In the parish are also the mansions of Keilcolm-Keil, Carskey, and Levenstrath, the last surrounded by grounds ornamented with several choice clumps of thriving trees. The produce of the parish is usually sent for sale to Campbelltown, where several annual fairs are held, and also a weekly market for grain. From the neighbourhood of the same place, coal of an inferior kind is brought for fuel. The roads are well kept, and several good bridges have been built. The annual value of real property in South-end is £8763.

Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Cantyre, synod of Argyll, and in the patronage of the Duke

of Argyll. The minister's stipend is £158, of which £91. 10. are paid by the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of nearly eleven acres, valued at £15 per annum. Southend church, accommodating 500 persons, was built in 1774, and is now in good repair; it is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, skirted by the stream of the Coniglen on the south-east. There is also a place of worship for the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with the legal accommodations, and £27 fees: a new school-house has been erected. A second school is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; and there is another, partly dependent on an annual gratuity from the Duke of Argyll. The ruins of a religious edifice dedicated to St. Columba are still in good preservation, situate near the shore of Keil, where tradition says the saint landed from Ireland. The ruins, also, of a religious house dedicated to St. Coivin are to be seen; and those of St. Catherine's chapel occupy the bank of a stream in the retired vale of Glenadle, adjacent to a cemetery, and a holy well frequented till lately by sick persons. Obelisks and urns are to be found in various parts; and there are remains of several Danish forts: the principal one is near the Mull, on the summit of a precipitous rock 180 feet high, and surrounded by three walls.

SOUTHMUIR, a village, in that part of the parish of KIRRIEMUIR which formed the quoad sacra parish of LOGIE, county of FORFAR; containing 1048 inhabitants. —See KIRRIEMUIR.

SOUTHWICK, in the county of KIRKCUDBRIGHT. —See COLVEND and SOUTHWICK.

SOUTRA, HADDINGTON.—See FALA and SOUTRA.

SPEYMOUTH, a parish, in the county of ELGIN, ¼ mile (N. by W.) from Fochabers; containing, with the villages of Garmouth, Kingston-Port, and Mosstodlach, 1774 inhabitants, of whom 681 are in the rural districts. This place, consisting of the ancient parishes of Dipple and Essil, united by act of the General Assembly in 1731, derives its name from its situation near the mouth of the river Spey, which here falls into the Moray Firth. It appears to have been at a very early period the scene of various conflicts between the Scottish kings and their rebellious subjects. In 1078 the confederate insurgents of Caithness, Moray, and Ross, after an ineffectual attempt to intercept the passage of Malcolm III. with his army over the Spey to attack their main body on the opposite shore, laid down their arms, and submitted to his authority. In 1110, another and a more formidable party of rebels assembled at this place, to oppose the progress of Alexander I. and his army, when a sanguinary battle occurred, which terminated in the total defeat of the insurgent forces, numbers of whom were left dead on the field. During the reign of Malcolm IV., also, a severe battle was fought on the moors between Speymouth and Urquhart, an adjoining parish, in which the rebels of Moray, who had mustered here in great force, were routed with much slaughter. All the chief families of the province who had favoured the rising were dispersed into distant parts of the kingdom, and their lands transferred to less turbulent proprietors.

In 1650 Charles II. landed here from Holland, where he had taken refuge. He was warmly received by the Laird of Innes and other loyal persons, and was entertained by the steward of Lord Dunfermline at his house at Garmouth, in which, indeed, he is said to have signed the Solemn League and Covenant. The remains of this house have been taken down, but the site is still pointed out. The last transaction of any importance connected with the parish was in 1746, when the forces of the Young Pretender, on their retreat from the south, assembled here in great numbers, being resolved to make a desperate stand against the royal army under the Duke of Cumberland. On this occasion, the chieftains took up their head-quarters in the manse, while the troops were encamped along the banks of the Spey; but from want of concert among the leaders, and from the insubordination of the men, the rebels abandoned their design, and fled with the greatest precipitation on the approach of the royal army. The Duke with his forces crossed the Spey on the 12th of April, and encamped on the plain between the river and the church; after sleeping in the manse for that night, he advanced towards Inverness, and on the 16th gained the battle of Culloden, which put an end to the rebellion.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, and on the east by the river Spey. It is nearly seven miles in length from north to south, and about two miles in mean breadth; comprising almost 7000 acres, of which about 2500 are arable, 500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, moorland, moss, and waste. Along the shore of the firth the surface is tolerably flat, but, about half a mile to the south, rises abruptly into a small hill of moderate elevation, beyond which is a large tract of table-land, not many yards above the level of the river. Further towards the south, the ground rises by a gradual ascent till it terminates in a high hill on the southern boundary of the parish. The Spey abounds with salmon, grilse, and trout of excellent quality. A salmon-fishery, which is rented by a company under the Duke of Richmond, employs twelve boats, having each a crew of seven men and a boy; and very considerable numbers of fish are taken, some of which are packed in ice, and sent to the London market.

Though generally light, the soil is not unfertile; in some parts there is a black loam of greater depth, resting on a gravelly subsoil, and the soil of the arable lands near the river is luxuriantly productive. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. The farms are mostly of moderate size, varying from thirty to 200 acres in extent; the system of husbandry is improved, and a due rotation of crops is carefully observed. Lime is in general used for manure, but bone-dust has been introduced upon the turnip lands, and with complete success. The cattle are of a cross between the Aberdeenshire and the Highland: with the exception of what are fattened for the butcher, they are sold when two or three years old to the graziers in Aberdeenshire and other counties to the south. The sheep, of which a few flocks are kept, are a cross between the Cheviot and the small brown-faced Morayshire breed; and the horses, of which as many are reared as are requisite for the purposes of agriculture, are strong and hardy, though small in stature. The annual value of real property in Speymouth is £8589. The plantations, which have been this century much extended, especially in the northern portion of the parish, are prin-

cipally fir, interspersed with other kinds of trees; they are under careful management. For the most part the substrata are sandstone of a reddish colour, which increases in the durability of its texture in proportion to its depth: in the upper part of the parish, moorstone is quarried for building. The villages of Garmouth and Kingston-Port, in which a very extensive trade is carried on in the exportation of corn and fish and the importation of coal, and in the building and repairing of ships and boats for the fishery, are described under their respective heads. Letters are delivered daily from the post-office at Fochabers. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Inverness, which passes through the parish. A bridge over the Spey, having been greatly damaged by the flood in 1829, was repaired in 1832.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend, including a vicarial tithe on salmon, is about £150, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patrons, alternately, the Earl of Moray and Sir W. G. G. Cumming. The church, erected in 1732, and repaired and enlarged in 1799, is a substantial structure affording ample accommodation. The parochial school, which is situated at Garmouth, is attended by about fifty children: the master has a salary of £29. 18. 9., with a house and garden, and the fees; also the interest of a bequest of 2000 merks Scotch by Mr. Gordon, of Edinburgh. A school is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who allow the master a yearly salary; and a Sabbath school, to which a library is attached, is maintained by subscription. A subscription library, now containing nearly 300 volumes of standard works, was established in 1823; and a mechanics' library, of nearly equal size, in 1825. This parish was anciently the burial-place of the Duffs of Braco, ancestors of the Earl of Fife. Jane, daughter of James Innes, Esq., of Redhall, a place not far from the church, was wife of Governor Pitt, and great-grandmother of the late illustrious William Pitt.

SPITTALFIELD, a village, in the parish of CAPUTH, county of PERTH, 4½ miles (E. by S.) from Dunkeld; containing 238 inhabitants. This is a neat village, inhabited chiefly by weavers; whence the name. It lies on the borders of Cluny parish, upwards of a mile eastward of the parochial church, and contains the school. It is the sole property of Sir John Muir Mackenzie of Delvine, Bart., the principal heritor in the parish. In 1775, a stamp-office for linens was established here.

SPOTT, a parish and village, in the county of HADDINGTON, 2 miles (S.) from Dunbar; containing 603 inhabitants, of whom 161 are in the village. This place, the name of which appears to be descriptive of its retired situation, is chiefly distinguished for its proximity to the scene of the memorable battle fought on the 3rd of September, 1650, between the Scots under General Leslie and the English under Cromwell. The former, strongly encamped on the summit of Doon hill, and superior in numbers, were induced to descend into the plain at the moment when Cromwell, despairing of success, and weakened by want of provisions, was about to re-embark his troops at Dunbar. Observing this movement from an eminence on which he stood, Cromwell ordered an immediate attack; the Scots were put to the rout, and pursued with great slaughter. The remains of Leslie's camp are distinctly traceable; and warlike implements, and bones of the slain, are still found in the vicinity. The PARISH is about ten miles in length and five in breadth, and comprises nearly 4000 acres, of which 2800 are arable, 100 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. A wide tract of land intersecting the parish was formerly an open common, and supposed to belong to the parish of Dunbar; it is now inclosed and brought into cultivation, and in all probability will eventually be annexed, in portions, to the several parishes to which its divisions are contiguous. The surface of Spott is pleasingly undulated, presenting a striking combination of hills and dales. The eminences generally increase in elevation as they approach the Lammermoor hills, where they attain a height of 700 feet above the level of the sea. Doon hill, the site of General Leslie's camp, and within a mile of the village, rises to 550 feet. The principal stream is the Spott water, which abounds with trout, and which, after winding along the vale where the village is situated, is joined by a smaller burn from the grounds of Spott House; it is then called the river Broxburn, and falls into the sea at Broxmouth. Another stream, called Bothwell water, after skirting the parish on the south, falls into the Whitadder near the parish of Cranshaws. In the vicinity of the village is St. John's Well, from which the town of Dunbar is supplied with water.

The SOIL is generally light and sandy, but in some parts clayey: the crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips, for which last the lighter soils are well adapted, and of which large quantities are raised. Agriculture is in a very forward state, and bone-dust and rape manures have been extensively introduced; the farm houses and offices are substantial and well arranged, the lands inclosed, and the fences kept in good order. Great attention is paid to the improvement of live-stock, and considerable numbers of sheep and cattle are pastured; the sheep are principally of the Cheviot, Leicestershire, and black-faced breeds, and the cattle of the short-horned and Highland breeds. In the lower parts the substrata are red sandstone and conglomerate rock; the hills are chiefly of greywacke and secondary trap. The sandstone is quarried for building and for other purposes. Spott House is beautifully situated at the foot of Doon hill, in a demesne embellished with natural wood and with thriving plantations; it is a handsome mansion, and has been greatly enlarged and improved. Oliver Cromwell slept in this house the night after the battle of Dunbar: the room is still shewn. Bowerhouse is a modern mansion, pleasantly situated near the northern boundary of the parish, and commanding extensive and richly-diversified prospects. The village is delightfully seated in the small valley watered by the Spott rivulet; it is neatly built and well inhabited, and, when seen in combination with the church nearly adjoining it, forms an interesting feature in the landscape. A manufactory of potato starch and flour, which employs about six persons, is carried on upon the farm of Easter Broomhouse. Facility of communication with Dunbar, the nearest market-town, and with other places in the vicinity, is afforded by good roads. The annual value of real property in Spott is £6445. It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Dunbar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of James Sprot, Esq.: the minister's stipend averages £272, with a manse, and

a glebe valued at £30 per annum. The church is conveniently situated. The parochial school is well conducted; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with £18 fees, £3. 6. 8. the proceeds of an ancient bequest, and a house and garden.

SPRINGFIELD, a village, in the parish of GRAITNEY, county of DUMFRIES, 4 miles (W.) from Longtown, in England; containing 453 inhabitants. This is a neat and well-built village, situated on a dry and healthy soil, on the west bank of the river Sark. It was commenced in 1791, upon the estate of Sir William Maxwell, of Springkell, on building leases for ninety-nine years. In 1793 it already consisted of about forty houses, and since that time it has considerably increased, owing to the advantages it possesses with respect to situation. The river is well adapted for machinery; the small port of Sarkfoot is not above a mile distant, and the great road from England to the west of Scotland passes through. The Caledonian railway and the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway form a junction here. About a quarter of a mile south of the village is Graitney, or Gretna, green.—See GRAITNEY.

SPRINGFIELD, a village, in the parish and district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, ½ a mile (N.) from the town of Cupar; containing 480 inhabitants. It is situated in the western portion of the parish, on the road to Rathillet, and is chiefly inhabited by persons connected with the trade of Cupar and the several manufactures carried on in the parish. The houses are neatly built, and the village is rapidly increasing in extent and population.

SPRING-GARDEN, for a time a quoad sacra district, in the WEST parish of the city of ABERDEEN, county of ABERDEEN; containing 1887 inhabitants. This was wholly a town district, and was separated from the parish of West Kirk, under an act of the General Assembly in 1834, and annexed to a Gaelic church. The stipend of the minister amounted to £140 arising from seat-rents and collections, and £10 from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. The church, built in 1795, by subscription and loan, contains 700 sittings.

SPRINGHOLM, a village, in the parish of URR, stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT; containing 262 inhabitants. A large part of the population is extremely poor, owing to the want of employment, the neighbourhood not supplying sufficient means of industry.

SPROUSTON, a parish, in the district of KELSO, county of ROXBURGH; containing, with the village of Lempitlaw, 1439 inhabitants, of whom 420 are in the village of Sprouston, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Kelso. This place, the name of which is of uncertain derivation, is of considerable antiquity, and appears to have formed part of the endowment of the Abbey of Kelso in the year 1128. From its situation near the border, it participated in the hostilities of the border warfare, and was destroyed about the year 1540 by the invading army under the Duke of Norfolk, which laid waste many villages on the river Tweed. The village seems to have been anciently of much greater extent than it is at present, and foundations of old houses are said to have been discovered by the plough in the lands above the Scurry rock, to which place it originally extended in that direction. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Tweed, and on the east by the county of Northumberland. It is about four miles in length and nearly of equal breadth, comprising 8207 acres, of which 7130 are arable, 130 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. The surface is broken by the heights of Haddenrig, which traverse the parish nearly in the centre, in a direction from north-east to south-west, and by those of Lempitlaw, which extend along the southern extremity. Both ridges are of gradual ascent, and between them is an extensive valley, which, though generally fertile, contains some portion of marshy land.

On the banks of the river the soil is a rich black loam, and in a very good state of cultivation; in the higher parts of the parish it is generally of a clayey nature, but on some portions of Haddenrig poor and unproductive. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. Agriculture is highly improved: the lands have been well drained, and inclosed; the farm-buildings are mostly substantial and commodious, many of them of a superior order; and all the more recent improvements in the construction of implements have been adopted. The plantations are chiefly of fir, and are judiciously managed. The sheep fed in the parish are usually of the Leicester breed, and great attention is paid to live-stock generally. Freestone of excellent quality was formerly abundant, and about half a mile from the village a quarry was largely wrought; the stone was much esteemed for building, and was used in the erection of Kelso bridge, and of Abbotsford. On its being exhausted, a new quarry was opened, but the stone is of inferior quality, and is not extensively worked. Upon the Tweed is a salmon-fishery, the rent of which, including also a ferry, produces a little more than £70 per annum to the proprietors. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11561.

The village of Sprouston is pleasantly situated on the river, and contains about 100 cottages, inhabited chiefly by persons employed in agriculture, and in the several trades which are carried on for the supply of the inhabitants of the parish. It possesses facility of communication with Kelso, the nearest market-town, and with other places in the district, by roads kept in order by statute labour, and by the turnpike-roads from Carham to Cornhill and to Wooler. Great facility of intercourse is also now afforded by the Kelso and Berwick-on-Tweed railway, lately opened. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Duke of Roxburghe: the minister's stipend is £243. 3. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum. Sprouston church, erected in 1781, and repaired in 1845, is a substantial edifice, situated on an eminence nearly in the centre of the village, and adapted for a congregation of 500 persons. The parochial school affords a useful education; the master has a salary of £30, with £40 fees, a house, and garden. There is a school at Hadden, which has a small endowment given by Lady Ker, and an allowance of £10 a year from the heritors; the remainder of the income is derived from fees. There is also a school at Lempitlaw, the master of which receives £10 a year from the heritors. Hadden-Stank and Redden-burn are frequently noticed in the histories of the border warfare, as places of meeting of the commissioners on both sides appointed for adjusting the boundaries of the two kingdoms, and for the settlement of the various disputes which arose during those unsettled times. Haddenrig

is distinguished as the site of a sanguinary conflict between the Scottish forces and a body of English cavalry consisting of 3000 troops, in which the latter were defeated. Part of the ancient church of Lempitlaw, which was originally a separate parish, was remaining till within the last few years; but the ruins have been removed at different times, to furnish materials for building and for other uses. The churchyard, however, is still used as a burying-place by the inhabitants of that district of the parish.

SPYNIE, NEW, a parish, in the county of ELGIN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Elgin; containing, with the village of Bishopmill, 1164 inhabitants, of whom 409 are in the rural districts. This place derived its name from Loch Spynie, originally an arm of the sea three miles in length and one mile in breadth. Its distinguishing adjunct, *New*, arose from the desertion of its ancient church, which was situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, and the erection of the present structure in 1736, on a more centrical and commodious site. On the foundation of the see of Moray by Malcolm Canmore, in 1057, the cathedral of that diocese was established at this place; and the castle of Spynie, the original date of which is not precisely known, became the chief residence of its bishops, and so continued till the removal of the see to Elgin, by Alexander II., in 1244. The palace, after this transfer of the seat of the diocese, was still the occasional abode of the bishops: the last prelate that resided here was Colin Falconer, who died in 1680, universally respected and regretted. The remains of the palace, which are in a very dilapidated condition, are situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, on the border of the ancient loch; and the precincts occupy a site of nearly ten acres. This once magnificent structure, with its various buildings, inclosed a quadrangular area 120 feet long and nearly of equal width, surrounded by a strong embattled wall, defended at the angles with lofty square towers of unusual strength, one of which, still remaining, is sixty feet in height: on the eastern side was an entrance under an embattled gateway tower protected by a portcullis and drawbridge. Upon the walls of some of the apartments, may be distinctly traced the outlines of paintings with which they were embellished, chiefly representations of scriptural subjects.

The PARISH is bounded on the south by the river Lossie, and is about four miles in length and two in breadth, comprising an area of 5000 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 1500 in natural wood and in plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. The surface is varied. For about a mile from the eastern extremity it is tolerably level, but it is thence intersected by a ridge which gradually increases in height, till it terminates at the western extremity in a hill of considerable elevation. Loch Spynie was drained in the year 1807, at a cost of nearly £11,000, in the expectation of bringing a large tract of land into profitable cultivation; but the bottom was found impracticable for any agricultural purpose. The chief benefit derived from the undertaking is the preservation of the rich grounds around its margin from the inundations to which they were previously exposed. The land recovered affords only coarse pasture, which is neither nutritious nor wholesome; and the black-cattle that are turned into it to graze, in a very short time lose their original colour, which changes into grey. The Lossie has its source in Loch Lossie, in the parish of Edenkillie, and, flowing in a north-eastern direction, passes the city of Elgin, and falls into the Moray Firth at Lossiemouth; it abounds with trout, and affords good sport to the angler.

On the banks of the Lossie, and on the lowlands on each side of the ridge, the soil is richly fertile, though including almost every variety from the lightest sand to the most tenacious clay. The crops are, grain of all kinds, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips. Husbandry is in an advanced state, and much waste land has been reclaimed by trenching, draining, and embankments: on several of the farms great efforts have been made by the tenants, under the inducement of premiums of £5 allowed by the landlord for every acre of waste brought into cultivation. In general the farms are of moderate extent, and the farm houses and buildings substantial and commodiously arranged: the lands have been well inclosed with hedges of thorn; and all the more recent improvements in the construction of implements are adopted. The number of sheep reared has been greatly diminished since the plantations have been extended, and is now inconsiderable; the cattle are usually of the most approved breeds, and due attention is paid to their improvement. The agricultural produce is chiefly sent to Elgin, but considerable quantities of grain are shipped at the adjacent sea-ports for the southern markets. There are large tracts of natural wood: on the south side of the hill at the western extremity of the parish, is a fine forest of oak belonging to the Earl of Fife. The plantations, which extend along the whole of the moorland ridge, consist of firs interspersed with various other kinds of trees, and are in a thriving state, adding greatly to the beauty of the scenery. In this parish the substrata are chiefly sandstone and clay-slate. The sandstone, which is of excellent quality for building, is of a yellowish hue, and susceptible of a fine polish; the principal quarries are at the base of Quarrywood hill, and from them was taken the stone for the erection of Dr. Gray's hospital at Elgin. There are also freestone-quarries on the lands of Seafield and Findrassie, the former of which supplied the materials for building the village of Bishopmill; the latter quarry affords stone of good quality for dykes. Near the summit of Quarrywood hill is a quarry of hard and durable gritstone, producing millstones for the supply of the surrounding country to a wide extent. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4295.

Findrassie House, a handsome modern mansion, is situated about a mile to the westward of the ancient palace, in a tastefully embellished and richly-planted demesne. On the north bank of the Lossie, near Bishopmill, is a bleachfield for linens and yarn; but no manufacture is carried on in the parish, the population being chiefly employed in agriculture. The village of Bishopmill is connected by a handsome iron bridge with the city of Elgin, of which it forms a suburb, and within the parliamentary boundaries of which it is included. Letters are delivered regularly from the post-office of Elgin; and facility of communication is maintained by the great north road from Aberdeen to Inverness, which intersects the south-western portion of the parish, and by the turnpike-road from Elgin to the sea-port of Lossiemouth, which passes through its eastern extremity. Ecclesiastically it is within the limits of the presbytery

of Elgin and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is about £185, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14 per annum; patron, W. F. L. Carnegie, Esq. New-Spynie church, situated on the hill of Quarrywood, was erected in 1736, and is a substantial structure containing 400 sittings. The parochial school is near the church: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house, an allowance of £2. 2. in lieu of garden, and the school fees; also a portion of the Dick bequest. A parochial library has been established at Bishopmill, and is supported by subscription. The only remains of antiquity beyond what have been previously noticed, are some vestiges of a Danish encampment on Quarrywood hill, now almost concealed among the plantations. This parish gave the title of baron to a son of the Earl of Crawfurd, who in 1590 was created Lord Spynie.

SQUARETOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of NEWTON, county of EDINBURGH, 1 mile (N. E. by E.) from the village of Newton; containing 77 inhabitants. It lies in the north-eastern part of the parish, on the road from Newton to Inveresk.

STAFFA, a celebrated island, in the parish of KILNINIAN, district of MULL, county of ARGYLL. This small island, which is one of the Hebrides or Western Isles, derives its name, of Scandinavian origin, from the columnar formation of the rocks upon its coast, and which prevails also throughout nearly the whole of its interior arrangement. It is separated from the western shore of the Isle of Mull by Loch-na-Keal, and is about one mile and a half in circumference; of irregularly elliptic form; and most easily accessible on the western side, where the coast is of less precipitous height. The surface is elevated, rising in some parts more than 200 feet above the level of the sea at ordinary tides; but though interspersed with rugged and barren rocks, it is for the most part clothed with luxuriant grass, affording excellent pasture for black-cattle. Nearly in the centre of the island was formerly a rude hut, built with fragments of basaltic columns, and which, during the summer months, afforded shelter to the family of the herdsman, who had the care of the cattle. When seen from a distance, the island appears like a shapeless mass of rock rising from the sea. It is only when the spectator has approached within less than a quarter of a mile of its shores, that it displays those features of romantic grandeur which have rendered it the great object of attraction to all who visit this part of the country. To the south of Staffa, from which it is separated by a channel little more than twenty yards in width, is the small island of *Buachaille*, or the Herdsman, of somewhat pyramidal form, and consisting of an entire mass of small basaltic pillars inclining in every possible direction, but generally tending to the summit; a few have a horizontal position. Along the western coast of Staffa the basaltic columns are very irregularly arranged; in some parts extending little more than half way down the rock; in others ascending immediately from the sea, and abruptly broken or terminated before they reach the summit. Towards the south-east they rise with majestic symmetry in a lofty and magnificent range, above which the higher surface of the island towers like the massive dome of a stupendous cathedral. In many parts the columns form segments of circles; some take an obliquely vertical direction; some are perfectly horizontal, and others exhibit different degrees of curvature. All display a rich diversity of colours, some varying from a dark purple to a black, others being tinged with hues of green, orange, and yellow. On the eastern coast is the principal colonnade, called the *Great Face of Staffa*, which can only be seen to perfection during the morning sun, and of which the loftiest point has an elevation of 112 feet above high-water mark. It consists of three several ranges of rock, of unequal thickness, and having an inclination of nine degrees towards the east. Of these, the lowest is a mass of trap-tuffa, about fifty feet thick: the middle range is of columnar formation, rising vertically from the plane of the bed on which it lies, to a height of fifty-four feet above the surface of the water; and the uppermost range is an irregular mixture of small pillars and shapeless masses of basaltic rock. In front of the central range is the well-known causeway, formed of broken portions of columns which were once continuous to the height of the cliffs; presenting a great breadth of surface similar to mosaic pavement, and terminating in a point near the Cave of Fingal. Though less regular in its formation, this greatly exceeds the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, both in its dimensions and in picturesque variety. On the north coast of the island is a cavity in the rocks resembling an immense mortar, from which the waves that nearly fill it during storms are expelled by the expansion of the condensed air within, producing at intervals of nearly half a minute a report like that of a vessel firing signals of distress, and which is distinctly heard at a distance of several miles.

The coast is indented with numerous romantic caverns, of which the most interesting are the Cave of Fingal, the Cormorant's or Mackinnon's Cave, the Boat Cave, and the Scallop or Clamshell Cave: all of these are marked with features of picturesque beauty and impressive grandeur. *The Cave of Fingal* is 227 feet in length, and forty-two feet wide at the entrance, lessening gradually to a breadth of twenty feet at its furthest extremity. The entrance is by a lofty arch, 117½ feet high, from which the height of the cave by degrees diminishes to sixty feet at the opposite end; and in consequence of the free admission of light, the whole of the cave, which resembles the interior of a vast and magnificent cathedral, is seen in all the beauty of a regular artificial structure. On each side is a lofty range of basaltic columns, supporting a massive roof partly consisting of the upper portions of pillars whose shafts have been apparently destroyed by the violence of the waves. The sea flows into the cavern, and the water has a depth, at the entrance, of eighteen feet, which at the further extremity diminishes to nine feet. During very calm weather the interior may be fully explored by a boat, which, however, the slightest agitation of the waters would destroy, by dashing it violently against the sides of the cave. In stormy weather the only means of exploring the interior is by a narrow causeway, about two feet wide, consisting chiefly of the bases of the broken columns whose upper portions form the roof. From this causeway, which, being constantly wet with spray, is slippery and very dangerous, is obtained a magnificent view of this singularly picturesque and romantic cavern, of which it is scarcely possible to convey in words an adequate description. *The Cormorant's* or *Mackinnon's Cave*, though little visited, is easy of access. It is 224 feet in length, and forty-eight feet in breadth throughout its whole ex-

tent; the entrance is nearly fifty feet in height, and is crowned with a complicated arrangement of columns worn into a concave recess, which overhangs the opening. The interior of this cave, from its being formed in the lower stratum of the rock, is destitute of that columnar arrangement which adds so much beauty to the Cave of Fingal; and it has little other ornament than what it derives from the regularity and simplicity of its form. It opens on a gravelly beach on which a boat may be drawn up with perfect security.

The Boat Cave is accessible only by sea, and is also formed in the lower stratum of the rock: it is 150 feet in length, twelve feet wide, and sixteen feet in height. The entrance is overhung by broken columns, depending from the higher stratum, and arranged in a graceful curve receding from the sides of the opening to the centre. Above this columnar arrangement the rock projects boldly towards the sea, casting over the entrance a depth of shadow which adds greatly to the impressive beauty of its appearance, by a regular succession of shades gradually softening from the darkest gloom into a cheerful light. *The Scallop* or *Clamshell Cave*, though less picturesque in its internal appearance, is of very singular formation. It is 130 feet in length, thirty feet in height, and eighteen feet wide at the entrance, gradually diminishing in breadth towards its extremity. The interior, on one side, is a continued series of bent columns, verging towards the centre of the roof, and resembling the timbers of a ship; the opposite side is formed by the ends of broken columns, the intervals between which are filled in some places with calcareous matter, resembling a honeycomb, and in others with masses of rugged rock. There are numerous other caves in different parts of the island, possessing a higher or lower degree of interest. The columns of these caves display great variety both in form and in dimensions, varying in the number of their sides from three to nine, and in diameter from one foot to four feet and a half: the most prevalent are pentagonal and hexagonal in shape, and about two feet in diameter. Several clusters of columns have an appearance of being quite straight and parallel, yet upon minute examination few are found to be perfectly so; and in different parts of the isle they vary greatly in their altitude, increasing on the western coast from thirty-six to fifty-four feet in height, and on the eastern from a very inconsiderable height to an elevation of eighteen feet. Facilities of communication are afforded by steamers which ply from Oban, expressly with visiters, to Staffa and Iona, twice a week, from the middle of June to the end of September. They remain, however, only for one hour, and as that time is insufficient for a due inspection of the beauties of Staffa, visiters sometimes stay till evening, and return in one of the small Ulva boats to the Ulva inn, where tolerable accommodation is provided. The island was visited by Her Majesty the Queen, in her trip to Scotland in the year 1847.

STAIR, a parish, in the district of KYLE, county of AYR, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Mauchline; containing 823 inhabitants. This place was erected into a parish in the year 1673, for the accommodation of the family of Dalrymple, of Stair, who resided at a great distance from their parish church of Ochiltree. The half of the minister's stipend, however, which this family agreed to pay, having been improperly allocated, and there being other differences between the parties, the faults of the erection were amended by a new process in 1709, when several lands were disjoined from, and others united to, the parish constituted in 1673. Stair lies between the rivers Ayr and Kyle or Kill, the former separating it from Tarbolton on the north and Mauchline on the east, and the latter from Coylton on the west throughout the greater part of its boundary in that direction. It measures about six miles in extreme length and two in extreme breadth, but at one place is entirely crossed by a part of the parish of Ochiltree. The parish comprises 4040 acres, of which above 600 are under wood, and nearly all the remainder arable. Its surface is diversified by undulations, and the general scenery is agreeably enlivened by the two rivers; which are considered excellent trouting streams. The Ayr afforded also a large supply of good salmon till within the last twenty or thirty years; but this fish has since been taken only to a very limited extent, in consequence of the obstruction offered at the mouth of the river by the formation of a dam.

With the exception of that near the rivers, the SOIL is mostly a stiff clay on a retentive subsoil. The lands are portioned into thirty-six farms, and cultivated under the rotation system, producing chiefly oats, peas, and barley, with small crops occasionally of potatoes and turnips. Wheat was formerly raised on some of the lands; but its culture was discontinued, having been found prejudicial to the pasture. The farm buildings are generally good, and the inclosures, which are mostly thorn hedges, receive much attention; but draining is still in a backward state, though it has latterly excited some interest. Arable land lets on the average at about £1 per acre, and the leases run nineteen years. The sheep are of the native breed, with some mixtures, and both the sheep and the cattle are comparatively few; but milch-cows are kept to the number of nearly 500, and about 6000 stone of cheese are annually made. This district is distinguished for its valuable minerals, comprising coal, sandstone, clay-slate, plumbago, copper and antimony, and limestone; the copper and antimony, however, have not been wrought, and the limestone, on account of its peculiar situation, and its great depth in a coal shaft, is of little use. The banks of the Ayr consist almost entirely of red sandstone; and a yellowish and a grey-coloured freestone are found, the latter of which is extensively quarried, supplying most of the building-stone used in the neighbourhood. There is also a quarry of fine white freestone in full operation; and on the banks of the Ayr is a species of whetstone lying forty feet deep, known as the "Water-of-Ayr stone": it has long been regularly worked, and prepared to a considerable extent for sale in the home market, and for exportation. The coal is abundant, and has been wrought on the estates of Drongan and Drumdow in large quantities; the works at the former place have been open for 150 years, and are still in full operation, but the Drumdow works, which are recent, have been suspended. A flourishing pottery of earthenware has been long carried on, upon the Drongan estate, producing various black and brown vessels for domestic and dairy purposes, flower-pots, chimney-pots, &c. This ware is not only in great demand throughout the county of Ayr, but also in Dumfries-shire, Galloway, and other parts; and large quantities of it are sent to Glasgow, the High-

lands, and to America. There are numerous grain-mills turned by horses. A saw-mill, also, has been erected on the property of Dalmore; and one of the grain-mills has a threshing-mill attached, driven by water-power. The annual value of real property is £4951.

The plantations on the estate of Barskimming cover about 450 acres, and consist of hard-wood trees, Scotch fir, and belts and clumps of larches; a large proportion is of mature growth, and supplies regular fellings. A young and thriving plantation of 150 acres ornaments the estate of Drongan; and there are thirty-eight acres on the property of Stair, where, also, numerous clumps, said to have been disposed according to the manner in which the British troops were drawn up at the battle of Dettingen, have been lately cut down. A solitary tree, yet standing on an adjacent eminence, is still called the General. In a holm near the river is *Stair House*, the ancient residence of the family of Dalrymple: after having passed, with an estate of 168 acres, through many hands since it was disposed of by the original proprietors, it was re-purchased by the seventh Earl of Stair about twenty years since. The mansion is inhabited by a tenant; it is partly ancient and partly modern, and much dilapidated, especially the older portion. In the vicinity are a very fine willow, and a Lombardy poplar of ample stature and beautiful appearance, with several full-grown beeches, the remains of the sylvan treasures that once so profusely ornamented this locality. *Barskimming House*, situated on the bank of the Ayr, is a spacious and elegant mansion, with two wings, which were built about the year 1816, when, also, many improvements were made in the interior. The eastern wing contains an apartment more than sixty feet long, with three divisions, appropriated to the reception of a library of about 18,000 volumes, comprising the finest editions of the Greek and Roman classics, and the choicest works in other departments of literature and science, collected by the present proprietor. A lawn spreads itself out before the mansion, ornamented with many trees, especially Scotch firs, of great stature and beauty; and at a short distance further up the river, is a secluded spot encompassed with stately beeches, in which Burns composed the poem entitled *Man is made to Mourn*. Another mansion is that of *Drongan*, now in a dilapidated state in consequence of the death of the proprietor several years since at Calcutta; he resided there as a merchant and banker, and at the time of his decease was about to return to his native country to settle on his property. The agricultural produce of the parish is generally sent for sale to Ayr and Kilmarnock. To the former place a road runs from Dumfries, by way of Cumnock, through the parish; and Stair is intersected also by a public road leading from the stewartry of Kirkcudbright to Glasgow: there are three bridges over the Ayr, supplying facilities of communication with different parts. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the Earl of Stair: the minister's stipend is £215, with a manse, and a glebe of thirty acres, valued at £25 per annum. Stair church is a plain edifice, beautifully situated near the bank of the river. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords instruction in the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £30 per annum, with a house, and the fees.

STANE, a village, in the parish of CAMBUSNETHAN, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, ½ a mile (S. E.) from Shotts Iron-Works; containing 570 inhabitants. This village is situated in the north-eastern part of the parish, and on the south side of the South Calder water, by which it is separated from the parish of Shotts. The neighbourhood is the seat of the principal coal-field of the iron-works at Shotts; and the population has consequently considerably increased, since their establishment, in this quarter of the parish. One of two endowed schools of the parish is at Stane.

STANLEY, a manufacturing village, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of REDGORTON, but chiefly in that of AUCHTERGAVEN, county of PERTH, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from the village of Auchtergaven; containing 1945 inhabitants. This place takes its name from an ancient mansion, once the family seat of the Nairnes, and now the residence of George Buchanan, Esq. It is situated on the banks of the river Tay, and owes its origin entirely to the cotton-works in its immediate neighbourhood. Previously to the establishment of these works in 1785, the place consisted only of one solitary dwelling, called the Gate House from its having been the lodge of Stanley House; but since the introduction of the manufacture, the village has progressively increased in population and extent, and is become a flourishing town. The houses are neatly built, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A subscription library has been established, which forms a well-selected collection of nearly 600 volumes of useful works on general literature. There is also a library containing about the same number of volumes, exclusively for the use of the scholars attending the Sabbath evening school. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in many parts enriched with stately timber, and thriving plantations of more recent growth: within the distance of a mile are the falls of Campsie. The inhabitants are, of course, chiefly employed in the cotton-works adjoining; and with a view to encourage habits of frugality, and prudent provision for old age, a savings' bank was opened here by a few persons connected with the works.

The mills are situated at a short distance from the village, and were erected by Messrs. Dempster and Co., who in 1800 sold the concern to Messrs. Craig and Co., by whom the mills were carried on till the year 1814, when they were discontinued. They were subsequently purchased by Messrs. Buchanan and Co., the present proprietors, under whose superintendence they have been so greatly increased and improved that they are at present among the most extensive of the kind in the country. Their machinery is propelled by water, brought from the Tay by an aqueduct 800 feet in length, ten feet high, and eight feet in breadth, carried through a hill 150 feet high, of which the superincumbent stratum is supported on arches. The water has a fall of twenty-two feet, and gives motion to seven wheels of large diameter, whose aggregate power is equal to 200 horses. These cotton-works contain 40,000 spindles and 212 power-looms, and afford employment to 900 persons; they are carried on with liberality, and confer great benefit on the population of the district in which they are situated. There is a ferry across the Tay at this place, and the village has every facility of communication with the neighbouring towns by means of the high road from Edinburgh, and

with the other portions of the parish by good roads kept in repair by statute labour. Here is also a station of the Perth and Forfar railway.

The proprietors of the mills have erected a chapel of ease at an expense of upwards of £3000, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the village and the district around; it is an elegant structure with a tower, and adapted for a congregation of 1150 persons. The minister has a stipend of £150 per annum, with a house and garden provided for him rent-free by the proprietors, who are the patrons. The company have also erected a spacious school for the instruction of the children employed in their works, whose hours of labour are so regulated as to afford them the full benefit of the institution; the master has a salary of £20, paid by the company, and about 100 children on an average attend. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. A benevolent society has been established for the assistance of the poor, and is supported by voluntary subscription; the annual distribution averages £60. A funeral society has been also established, and there is a society for assisting poor people to the school fees necessary for the education of their children. Stanley House, for many ages the seat of the Nairne family, has apparently been built at different periods. Its present name is of comparatively modern date, having been given to it towards the close of the seventeenth century, after the union of the families of Atholl and Nairne, in honour of a Marchioness of Atholl who was the daughter of James Stanley, Earl of Derby. It has been modernised and much improved, and is a spacious and elegant mansion, beautifully situated on the margin of the river Tay, in a demesne in which are some stately trees; upon the lawn near the house are two remarkably fine yews, and some beech-trees of luxuriant growth. On the banks of the Tay, near the village, are the ruins of a religious house which was connected with the abbey of Dunfermline.

STAR, a village, chiefly in the parish of Kennoway, and partly in that of Markinch, district of Kirkcaldy, county of Fife, 4 miles (N. E.) from the village of Markinch; containing 476 inhabitants, of whom 185 are in the parish of Markinch. This village, which is situated on the eastern boundary of Markinch, is neatly built, and has a pleasingly rural aspect. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture, but some are employed at their own houses in hand-loom weaving, and others in various works in the vicinity.

STAXIGO, a village, in the parish of Wick, county of Caithness, 1 mile (N. E.) from the town of Wick; containing 230 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity; and there are still remaining, in good preservation, two large storehouses built nearly three centuries since by the Earls of Caithness for the reception of their rents, at that time paid in kind: each is capable of containing 4000 bolls of grain. The village is situated at the head of the natural harbour from which it takes its name, and is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the fishery, for whose boats the harbour affords every requisite accommodation.

STEIN, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of Duirinish which constituted the quoad sacra parish of Waternish, county of Inverness, 6 miles (N.) from Dunvegan; containing 38 inhabitants. It lies on Loch bay, on the north-west coast of the Isle of Skye, and was established some years since by the British Society for extending Fisheries. Under the auspices of the parliamentary commissioners, an excellent road has been made to this village from the head of Loch Sligichan, by Loch Bracadale and Dunvegan; a distance of about thirty-one miles.

STEINSCHOLL, a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of Snizort, but chiefly in that of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, county of Inverness, 16½ miles (N. by W.) from Portree; containing 1542 inhabitants, of whom 1455 are in Kilmuir. This parish, which was separated for ecclesiastical purposes from the parishes of Kilmuir and Snizort under the act of parliament passed in 1844, is about fourteen miles in extreme length and nearly four miles in breadth, comprising an area of 18,900 acres. Its surface is diversified with hills, and watered by numerous springs, some of which are supposed to possess chalybeate properties. Within the last few years, a spring has been discovered the water of which, on analysis, was found to contain muriates of lime and potash, sulphates of soda, lime, and magnesia, and peroxide of iron. Steinscholl is in the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg: the minister's stipend is £120 per annum, paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe: patron, the Crown. The church, erected at the expense of government in 1828, is a neat structure containing 350 sittings. Divine service is generally performed in the Gaelic, but occasionally in the English, language. A Gaelic school, for which a house has been built by the inhabitants, is supported by the Gaelic School Society; and a school for which a building has been erected by the heritor, at a cost of £200, was at first supported by the General Assembly, but is now maintained by government as a parochial school: the master's salary is £30, paid from the exchequer, and he has a garden.

STENHOUSE-MUIR, a village, in the parish of Larbert, county of Stirling, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Falkirk; containing 1206 inhabitants. Part of this village is the property of William Forbes, Esq., of Callendar, and part held by the Carron Company on lease. It is chiefly remarkable for the remains of the ancient manor-house, originally built in 1622, and consisting of two sides of a quadrangle, with a turret at the point of junction, under which is a well-staircase, and four turrets at the extreme angles of the building. The inhabitants are employed in the collieries and foundries belonging to the company, and are supplied with provisions from the market of Falkirk, on the opposite bank of the Carron.

STENNESS, county of Orkney.—See Firth.

STENNESS, an isle, in the parish of Northmavine, county of Shetland. It is a small isle on the north coast of the main land, covering a small bay in the parish, where is a good fishing-station, with drying-houses and other conveniences.

STENTON, a parish, in the county of Haddington; containing, with the villages of Beil-Grange and Pitcox, 686 inhabitants, of whom 236 are in the village of Stenton, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Prestonkirk. This place derived its name, either from the lands abounding with stones, or from its proximity to a valuable quarry of freestone, whence materials were taken for the buildings in the vicinity. The parish extends into the Lammermuir range, and is ten miles in length. The low-lying part is about three miles and a half in length from north to south, and about three miles in breadth from east to west, comprising 3000 acres, of which 2000 are arable, 500 meadow and pasture, 400 woodland and

plantations, and the remainder moor. In some parts of the parish the land is very elevated, including Spartledown, the loftiest peak of the Lammermuir. The scenery is varied; and the lands are enriched by a lake of artificial formation, more than two miles in circumference, the shores of which abound with picturesque objects in richest combination. Springs of excellent water are to be found in several parts, from one of which, issuing from the base of a lofty hill into a deep dell inclosed by embankments at the extremities, is formed the lake alluded to, which abounds with trout brought from Loch Leven, and with carp and tench of superior quality. The hills that encompass the lake are well wooded, and the scenery renders it a place of frequent resort to parties of pleasure. Near the village is another copious spring, called Rudewell, over which is a circular building of stone, surmounted by a sculptured cardinal's cap, upon the preservation of which is said to depend the tenure of the Beil estate.

The SOIL is generally clay, of various qualities, in some parts tenacious, and in others softening into fertile loam; there is also a considerable portion of land of lighter quality, which abounds with pebbles, but which is well adapted for turnips. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, peas, turnips, and potatoes. Agriculture is highly improved: the lands are well drained; the introduction of bone and rape-dust manures has been productive of much benefit to the soil; and all the more recent improvements in implements of husbandry have been adopted by the tenantry. Considerable attention is paid to live-stock; cattle at two years old are now in as great perfection as formerly at three years. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6368. *Beil*, once the residence of the Belhaven family, and now possessed by Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet Ferguson, of Dirleton and Belhaven, a direct descendant in the female line, is an ancient mansion much enlarged and improved. The late Mr. Nisbet, whose father married the heiress of Beil, made great additions to the mansion, at an expense of more than £40,000. It is seated on an eminence, sloping gently, and formed into a succession of terraces in front of the house, which has been extended to a length of nearly 500 feet. The new building is in strict harmony with the style of the ancient mansion, and the whole constitutes one of the most splendid seats in the country; the apartments are stately, and elegantly fitted up, and contain a rich variety of marbles, and a well assorted collection of paintings by the first masters. The terraces, embellished with the choicest flowers, and kept in the best order, give a peculiar character to the appearance of the mansion, which is further heightened by a stream that flows at the base of the eminence. In the grounds, which are laid out with much taste, is one of the finest cedars in the country, conveyed from London by the anti-Union Lord Belhaven in a pot, and planted about the beginning of the last century; it is fourteen feet in girth and sixty feet high, and its branches spread over an area 200 feet in circumference. The village is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in trades requisite for the supply of the parish: a very small number are employed in weaving, which was formerly carried on to a greater extent. The nearest market-town is Dunbar, with which, and with places in the more immediate vicinity, communication is afforded by good roads.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of Mrs. H. N. Ferguson: the minister's stipend is £295. 10. 1., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £21 per annum. Stenton church is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, the whole built in 1829 at an expense of more than £2000, towards which the heritors contributed £900; the remainder was given by Mrs. Ferguson, by whom the erection was proposed, to remedy the deficiency of the old church, which was ill adapted and inconveniently situated. The edifice is adapted for a congregation of 400 persons, and was opened for divine service by the late distinguished Dr. Chalmers. The parochial school affords a useful education; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with £40 fees, and a house and garden. A library is supported, and there are two itinerating libraries.

STEVENSTON, a market-town and parish, in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Irvine, and 14 (N. N. W.) from Ayr; containing 3791 inhabitants, of whom 1432 are in that portion of the town of Saltcoats which is within the parish. This parish derived its name from Stephen Lockhart, who fixed his residence in the place, of which and of other lands, constituting the barony of Stevenston, his father had in the year 1170 obtained a grant from Richard Morville, Lord of Cunninghame, and Constable of Scotland. From the Lockharts the barony soon afterwards passed to the Loudoun family, with whom it remained nearly till the time of the Reformation, when it became part of the possessions of the Earl of Glencairn. After passing through other families, among whom were the Boyds, the Cunninghames, and the Hamiltons, the estate was divided; and it is now in the possession of various proprietors. The TOWN is principally inhabited by persons engaged in the works carried on in the neighbourhood, and in the mines and quarries of the parish; and from its immediate proximity to Saltcoats, its trade is intimately identified with the trade of that place, which is described under its own head. It is neatly built, and well supplied with water; a public library is supported by subscription, and a post-office has been established. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, and a considerable number of the females in flowering muslins. The market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, is on Saturday; and a fair is held yearly on the 30th of October, which is chiefly a pleasure-fair, and a mart for hiring servants. Facility of communication with distant ports is afforded by the harbours of Saltcoats and Ardrossan.

The PARISH is about five miles in length, extending from the harbour of Saltcoats to the bar of Irvine. It is about three miles in extreme breadth, and is bounded on the east by the river Garnock, which for nearly three miles forms a boundary between it and the parish of Irvine; on the south by the Firth of Clyde; and on the south-east by the confluence of the rivers Garnock and Irvine. It comprises about 4000 acres, of which 2000 are arable. The surface, though undulated and acclivous, in no part attains an elevation of more than 300 feet above the level of the sea. Near the eastern boundary are two richly planted eminences of great beauty, commanding extensive and varied prospects, and forming interesting features in the appearance of the parish, as seen from different points of view. The

scenery is enlivened with some well-grown wood, and flourishing plantations on the lands of the resident heritors; on the grounds of Ardeer, Sea-Bank, and Kerilaw the plantations are particularly extensive and highly ornamental. Though some of the low lands are of a loamy quality and tolerably fertile, the soil is generally unproductive; in the upper part of the parish it is a stiff clay, and the lands near the Firth are thickly interspersed with sand-hills. The crops are oats, wheat, potatoes, beans, turnips, barley, and carrots. Agriculture is improved, but there is still a large portion of unprofitable land; there are some dairies which are well managed, and a considerable number of cattle are grazed. The farm-houses are mostly in good condition, and the lands are all inclosed with hedges of thorn, kept in good order: there is a large mill for grain, of great antiquity. The sand-hills abound with rabbits, which were introduced in 1777, about 100 having been brought from the island of Little Cumbray: nearly 6000 are annually killed.

In this parish the rocks are chiefly of greenstone, limestone, and sandstone; and coal is found in some places. The greenstone, which is exceedingly compact, is quarried principally for mending the roads; the limestone is quarried for the supply of the lands on which it is found, and the sandstone is wrought extensively. There is a remarkably fine vein of white freestone at Ardeer, which has obtained the appellation of Stevenston stone. Great quantities of it are raised, not only for the use of the neighbourhood, but for that of Dublin and Belfast, where it is in much demand; it admits of a very fine polish, and is esteemed for mantelpieces and ornamental works. About forty men are constantly employed in this quarry, the produce of which is conveyed by a railroad to the port of Ardrossan, where it is shipped. A superior kind of firestone, also, called Osmond stone, is raised from a quarry at Parkend, and is in great request for ovens and furnaces. Coal is very extensively wrought in the parish: the quantity raised annually averages nearly 40,000 tons, of which about two-thirds are shipped for Ireland, and a third consumed in the neighbouring districts; the number of persons employed in the collieries is 200, of whom fifty are boys. The annual value of real property in Stevenston is £6313. The Ardrossan railway, already noticed, which forms a junction with the Ayrshire railway at Kilwinning, passes through the parish in an east-by-north direction, after proceeding close by the sea-coast for a short distance. There are several handsome mansions, situated in tastefully ornamented demesnes: of these, Kerilaw, Ardeer, Sea-Bank, Hullerhirst, and Hayocks are the principal.

Stevenston is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of Gavin Fullerton and Robert Cunningham, Esqrs.: the stipend of the minister is £250. 9., including £4. 3. 4. arising from the interest of a bequest; with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £20. The church is a handsome and substantial edifice, erected in 1832-3, on the site of the ancient church of St. Monoch; it is well situated, and adapted for a congregation of 1175 persons. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Church. Stevenston parochial school affords a useful education: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden valued at £6, and the fees; also an allowance of £2. 2. 9. for additional garden-ground, and the interest of a small bequest. There is likewise a school, the teacher of which has a good school-house from Mr. Cunningham, in addition to the fees. The interest of a bequest of £180 is applied to the support of a Sabbath-evening school. There are some interesting remains of the turreted castle of Kerilaw, the baronial residence of the Earls of Glencairn. In 1832 some workmen, when levelling a field at Dubbs, in the parish, discovered, at about five feet below the surface, a pavement six yards in length and two feet in breadth, at one end of which was a stone coffin containing an urn of black, and another of grey, pottery, with some fibulæ of jet, finely polished.

STEWARTON, a burgh and parish, in the district of CUNNINGHAME, county of AYR, 9 miles (N. E.) from Irvine; containing 4656 inhabitants. This place derived its name from its ancient proprietor, James, High Steward of Scotland in the thirteenth century, and is supposed to have been subsequently the residence of some of the kings of the Stuart line. Among the charters granted to the proprietors of the lands is one by Robert III. to John Stuart, Earl of Buchan, son of the Regent, conferring upon him the lands of Stewarton, and others in Cunninghame, on the resignation of the Earl of Douglas. The lands had previously belonged to the potent family of Ross, whose representative, the Earl of Glasgow, takes his title of Lord Boyle of Stewarton from this place; and three cadets of the Cunninghame family held considerable portions, and were respectively baronets of Corsehill, Robertland, and Auchenharvie. The property is now divided among numerous owners, of whom William Cuninghame of Lainshaw, Esq., Alexander Kerr, Esq., of Robertland, Sir Thomas Montgomery Cunninghame of Corsehill, Bart., James S. Burns, Esq., of Auchenharvie, and Colonel S. Macalister of Kennox, are the principal. Few events of any importance are recorded in connexion with the place. The castle of Robertland, the stronghold of the Cunninghames, was burnt by the Montgomeries of Eglinton, in a feud between them and the Cunninghames, in 1586; in revenge of which, Hugh, fourth Earl of Eglinton, was afterwards waylaid and shot at the ford of Annock.

The PARISH is situated on the confines of Renfrewshire. It is nearly ten miles in extreme length, and from three to four in extreme breadth; comprising about 13,000 acres, of which 2500 are arable, nearly 7000 meadow and pasture, 200 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture, moss, and waste. The surface is beautifully diversified, rising by gentle acclivities from the south-west towards the north-east (where it terminates on the border of Renfrewshire) in hills of various elevation, commanding from their summits extensive and finely-varied prospects over the surrounding country. On the west are seen the isles of Jura, Arran, and Ailsa, with the coast of Ireland faintly in the distance; on the north, the mountain of Ben-Lomond; and on the south, the hills of Kirkcudbright and Dumfries-shire. The principal river is the Annock, which has its source in a lake in the parish of Mearns, and, taking a south-western direction, flows in a beautifully winding course through this parish, and falls into the Irvine. There are several streams tributary to the

Annock, which intersect the lands in various directions: these are, the Swinsey, the Corsehill, and East burns, flowing into the Annock at the town of Stewarton; and the Glazart, which joins it about four miles to the south. At the hamlet of Bloak is a mineral well, the properties of which are not perfectly known; it was discovered in 1810, and a small but handsome building has been erected over it by the proprietor of Lainshaw, who has appointed a person to take care of it.

In general the SOIL is fertile; in some parts light and friable, and well adapted for green crops; in others, of deeper and stronger quality, producing wheat and other grain. The arable lands are under good cultivation; but the greater portion of the parish is in pasture. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. Husbandry is in a highly improved state; the farm buildings and offices are substantial and well arranged, and the lands have been drained, and inclosed chiefly with hedges of thorn, kept in excellent order. There are about 2500 cattle. Great attention is paid to the management of the dairy-lands, and the produce, which is abundant and of fine quality, is sent principally to Glasgow, Paisley, and Kilmarnock, where it obtains a ready sale. About 700 sheep and 500 swine are fed. There are few remains of the ancient woods. The plantations, which are chiefly on the lower lands, are comparatively of recent date, and consist of various kinds of trees, for which the soil is well adapted, and which are under careful management and in a thriving condition. In this parish the principal substrata are whinstone, freestone, and limestone. The freestone is of good quality for building, for which purpose it is occasionally quarried; the limestone, which lies near the surface, and is easily wrought, is burnt into lime on several of the lands. Coal is found in some places, and, being readily obtained, is used on the spot for burning lime; but no seams sufficiently thick to encourage the sinking of a pit have yet been discovered, though some attempts have been made to find them, at a considerable expense. The annual value of real property in the parish is £17,023. Lainshaw House, the seat of Mr. Cuninghame, is a spacious and handsome mansion, erected in 1828, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the Annock, in a demesne embellished with thriving plantations. Lochridge, built in 1637; Kennox, an ancient mansion with recent additions; Girgenti, a modern residence; Robertland, also a modern structure; and Williamshaw, partly ancient and partly modern, are likewise finely situated.

The TOWN of Stewarton is situated on the banks of the river Annock, nearly in the centre of the parish; and, since the establishment of its manufactures, has greatly increased in population and extent, now containing nearly 3000 inhabitants. It is more than three-quarters of a mile in length, consisting of several intersecting streets; the houses are well built, and to some of them is attached a portion of ground for the cultivation of fruit, vegetables, and flowers. The streets are lighted with gas from works established in 1832, at a cost of £1200; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A public library, founded in 1810, forms a large collection of volumes in the various departments of literature; and there is a public news-room, well supplied with journals and periodical publications. A horticultural and florists' society, also, has been established. The environs of the town, which are pleasant, and abound with picturesque scenery, contain some handsome houses and villas. The manufacture of bonnets and caps has long been established here, affording constant employment to 500 persons. In the manufacture of cotton and silk fabrics, of more recent introduction, about 300 persons are employed; and shirtings, sheetings, towelling, table-linen, blankets, druggets, and other fabrics are woven by others. Mills for carding and spinning, &c., have been erected; and there are two carpet-manufactories, in one of which 150, and in the other about forty, persons are employed. The making of steel clock-work is peculiar to this place, and the produce is in great demand both at home and for the American market. There is also a large manufactory of spindles for cotton and woollen mills. A very extensive manufacture of bricks, and of tiles for roofing and for draining, is carried on in the vicinity of the town; the quantity of tiles alone produced annually is estimated at 500,000. All the handicraft trades necessary for the wants of the neighbourhood are pursued; and there are numerous shops in the town, stored with various kinds of merchandise. Branches of the Union Bank of Glasgow and Messrs. Hunter's bank at Ayr, have been opened here; and also a savings' bank. The market is weekly, on Thursday; and fairs for horses, cattle, and dairy-stock, are held on the first Monday in May, the last Thursdays in June and December, and the first Friday in November. The May and June fairs are also for hiring servants. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-roads to Glasgow, Paisley, and Kilmarnock, which pass through the town; by other roads kept in good repair by statute labour, which intersect the parish in various directions; and by bridges over the several streams. There is also a station of the Ayrshire railway at the distance of four miles from the town, to which an omnibus runs twice a day. The burgh is governed by a baron-bailie appointed by the superior of the barony, Mr. Cuninghame of Lainshaw, but his jurisdiction extends only over the markets and fairs; the magistrates of the county hold justice-of-peace courts for petty offences. A commodious court-house for the trial of prisoners, and a lock-up house for their temporary confinement, have been erected in the town, and are both the property of Mr. Cuninghame. The suburbs are chiefly on the lands of Sir T. M. Cunninghame of Corsehill.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr: the minister's stipend is £280. 19. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum; patron, Mr. Cuninghame. Stewarton church, originally built in 1696, and repaired and enlarged in 1825, is a handsome edifice centrically situated, and containing 1400 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and the Congregational Union. The parochial school is attended by about thirty children: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house, an allowance of £2. 2. in lieu of garden, and the school fees; also £5 per annum, from a bequest by Mr. Smith for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. There are some remains of the ancient castles of Corsehill and Auchenharvie. On the braes of Carnduff, the property of Mr. Deans, of Peacock Bank, have been found three urns containing human bones. About a mile from the town, on the farm of

Chapelton, were dug up the foundations of an ancient chapel, of which, however, no authentic records have been preserved. Among the eminent persons connected with this place was Dr. Robert Watt, compiler of the *Bibliotheca Britannica*, a work of celebrity; he was born on the farm now called Girgenti, in the year 1774, and died in 1819.

STEWARTON AND WISHAWTON, a village, in the parish of CAMBUSNETHAN, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Hamilton; containing 2149 inhabitants. These places adjoin each other, and form a considerable village, situated in the western quarter of the parish, on the high road from Carluke to Hamilton, on both sides of which the houses are for the most part built. The population is principally engaged in manufactures, and in the collieries of the neighbourhood. A large distillery has been lately erected at the west end of the village by Lord Belhaven, with sheds for feeding cattle, and other buildings, the whole of the best masonry, and in complete uniformity, presenting a handsome range. On the estate of Wishaw a tile-work, also, is in operation; and the vicinity is altogether important as a mineral district. The Wishaw and Coltness railway, for which an act was obtained in 1829, extends from the termination, in the parish of Old Monkland, of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, southward to the estates of Wishaw, Coltness, and Allanton, all in this parish. An act was passed in 1849 authorizing the sale of this railway to the Caledonian railway company. Wishaw House, the seat of Lord Belhaven, stands on the river Calder, about a mile from the village, and is a fine mansion in the castellated style, the outline much varied by the different heights and projections of the towers and embattled walls. The apartments are suitable to the extent of the building; and several of them, remarkable for their elegance, contain family and other portraits. Around the house are extensive orchard-grounds and gardens. A school in the village is well attended.

Obverse. *Reverse.*

Ancient Burgh Seal.

STIRLING, a parish, partly in the county of CLACKMANNAN, but chiefly in the county of STIRLING; containing 9095 inhabitants, of whom 8307 are in the royal burgh of Stirling, 42 miles (W. N. W.) from Edinburgh. This place, in the more ancient documents, is called *Striuelyn*, *Striviling*, and *Styrlyng*, and in the present seal of the burgh is designated *Oppidum Sterlini*. It is of remote antiquity, and is supposed to have been a Roman station connected with that of Camelon, whence a road to the north of Scotland passed close to the Castle hill here, on which was one of the numerous fortifications raised by Agricola in this part of the country. On the face of the rock overlooking the road, and commanding the river Forth, which is here of comparatively inconsiderable width, has been found a Roman inscription ascribing to the second legion the erection of this fortress, which is thought to have occupied the site of the present castle, whose precise date has not been distinctly ascertained. Towards the latter part of the ninth century, Ella and Ostricht, princes of Northumbria, having defeated Donald V., King of Scotland, and taken him prisoner, advanced to Stirling, rebuilt the castle, and placed in it a strong garrison, which retained possession of the place till it was restored by treaty to Kenneth III., who, about the year 975, not only recovered his territories in this part of the country, but made himself master of the whole district of Strathcluyd. The castle appears to have attained a considerable degree of importance in the course of the twelfth century. It was one of the four principal fortresses of the kingdom delivered to the English in 1174, by William the Lion, as part of his ransom from captivity, and in fulfilment of the treaty by which King Henry II. of England was acknowledged superior of the whole of Scotland. This claim of superiority being subsequently renounced by King Richard I., Stirling Castle and the other fortresses were restored to the Scottish monarchs, and remained in their possession till the revival of that claim by Edward I., when, on the defeat of the Scottish army at Dunbar in 1296, the English, in order to secure the conquest of the country during the disputed succession to the throne, made themselves masters of all the chief fortresses of the kingdom. William Wallace, however, the intrepid champion of his country's freedom, recovered Stirling from the English, and afterwards laid siege to the castle of Dundee. While he was engaged in reducing that fortress, the English again assaulted Stirling; but, the Scottish army taking up their position on the north side of the Forth, to dispute the passage of the river by the troops of Edward, which had encamped on the south, Wallace hastened from Dundee to the relief of Stirling, and obtained a signal victory over the English while attempting to cross the river. The result of this battle, in which many of the English were slain, with only a very inconsiderable number of the Scottish forces, was, the temporary delivery of the country from the English invasion.

In the following year, however, Edward entered the kingdom with an army of 80,000 men, and having defeated the Scots at Falkirk, again took possession of Stirling, and repaired the castle, which, in his retreat, Wallace had burnt. The fortress was in 1298 besieged by the Scots, to whom, after a series of reverses in the fortunes of Edward, it was surrendered by capitulation; but in 1300 it was again taken by the English after a siege of three months, during which it was bravely defended by the garrison under its governor, Sir William Oliphant. In 1304, Edward, in his progress towards the south, approached to Stirling, and, after a feeble attempt on the part of Cumyn, guardian of the kingdom, to intercept him, laid siege to the castle, which, however, held out so resolutely against his assaults that, when he ultimately obtained possession of it, he refused all terms of capitulation, and sent Sir William Oliphant prisoner to London. In 1314 the fortress, which till then had been garrisoned by the English, was invested by Edward Bruce, brother of the King of Scotland, who, after a siege

of some months, obtained from the governor a promise of surrender if not relieved within a stipulated period. On the day previous to the appointed time, a detachment of 800 cavalry from the army sent by Edward for the relief of the several garrisons, and of which the main body had been intercepted by Bruce, having advanced by a circuitous route to dislodge the besiegers of Stirling, were pursued by Randolph, Earl of Moray, who, with a body of 500 horse, put them completely to the rout. The spot where this conflict took place is still called Randolph-Field. After the battle of Bannockburn, which finally established the independence of the Scottish monarchy, the town and castle were evacuated by the English; and the garrison, according to the terms of capitulation, returned unmolested into England. In the reign of James I., Murdoch, Duke of Albany, who had acted as regent of the kingdom during the captivity of that monarch in England, was, with his father-in-law the Earl of Lennox, and his two sons, beheaded on the Mote hill, a small mount near the castle, pursuant to a verdict pronounced by a jury of twenty-one members of a parliament held for the purpose. In 1437, Sir Robert Graham and several of his associates were executed on the same spot, for the assassination of the king in the convent of the Black Friars at Perth.

The castle about this time had become a royal residence; James II. was born within its walls, and James III. repaired and embellished several portions of the structure that had fallen into dilapidation, and erected many additional buildings. Among these were, the house of parliament, containing a fine hall 120 feet in length, now occupied as a barrack by the garrison; and also the chapel royal, which was rebuilt by James VI. for the baptism of Prince Henry. During the late war the chapel was converted into an armoury, but it is now in part restored to its original purpose, though only for the garrison. A palace was erected within the precincts of the castle by James V., which was completed by Queen Mary; it was a quadrangular edifice surrounding an area in which the king's lions are said to have been kept. The building was profusely embellished with statuary, including well-sculptured figures of King James and his daughter, and numerous grotesque figures; it contained several magnificent apartments, and a spacious hall with a roof of oak exquisitely carved. James V. was born and crowned in the castle: Mary, also, was crowned in it, when scarcely nine months old; and James VI., soon after his birth, was brought hither, and baptized with great pomp, on which occasion Queen Elizabeth presented a massive font of gold, to be used at the ceremony. Stirling soon followed the example of Perth and St. Andrew's in adopting the Reformed doctrines. In 1559, the lords of the congregation took possession of the town, in order to prevent the introduction of a French force which had been sent to the assistance of the Earl of Murray; and in their zeal for the abolition of popery, the inhabitants demolished the abbey of Cambuskenneth and the convents of the Black and the Grey Friars. In 1571 John Hamilton, formerly Archbishop of St. Andrew's, who had assisted at the baptism of James VI., was executed here for his participation in the death of the Regent Murray; and in the same year a parliament was held in the castle by the Earl of Lennox, who was then regent. On the 4th of September, in that year, the town was surprised by the Earl of Huntly and about 400 of his adherents, who, surrounding the houses of the principal inhabitants, carried off the Regent Lennox and ten other noblemen as prisoners. Huntly's party was eventually defeated by the Earl of Mar, and the noblemen were rescued from its power; but the Regent, who had been severely wounded in the conflict, died of his wounds on the following evening, and was interred in the chapel royal. Twenty-six of Huntly's party were brought into the town as prisoners, and two of them publicly executed on the following day. After the resignation of Mary, Queen of Scots, James VI. was crowned in the church of Stirling, a sermon being preached on the occasion by the reformer, John Knox; and during his minority the castle was the constant residence of the prince, under the tutelage of his preceptor, the celebrated George Buchanan. That monarch held his first parliament in the castle in the year 1578, and, after his marriage to Anne, princess of Denmark, frequently resided here with his queen, who gave birth to the infant prince, Henry, at Stirling. In 1584 the Earls of Angus and Mar, the master of Glammis, and others who had been concerned in the Ruthven conspiracy, took forcible possession of the town. Being expelled by the garrison, they fled into England; but they returned in the following year, and having raised a powerful force, were preparing to besiege the castle, at that time but ill prepared to hold out, when the king sent commissioners to treat with them, and a compromise was effected by the pardon of their rebellion, the reversal of their forfeitures, and the restoration of their eligibility to offices in the state.

On the proclamation, in 1637, of the mandate for the adoption of the Liturgy of the Church of England, the privy council and the courts of session were by royal command removed from Edinburgh to this town, where they continued for many months to hold their meetings. The Liturgy was proclaimed at the market-cross; upon which the Earl of Home, with other nobles and a number of the ministers, entered a public protest against its reception; a body of about 2000 Presbyterians assembled in the town in the course of the evening, and on the following morning marched to Edinburgh. After the battle of Dunbar, in 1650, the remains of the Scottish army retreated to this town, in which the magistrates of Edinburgh, and the Committees of Church and State, held their meetings; and the last Scottish parliament in which the sovereign personally presided was assembled in the castle, and afterwards adjourned to Perth. Pursuant to the resolution at this parliament, an army was collected at Aberdeen, which, after marching to Stirling, and being joined by the troops at this place, encamped at Torwood under Charles II., who commanded in person; but the prince was ultimately compelled to retreat before the troops of Cromwell, and, retiring to Stirling, encamped in the King's Park. Upon Cromwell's retreat soon afterwards into England, he was followed by Charles at the head of this army, which was subsequently defeated at the battle of Worcester. Soon after Cromwell's departure, General Monk advanced to Stirling with a powerful force, and taking possession of the town, erected batteries on the tower of the church and in the adjoining burying-ground, in order to reduce the castle, which, after a protracted siege, he ultimately obtained by capitulation. During the siege, the registers and national records, which had been for greater security deposited in the castle, were removed to the Tower of

London, where they remained till the Restoration; but they were unfortunately lost in a storm that overtook the ship in which they were being brought home. The Duke of Argyll, previously to the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715, encamped his forces in the King's Park, adjoining the town. In 1745, during the progress of the Young Pretender's career, the walls were repaired by government, and the castle put into a state of defence. Upon his return, however, in the following year, the town was occupied for some time by his adherents, who, violating the terms upon which they had obtained admission, pillaged the houses of the inhabitants, and invested the castle, which must ultimately have surrendered for want of provisions, had not the approach of the army under the Duke of Cumberland compelled the Pretender to withdraw his forces from the neighbourhood. On the 13th of September, 1842, this place was visited by Her Majesty, in the course of her first tour in Scotland; the royal cortége arrived at the barrier at half-past eleven o'clock in the morning, and the provost, attended by the town-clerk and magistrates, presented the keys of the burgh to Her Majesty, who then proceeded through the town.

Few other events of historical importance have occurred in connexion with this town, the history of which is mostly identified with that of its ancient CASTLE, to whose foundation it is indebted for its origin. In the reign of Queen Anne, the fortifications of Stirling Castle, which, according to the articles of the Union, was one of the four principal fortresses guaranteed to be kept in repair, were considerably extended, and the internal arrangements rendered more commodious for the garrison. The garrison now consists of a lieutenant-governor, deputy-governor, fort-major, and other officers, a chaplain, barrack-master, barrack-serjeant, and master-gunner, with a force of infantry generally averaging from 250 to 300 men. The demesnes attached to the castle include the royal park and gardens; the Ladies' Hill; the Valley, a level inclosure in which tournaments and other feats of chivalry were formerly celebrated for the entertainment of the court; the Ballingeich road: the Gowan or Gowling Hills; and a few houses in that part of the town called the Castle Hill. These, with the exception of the Valley, constitute what is styled the constabulary, which is under the management of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Stirling Castle, which for some centuries consisted only of a single tower, has, from frequent additions and improvements, been greatly improved, and is now one of the most splendid buildings of the kind in the kingdom. The principal entrance was once defended by four massive circular towers, of which two only, and those much reduced in height, are remaining. From its elevated situation on a precipitous rock rising abruptly from the surrounding plain, the view obtained from this entrance is singularly interesting, embracing a vast expanse of Highland scenery including the lofty summits of Benvoirlich, Benledi, Benvenue, and Ben-Lomond. The intermediate tracts of country are interspersed with stately mansions, with villages and hamlets; enriched with woods and thriving plantations, and enlivened with the meandering courses of the rivers Allan, Teith, and Forth, flowing through a fertile plain bounded on the one side by the Campsie hills, and on the other by the Ochils. This entrance leads into a spacious quadrangle, where are the remains of the stately palace of James V., the parliament house, now converted into barracks, and the chapel royal: in the centre of the quadrangle is a court still retaining the name of the Lion's Den. From this a low gateway leads into the Nether Bailiery, in which are the magazines and offices belonging to the castle, and from which an old gateway, anciently the principal entrance, opens into a narrow path called Ballengeich, conducting to the town. Between the town and the fortress is the esplanade, on the south and west of which is the King's Park; here the Stirling races are held. Immediately under the castle walls, on the south side, are the royal gardens, in which is a circular mound of moderate elevation, called the "King's Knot", surrounded by a concentric bank at the distance of a few feet, of nearly equal height: this mound and bank are said to have served as seats for the king and the nobility, in the celebration of the sports of the Knights of the Round Table, in honour of King Arthur. Beyond, for some distance, is a plain inclosed by the traces of what was formerly a canal, on which the court were wont to sail in barges. The banks of the Castle Hill are here richly-wooded, and have been laid out with great taste as a promenade, which, at almost every step, both in ascent and descent, commands a prospect of picturesque and romantic scenery. The castle itself, also, from the stately magnificence of its remains, and the rich style of its architecture, abounding in beautiful details, as well as from its position on the acclivities and summit of a rock, forms a striking feature in the landscape.

The TOWN is finely situated on the south bank of the river Forth, and consists of numerous well-formed streets, several of them of modern date and handsome appearance. King-street is a wide thoroughfare, in which are the market-places, numerous substantial houses, and some of the public buildings; and a new street opened in 1840 forms a communication with Bridge-street, in the direction of the two bridges. There is a bridge of five arches over the Forth, to the north of the town, on a line with the great north road; and beyond this, at a little distance, is an ancient bridge of four arches over the river, which, preserving much of its original character, has a very picturesque aspect. Spittal-street, conducting to St. John's street, in which are the church and an old hospital; and Baker-street, in a parallel direction; are both good streets, though the latter is in some parts steep and narrow, and contains several houses of very ancient date. Broad-street is spacious, and has at one extremity the unfinished palace of the Earl of Mar, hereditary governor of the castle, commenced in 1570, and built with the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey. In the Castle Wynd is the mansion called Argyll House, now occupied as an hospital for the garrison, a quadrangular building erected in 1632 by Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling, and which subsequently became the property of the Duke of Argyll, who entertained James VII. for some time in it when Duke of York, and whose descendant held his council of war here during the rebellion of 1715. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, an act for a better supply having been passed in 1848.

The Stirling Subscription Library, founded in 1805, and supported by a proprietary of shareholders, forms a

collection of more than 4000 volumes on general literature, and is annually augmented: this and the public reading-room are kept in the Athenæum, a handsome building with a lofty spire, in King-street, erected in 1817. There are also several circulating libraries in the town. The School of Arts was instituted in 1826, for the promotion of mechanical study and improvement in the arts and sciences: it has a library of 1000 well-chosen books, a museum, some philosophical apparatus, and a theatre for the delivery of lectures during the winter; it is well supported by subscription, and has about 200 proprietary members. Two weekly newspapers are published, the Stirling Observer on Thursday, and the Stirling Journal on Friday; and both maintain an extensive circulation in the surrounding district. A medical society has been established by the practitioners in the town and vicinity, for the promotion of literature and the general pursuits of science connected with the profession. A horticultural society was founded here in 1812, an agricultural association in 1834; and in 1840, an appropriate building was erected by Messrs. Drummond for the reception of the agricultural museum established by them in 1831, being the first institution of the kind in Britain: it contains an extensive collection of specimens of seeds, roots, grains, minerals, implements of every variety, improvements in draining-tiles, and every thing connected with the study and promotion of husbandry. The approach to the town from St. Ninian's is through a pleasing tract of country, embellished with handsome mansions and picturesque villas, with thriving plantations; and a promenade called the Back Walk, on the south of the Castle Hill, tastefully laid out in 1723 by Mr. Edmondstone, of Cambus-Wallace, and subsequently much improved, is a favourite place of public resort.

The woollen-manufacture, which since 1830 has very greatly increased, is now the principal branch of trade; while the cotton-manufacture, which was extensive, has become inconsiderable. There are three large steam-mills for spinning woollen yarn, in which about 170 persons are employed; and nearly 700 persons are occupied in weaving at their own dwellings: the articles manufactured are tartans, shawl-pieces, and other similar goods. The weaving of carpets is carried on to a moderate extent. There are several dyeing establishments, and rope-making is also conducted on a tolerable scale. Coach-building is pursued to a considerable extent, affording employment to more than a hundred persons; there are tanneries and some large malting establishments, and the manufacture of soap and candles is conducted with success. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the various other trades necessary for the supply of the neighbourhood; and there are numerous handsome shops, well stocked with all the articles of merchandise required for the use and convenience of the inhabitants; and also some hotels for the reception of the families and visiters who, during the summer and autumn, make Stirling their temporary place of resort. Of these, the Royal Hotel, a spacious and elegant building erected in 1840, in front of the Friars' Wynd, and containing very superior accommodations, forms an ornament to the town. The market, on Friday, is abundantly supplied with grain, and with provisions of every kind. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the Friday before Old Hansel Monday; the first Fridays in February, March, April, May, August, and November; the second Friday in December, the third in September, and the last in May. There are also hiring-markets on the last Friday in March, and the third in October. The Corn Exchange, where the grain market is held, is a spacious edifice of recent erection, containing above the area a stately apartment for public meetings; and the branch establishments of the Commercial Bank, in Spittal-street, the Bank of Scotland, in King-street, and the National Bank, in Baker-street, are all substantial buildings. The Scottish Central railway proceeds by the town, near which the Dunfermline railway diverges from the line. Facility of communication is also afforded by good roads which pass through the town and parish, and by steamers plying constantly between Stirling and Edinburgh.

The port of Stirling, a member of that of Alloa, carries on an extensive trade in grain, of which considerable quantities are shipped; and there is a moderate extent of foreign trade, consisting chiefly in the importation of timber from Norway, and bark from Holland. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is twenty-two, varying from fifty to 350 tons in burthen; of these, two are employed in the foreign trade, and the others in the coasting-trade, and to ports within the United Kingdom. Stirling harbour is formed by a bend in the Forth, and has a good quay for the loading and unloading of vessels. The navigation of the river was much impeded by shallows, which retarded the approach of vessels of great burthen; but an act of parliament was obtained a few years ago for deepening the river, and consequently improving the trade of the port, and promoting the prosperity of the adjacent district. Salmon-fishing has been long carried on with success, and is still a lucrative pursuit, the rents of the fisheries amounting to some hundreds of pounds a year: the fish are sent chiefly to Edinburgh and London.

The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation from Alexander I., constituting the town a ROYAL BURGH, to which he afterwards added the privileges of a merchant-guild; and by another charter he exempted them from tolls and customs throughout the kingdom. These charters were confirmed, with additional grants, by King David II. The fisheries of the Forth, and the right of levying small customs, were added by Robert II.; and subsequently, by charter of James IV., the inhabitants were invested with the customs on salt and leather, and the right of appointing a sheriff within the burgh. By charter of Mary, Queen of Scots, they obtained a grant of lands, tenements, and buildings, and of the churches, chapels, and colleges founded within the liberties, and various other immunities and privileges, all which were ratified by charter of Charles I. in 1641. This charter continued in force till the year 1773, when the burgh was disfranchised by a decree of the Court of Session. It was, however, soon afterwards restored by the king in council, who also made several alterations in the constitution, and vested the government in a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a convener, and fourteen other councillors, in all twenty-one, of whom fourteen were chosen from the merchant-guild, and seven from the incorporated trades. By the Municipal act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV., the government is now vested in a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen town-councillors. The provost in all public proceedings is, under charter of James IV., styled the high-sheriff,

and the bailies are called sheriffs. They exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction within the burgh, holding courts twice a week, for the trial of offences, and the determination of pleas, in which they are assisted by the town-clerk, who acts as assessor; and one of the magistrates attends daily to hear police cases. The revenue arises from the tolls and customs of the bridge and port, the markets, and the fisheries; and the corporation have the patronage of the church, the burgh schools, and principal charitable institutions. There are seven incorporated trades, viz,, the hammermen, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, skinners, bakers, and fleshers, the admission fees to which vary from £1. 10. to £3. 10. for sons of freemen, from £5 to £15 for apprentices, and from £20 to £50 for strangers. The police is under the superintendence of the magistrates of the burgh, which is divided for this purpose into four wards, a bailie presiding over each: the force consists of four serjeants and thirty-six constables. The chief officer of the county police has also his principal station in the town. The sessions for the county are held in the town-hall, a spacious and handsome building in Broad-street, with a lofty steeple in which are a clock and a chime of musical bells. It contains the council-chamber, with the various apartments for transacting public business, and the several court-rooms; and the standard pint measure, called the Stirling Jug, an ancient vessel of brass, in the form of a truncated cone, and weighing 15lb. troy, is preserved here. The old gaol, situated in St. John's street, was ill adapted for the classification of the prisoners, and a new gaol has been erected, on a very extensive scale, and in a more eligible situation. Stirling is associated with Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and Queensferry, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; and the parliamentary boundaries include certain parts of the adjoining parish of St. Ninian's.

The PARISH is two miles in length from east to west, and about a mile and a half in breadth from north to south, comprising an area of 1030 acres. It is of very irregular form, determined by the winding of the river Forth on the north, and on the east deeply indented by the parish of St. Ninian's. The surface is beautifully varied, rising gradually from the south-east to an elevation of more than 200 feet towards the north-west, and terminating in the precipitous rock crowned by the castle, which, especially when viewed from the south and west, presents an object of venerable grandeur. In general the soil is a carse land, but in the King's Park, which has an undulating surface, is warm and dry, and well adapted for oats, barley, and turnips; the whole of the parish is in a high state of cultivation, and, except that portion which forms the constabulary of the castle, is divided into farms of about 100 acres. The farm-buildings are suited to the size of the farms, are comfortable, and in good repair; and, under the encouragement of the Agricultural Society, every improvement in draining, manuring, and managing the lands, and in the breeds of sheep and cattle, has been brought to perfection. The river Forth, receiving in its approach to this place the waters of the Teith and the Allan, attains a tolerable breadth, and flowing in beautiful windings, forms a feature of great interest in the landscape. It abounds with salmon, grilse, smelts, pike, perch, trout, eels, and other fish; and is navigable for vessels of seventy tons to the bridge of Stirling. The rocks are of basaltic formation, and coal is abundant, though no mines are in operation within a less distance than two miles; greenstone and sandstone are also found. In the coal formation are thin strata of ironstone; and in the greenstone, veins of calcareous spar. Clay is also abundant, occurring in beds of great thickness, one of which has been ascertained to be more than seventy feet in depth: in this seam were lately found embedded, at a depth of fourteen feet, the antlers of a deer, and at a depth of twenty feet, the scull of a dog, both in perfect preservation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £15,285.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, the former of which has its seat here, and the latter alternately here and at Perth. From the time of the Reformation till 1607 the parish was under the care of only one minister; but in that year a second was appointed, to whom a fixed stipend was granted by the corporation in 1643; and from 1731, upon petition from the inhabitants, a third minister was some years maintained, who officiated in the western portion of the church, while the first and second ministers did duty alternately in the eastern. After the deposition of this third minister, however, in 1740, for secession, the West church was used only on sacramental occasions, for the accommodation of such as could not find room in the East church, till the year 1817, when the third charge was revived, and the West church re-opened. Under the present arrangement, the minister of the first charge officiates in the East church, and the minister of the second charge in the West: the minister of the third charge till lately officiated alternately in both, as colleague to the first and second ministers; but for some time past he has officiated in a church called the North church, built by subscription in 1842. Thus three congregations assemble; but there is only one kirk-session. The stipend of the first minister is £348. 17. 10., with an allowance of £40 in lieu of manse, and a glebe of about five acres; the stipend of the second minister is £250, and that of the third £200, both paid by the Corporation, who are the patrons of the three charges. Stirling parish church, situated in the upper part of the town, is said to have been the church of the Franciscan monastery founded by James IV. in 1494. It is an ample and handsome structure in the decorated English style of architecture, with a massive tower twenty-two feet square, rising from the west end to the height of ninety feet. The nave is divided from the aisles by ranges of pillars supporting the lofty roof. The eastern portion, of circular form, and said to have been added to the original structure by Cardinal Beaton, is embellished with a spacious window of elegant design; and the west window of the nave, which is also of large dimensions, is enriched with delicate tracery, and ornamented with stained glass. The building forms one of the finest specimens of its style in this part of the country. In 1656 the interior was divided into two distinct places of worship, called respectively the East and the West church, and the whole was put into a complete state of repair in 1817; the East church contains 1187, and the West 1177, sittings. The North church contains 1050. There are also two large places of worship for members of the Free Church, two connected with the United Presbyterian Synod, one each for the Cameronians, In-

dependents, Methodists, and Baptists, and an Episcopalian and a Roman Catholic chapel. Stirling has no parochial schools strictly so called, but there are four schools under the patronage of the corporation, in which nearly 500 children receive instruction. Of these, the High or Grammar school is under the direction of a rector, who receives a salary of £50 per annum, and an allowance of £20 for an assistant. The writing-school, in which, writing, arithmetic, the mathematics, navigation, and other branches are taught, is under the care of a master who has a salary of £50 a year; and the masters of the first and second English schools have each a similar sum. These salaries are all paid by the corporation, who appoint the masters. There are numerous other schools in the parish, some of which are partly supported by the corporation, and others exclusively by the fees.

Spittal's Hospital was founded in 1530 by Robert Spittal, who endowed it with funds that were vested in land now producing an income of about £400 per annum, for the relief of decayed members of the several incorporated trades. The objects of the charity formerly lived in the house called the Trades' House, in Spittal-square. About seventy-four persons receive a weekly allowance each, varying from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings and sixpence. *Cowane's Hospital* was founded in 1639, by John Cowane, merchant, who endowed it with the sum of £2222, which was vested in the purchase of land now producing £2000 per annum, for the support of twelve decayed members of the merchants' guild, for whose reception a building was soon afterwards erected. Few, however, could be prevailed upon to reside in the house. The income is therefore distributed by the corporation among 140 out-pensioners in weekly payments varying from one shilling and sixpence to eight shillings, and among eleven who receive quarterly payments varying from £1 to £2. 10. The hospital, which is situated close by the church, is a handsome building with a statue of the founder in front, and is crowned with battlements and pinnacles; the lower apartment is used as the guildhall, and the upper as a schoolroom. *Allan's Hospital* was founded in 1724 by John Allan, who endowed it with £1666. 13., which were vested in lands yielding £300 per annum, for the maintenance, clothing, education, and apprenticeship of sons of indigent tradesmen. A house was built in Spittal-street, in which the boys were formerly boarded, and taught by the master; but this arrangement was afterwards altered, and the lower part of the building is now occupied as schoolrooms, and the upper let out in tenements. About twenty-three boys are educated on this foundation. Alexander Cunningham, of the town of Stirling, in the year 1809 bequeathed the residue of his estate, amounting to £5724. 11., for the maintenance, clothing, education, and apprenticeship of sons of guild-merchants and mechanics, of whom about twenty receive the benefits of the endowment. A dispensary was established in 1830, and is supported by subscription, under the direction of a committee; the medical department is under the management of a surgeon and three consulting physicians, and the dispensary is open three days in the week, such of the patients as are unable to attend being visited at their own homes. Among the eminent persons once connected with this place, in addition to those previously noticed, are, Dr. Robert Pollock, first principal of Edinburgh College; Dr. Henry, the historian; and Dr. John Moore, author of *Views of Society and Manners in France, Italy, and the Continent*, and father of the gallant General Sir John Moore, who fell at the battle of Corunna.—See CAMBUSKENNETH.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county, in the eastern part of Scotland, bounded on the north by Perthshire and Clackmannanshire; on the east by the county of Linlithgow; on the south-east by part of Lanarkshire; and on the south, and also on the west, by the county of Dumbarton. It lies between 55° 56′ and 56° 16′ (N. Lat.) and 3° 30′ and 4° 14′ (W. Long.), and is about forty-five miles in length and eighteen miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of about 489 square miles, or 312,960 acres; 16,614 houses, of which 15,813 are inhabited; and containing a population of 82,057, of whom 41,004 are males and 41,053 females. The early history of this county is involved in much obscurity. At the time of the Roman invasion it became a station of importance, and Agricola is said to have erected some fortifications on the hill on which the castle of Stirling was afterwards built, as commanding the Roman road from Camelon to the north of Scotland. In confirmation of this opinion, are adduced the remains of Roman forts in several parts of the county, the traces of the wall of Antonine, and the discovery of coins, weapons, and various other relics of antiquity. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, the county was frequently the scene of hostilities between the sovereigns of the adjacent kingdoms. The battle in which Kenneth II. of Scotland obtained that victory over the Picts which put an end to their existence as a nation, and united both kingdoms under his dominion, is said to have taken place in a field near Stirling, thence called Cambuskenneth; and two upright stones, yet remaining, are thought to have been raised in commemoration of his success. In the ninth century, this portion of the country became the conquest of the Northumbrian Saxons; and it continued to be included in their territories till the time of Kenneth III., who not only recovered this part of his rightful dominions, but also made himself master of the extensive kingdom of Strath-y-Cluyd. Ever since that period Stirling has formed an integral portion of the kingdom of Scotland. The subsequent history of the county is so intimately blended with that of its castle, which in the reign of the Stuarts became a royal residence, and so closely identified with the general history of Scotland, that any further detail here would be superfluous.

The county is included chiefly in the synod of Perth and Stirling, and contains parts of several presbyteries, and twenty-one parishes. For civil purposes it is under the jurisdiction of a sheriff-depute, who appoints a sheriff-substitute. The general quarter-sessions and other courts are held at Stirling, and the ordinary and small-debt sheriff courts at Stirling and at Falkirk; the sheriff's small-debt circuit courts are held at Lennoxtown, Drymen, and Balfron. The only royal burgh is that of Stirling, the county town; besides which the shire contains the populous burgh of Falkirk, and the thriving and pleasant towns or villages of St. Ninian's, Airth, Balfron, Bannockburn, Camelon, Carron, Denny, Drymen, Fintry, Grangemouth, Gargunnock, Killearn, Kilsyth, Kippen, Larbert, Lennoxtown, Milngavie, Lau-

rieston, Polmont, and Strathblane. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., the county returns one member to the imperial parliament.

The SURFACE is diversified with mountains and hills, with valleys, and some fine tracts of fertile plain. It abounds in ornamental timber, and the scenery is picturesque, in many parts strikingly romantic. The most conspicuous of the mountains is the ridge called the Campsie Fells, extending from the east of the parish of Denny, through Kilsyth, Campsie, Strathblane, and Killearn, for nearly twenty miles towards the west. These hills have an elevation varying from 1300 to 1500 feet above the level of the sea, and from the highest of them, in the parish of Kilsyth, a most extensive and interesting prospect is obtained, embracing an area of some thousands of square miles. Towards Loch Lomond, on the west, which is more especially regarded as the Highland district of the county, rises the majestic mountain of Ben-Lomond, 3262 feet high. Many of the hills in the eastern and southern districts are covered with verdure to their summit, and have a pleasing aspect.

The principal rivers are the Forth, the Carron, the Endrick, the Blane, the Kelvin, and the Bannockburn. Of these the *Forth* has its source in two streams near the mountain of Ben-Lomond, one of which, the less important, and called the Duchray water, rises in this county, bounds it for a short distance, and at Aberfoyle, in the county of Perth, unites with the other. The other rises close to Loch Katrine, and flows eastward through part of Perthshire. Receiving various streams in its progress, the Forth bounds the county for many miles, and enters it at Craigforth, where it is augmented by the waters of the Teith; it attains a considerable breadth at Stirling, where it becomes navigable, and thence gradually expands into the Firth of Forth. The *Carron* rises in the parish of Fintry; and after a rapid course, in which it turns several mills, and forms a romantic cataract called the Linn Spout, it affords a supply for the reservoir of the Carron iron-works, at Larbert, and falls into the Forth at Grangemouth. The *Endrick* has its source also in the parish of Fintry, and, taking a western direction through the vale to which it gives name, forms some interesting cascades: one of these, called the Loup of Fintry, has a fall of ninety feet. This river flows into Loch Lomond at a short distance from Buchanan House. The *Blane*, a small but pleasing stream, rises in the Lennox hills; it waters the parish of Strathblane, to which it gives name, and, after a course of about twelve miles, in which it forms a pleasing cascade of seventy feet, flows into the Endrick in the parish of Killearn. The *Kelvin* has its source in the parish of Kilsyth, and flowing in a south-western direction, forms a boundary for some miles between the county of Stirling and the counties of Dumbarton and Lanark; it falls into the Clyde at Partick, about two miles west of Glasgow. The *Bannockburn*, celebrated for the memorable battle between the Scots under Robert Bruce and the army of Edward II., rises in the parish of St. Ninian's, and, after a short course through a picturesque glen, falls into the Forth a few miles below Stirling. Numerous smaller streams, descending from the hills, also intersect the surface in various directions; they all abound with trout, and salmon are found in most of the rivers. There are not many lakes, and none of them are of any great extent except Loch Lomond, which extends for nearly fourteen miles along the western boundary of the county.

Of the lands, about 200,000 acres are arable, 50,000 meadow and good pasture, and nearly 63,000 hill pasture, moorland, and waste. This is exclusive of the parish of Alva, which, though more than four miles distant from the nearest confines of Stirlingshire, and entirely surrounded by the counties of Clackmannan and Perth, has since the commencement of the seventeenth century been attached to this county. The soil is extremely various, but generally fertile. In the eastern portion of the county is a beautiful expanse of carse land in the highest state of cultivation, consisting of clayey loam, interspersed with tracts of light gravelly soil, and small patches of sand: on the banks of the Forth are more than 40,000 acres of this rich alluvial soil. In different parts are tracts of wet retentive clay; and the higher moorlands, of which there are some extensive breadths, are chiefly moss; but most of the hills afford excellent pasture for sheep. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, flax, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips: vegetables of all kinds are raised in great abundance, and of good quality; and fruit-trees of every description thrive luxuriantly. Agriculture, though varying in different parts according to the varieties of the soil, is in a highly improved state; the lands are well drained, and inclosed chiefly with hedges of thorn and double trenches. On the carse lands the farms are generally about 100 acres in extent; but many of the hill-farms extend to 4000 acres. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodiously arranged, and every recent improvement in the construction of agricultural implements has been adopted. Few cattle are reared in the county, which is generally supplied from the Highlands. The cows on the dairy lands, to the management of which much attention is paid, are of the Ayrshire breed; and the horses for draught, chiefly of the Lanark or Clydesdale breed. The sheep, many thousands of which are pastured on the moorlands, are mostly the black-faced or Highland, with some of the Tweeddale description and other breeds.

There are strata of whinstone and granite, of which the hills are mainly composed, and freestone of various colours, of which some valuable quarries are extensively wrought at Torwood, in the eastern part of the county. In the parish of Killearn are quarries of millstone grit, which is much in request. In the parishes of Campsie, Fintry, and Strathblane, are found fine specimens of basalt, of which there are several extensive rocks displaying ranges of some hundreds of columns, in different directions. Limestone, ironstone, and coal abound in the eastern districts, the last in such quantity as not only to supply the home demand, but also, by means of the Forth and Clyde canal, to furnish Edinburgh with that article at a very moderate price. The principal coal-mines are in the Lennox hills, and there are mines likewise in the immediate vicinity of the canal. Copper and lead ore, and cobalt, have been raised, but not in considerable quantities; and some veins of silver were wrought towards the close of the last century. There are numerous coppices of natural wood in the county, and at Torwood and Callendar some remains of the ancient Caledonian forest. The timber is chiefly oak, beech, birch, and hazel; some of the oaks are of very large growth, and all the trees thrive well in the soil.

On the whole there are about 1350 acres of natural wood. Extensive plantations, also, have been formed, which are in a flourishing condition; they consist of oak, ash, elm, beech, pine, larch, and spruce and Scotch firs. In this county the seats are Airth Castle, Airthrey Castle, Alva, Buchanan House, Callendar, Craigforth, Culcreuch, Dunmore Park, Gargunnock, Glorat, Kerse, Kincaid, Kinnaird, Leckie, Lennox Castle, Westquarter, and numerous others.

The principal manufacture is that of cast and malleable iron goods, for which there is a most extensive and ably conducted establishment on the banks of the river Carron, which is noticed under the head of Carron, where these celebrated works are situated. There are iron-works likewise at Falkirk, in which about 700 persons are employed. The nail-manufacture is also carried on in several of the villages. The woollen-manufacture is extensive; the chief articles are carpets, coarse woollen cloths, and tartans. There are manufactories for cotton goods, and paper; copperas and alum works; distilleries; and other establishments. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads throughout the county; by the Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Scottish Central, and the Slamannan railways; by the Forth and Clyde canal, and the Union canal. Much commerce is carried on at the port of Grangemouth, on the Firth of Forth, with Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic, in timber, hemp, tallow, iron, flax, and grain. Ship-building is pursued here to a considerable extent; and the number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in a late year was 179, of the aggregate burthen of 26,561 tons. A number of vessels, varying from thirty-five to fifty tons, also belong to the port of Stirling. There are steam-packets for passengers, luggage-steamers, and other facilities of intercourse. The total annual value of real property in the county, as assessed to the income-tax, is £279,705, of which £181,147 are returned for lands, £63,559 for houses, £16,578 for mines, £16,199 for iron-works, £1203 for fisheries, and the remainder for quarries.

Among the monuments of antiquity are several Roman camps; and a conical building supposed to have been of Roman origin, though from its form it acquired the appellation of Arthur's Oven, remained in a very perfect state till about the middle of the eighteenth century, when it was removed. Portions of the wall of Antonine are to be seen in various parts, and also traces of Roman roads, of which one of the most perfect leads to Camelon, supposed to have been the principal station of the Romans in this part of Britain. In the county are numerous Pictish forts, several Druidical remains, and various ruins of ancient castles, of which Castlecary, said to have been originally a Roman fortress, and those of Torwood, Colzium, and Rough Castle, are among the principal. The castle of Stirling, also of great antiquity, and which in the time of the Stuarts was made a royal residence, is still preserved as a royal garrison. There are remains of the ancient abbey of Cambuskenneth, founded by David I., and of several other religious houses founded by succeeding kings of Scotland, among which are the convent of Dominican Friars established by Alexander II., and the Franciscan monastery by James IV. Numerous cairns and tumuli are to be seen; and remains of Roman pottery, coins, and other relics of antiquity, have been discovered at various times.

STITCHELL and HUME, two ancient parishes, now united, the former in the district of Kelso, county of Roxburgh, and the latter in the county of Berwick; containing together 847 inhabitants, of whom 161 are in the village of Stitchell, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Kelso. The district of Stitchell, which is situated on the north-eastern boundary of Roxburghshire, is supposed to have derived its name, signifying in the Saxon language "a declivity", from the elevated site of the village, more than 400 feet above the level of the Tweed at Kelso. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, the lands of Stitchell came into the possession of Robert Pringle, whose grandson Robert was created a baronet by Charles II., in 1683; and they are still the property of his descendant, the present Sir John Pringle, Bart. The district of Hume, which adjoins Stitchell on the north, appears to have derived its name, originally *Home*, from its ancient proprietors, the Homes, descended from the Earls of Dunbar and March, and who, in 1605, were raised to the peerage by the title of Earls of Home, which their descendants still retain. Home Castle, the baronial residence of the family for many generations, and the picturesque ruins of which are seated on the summit of a hill nearly 800 feet above the level of the sea, is intimately connected with events of historical importance. According to tradition, when James II. went to the siege of Roxburgh, he placed his queen in the castle of Home for greater security; and it is said that, in one of her daily walks to join the king, she was met by a messenger from Roxburgh who informed her of James's death by the bursting of a cannon. This melancholy intelligence, abruptly communicated, is reported to have instantaneously produced the premature birth of a child, of which the queen was delivered on a hill in the neighbourhood, which from that event has since been called the "Queen's Cairn". During the border warfare, the castle was for many years a place of defence for the surrounding districts. In 1547 it was besieged by the English forces under the Duke of Somerset, against whom it was for a long time valiantly sustained by Lady Home, after the death of her husband, who had been killed a few days before in a general engagement with the enemy. At length the garrison capitulated on honourable terms, and the castle was surrendered to the duke; but in 1549 it was retaken by the Scots, who put the English to the sword. During the time of Cromwell, the castle was again besieged by the English, under Colonel Fenwick, whom Cromwell, after the capture of Edinburgh Castle, had sent to summon the garrison to surrender. The governor, whose name was Cockburn, received the summons in a spirit of contemptuous defiance; but the forces of Cromwell, having brought a battery to bear upon the walls, soon made a breach; and the governor, after stipulating for the lives of the garrison, surrendered the castle to the assailants. Only some trifling fragments of the castle now remain; the area inclosed by the exterior wall has been converted into a garden, and few traces of the vaults are discernible.

The parish is bounded on the west by the water of Eden, which separates it from the parish of Nenthorn. It is from five to six miles in length, and from three to four miles in breadth, comprising about 5500 acres, of which the whole are arable, with the exception of fifty acres of woodland and plantations and 300 acres waste.

The surface rises gradually from the south towards the north, where it attains an elevation of more than 600 feet above the level of the sea; and towards the western boundary is the hill crowned by the ruins of Home Castle. The water of Eden, which bounds the parish for about a mile and a half, forms in its course a picturesque cascade, falling from a rock near Newton-Don-house, forty feet in height: the stream abounds with trout, affording good sport to the angler. In general the soil is strong, in some parts clayey, and on the whole fertile, producing crops of grain of all kinds, for which it is well adapted, and the other usual crops. Husbandry is in a very improved state, and the lands under excellent cultivation; the farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged, and the inclosures kept in good order. The sheep are of the customary English breeds, and are noted for the fineness of their wool: during the winter they are mostly fed upon turnips. The cattle are also of the ordinary breeds. Grain and other agricultural produce are sold at Kelso, whence considerable numbers of cattle and sheep are sent for the supply of the southern markets. The substrata are principally whinstone; and at a place near Hardie's Mill, in the district of Hume, is a rising ground called Lurgie Craigs, in which are some polygonal columns of basaltic formation, from five to six feet in height, and about seventeen inches in diameter, closely resembling those of the Giant's Causeway. The annual value of real property in Stitchell is £4033, and in Hume £4011.

Stitchell House, the property of Sir John Pringle, a spacious and handsome mansion, situated in a well-planted demesne to the west of the village, is the only seat. The village is neatly built, and inhabited chiefly by persons employed in agricultural pursuits: the hamlet of Hume, which contains only about thirty inhabitants, derives its sole importance from its proximity to the ancient castle. Ecclesiastically this parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Kelso, synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £219. 14. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £27 per annum; patrons, the Crown, and Sir H. P. H. Campbell, Bart. The church, situated in the village of Stitchell, is a substantial structure, in good repair, and affording ample accommodation. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church. Two parochial schools, one in the village of Stitchell, and the other in Hume, are attended by about ninety children each; the masters have each a salary of £25, with a house and garden, and fees varying from £20 to £25 annually; each has also £2. 10. from an ancient bequest for the gratuitous instruction of children. The late Sir W. Campbell bequeathed £25 per annum to be distributed in meal and coal to the poor. Sir John Pringle, Bart., president of the Royal Society, was a native of Stitchell. Hume, or Home, gives the title of Earl to the family of Home.

STOBBSMILLS, a village, partly in the parish of Borthwick, and partly in that of Temple, county of Edinburgh, 1½ mile (N. W.) from the village of Borthwick; containing 203 inhabitants. In this place were established, in 1794, the works of the first gunpowder manufactory erected in Scotland. The village lies in a secluded vale, along which flows a rivulet tributary to the South Esk, and useful in turning the mills of the factory, which is still conducted on an extensive scale. The gunpowder made here is exported to almost every part of the world.—See Temple.

STOBHILL, a village, in the parish of Newbattle, county of Edinburgh, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from the village of Newbattle; containing 130 inhabitants. It is a small place, situated in the southern part of the parish, and on the confines of a detached portion of the parish of Temple. The road from Borthwick to Cockpen passes through it. Here is a chapel, with a regular preacher, who is supported by subscription, chiefly of the neighbouring gentlemen.

STOBHILL-ENGINE, a small hamlet, in the parish of Cockpen, county of Edinburgh; containing 64 inhabitants.

STOBO, a parish, on the river Tweed, in the county of Peebles, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Peebles; containing 465 inhabitants. This parish, which was considerably increased by the addition of part of the parish of Dawick, on its suppression in 1742, is about seven miles in length, and five miles and three-quarters in extreme breadth. It is bounded on the east and west by the Lyne and Biggar waters, respectively; and comprises 12,583 acres. Of this area, 1255 acres are arable, 587 woodland and plantations, and 10,741 hill pasture, moorland, and waste, of which about 800 acres might at a moderate expense be brought into profitable cultivation. The surface is divided, by three ranges of hills from north to south, into valleys watered by streams tributary to the Tweed, which bounds and intersects the parish. Of the hills forming these ranges, the most considerable are the Pyked Stane, which has an elevation of 1884 feet; the Benvalla, which has an elevation of 1850; the Binliga, of 1692 feet, and the Flint hill, which has an elevation of 1621 feet, above the level of the sea. The Tweed bounds and traverses the parish for nearly seven miles, and in its course receives the waters of the Biggar and the Lyne; the Stobo burn has its rise near the base of the Pyked Stane, and, after a course of about five miles through the parish, falls into the Tweed. Good trout are found in the Tweed and the Lyne; and in the former, salmon also.

The soil is various, but chiefly light and gravelly; on the northern parts of the hills, and generally at the base, a stiff clay; and in the meadows on the banks of the Tweed, a rich and fertile loam intermixed with sand. Crops are raised of oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is improved: the lands are well drained, and inclosed with stone dykes; the farm houses and offices, substantial and well arranged; and all the more recent improvements in implements of husbandry have been adopted. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of sheep and cattle, for which the hills afford good pasturage: the chief breed of sheep is the Cheviot, with a few of the black-faced; and the cattle are mostly of the old breed, in some instances improved by a cross of the Teeswater and the Ayrshire. The woods and plantations are well managed, and in a thriving condition. In this district the substrata are chiefly whinstone and clay-slate: the latter has been extensively quarried for many years; the slate is of good quality, and very similar to that found in the county of Argyll. The whinstone has been merely wrought where it occurs near the surface, and only for materials for making inclosures. Stobo Castle, for many years the residence of the late Sir James Montgomery,

Bart., is a handsome modern mansion, of whinstone with ornaments of freestone. The nearest market-town is Peebles, with which facility of communication is afforded by roads kept in good repair. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3367.

It is in the presbytery of Peebles, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of Sir Graham Montgomery. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £42 per annum; he has also ten bolls of meal, the proceeds of one-half of the glebe of Dawick. The church is an ancient structure in the pointed style of architecture, adapted for a congregation of 200 persons. Stobo parochial school affords a useful course of instruction; the master has a salary of £32 per annum, with £28 fees, and a house and garden. The poor receive the interest arising from a fund of £545, which has accumulated from the balances of collections. On a moor in the parish, formerly appropriated to the mustering of the militia of Tweeddale by the sheriff, and which still retains the name of Sheriffsmuir, are two upright stones three feet in height, and about six feet distant from each other, thought to mark the grave of some chief who fell in an engagement here. There are also some cairns or heaps of stones, supposed to have been raised over the tombs of distinguished persons; and in a circular cavity about 250 feet in circumference, were interred, it is said, the bodies of men slain in battle; but there are no authentic records of any conflict having taken place. Lord Chief Baron Montgomery, of Her Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, who contributed greatly to the improvement of the lands and the agriculture of the parish, was interred in the family burying-ground in the churchyard, in 1803. His son, Sir James Montgomery, the second baronet, already alluded to, having been bred to the bar, was appointed lord-advocate of Scotland, which office, however, he resigned two years after, in 1806; he died in 1839, and was succeeded by Sir Graham, the present baronet.

STOER, or STORE, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of Assynt, county of Sutherland, 19 miles (W. N. W.) from the village of Assynt; containing 1478 inhabitants. This district was separated ecclesiastically from the parish of Assynt, by authority of the General Assembly, in 1834. Its greatest length, by computation, is fourteen, and its greatest breadth eleven, miles; and the population, which is chiefly collected in a number of villages and hamlets, is, with a very few exceptions, of the poor and working classes, principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, and occasionally in fishing. Stoer was placed under the presbytery of Dornoch, synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and the patronage vested in the crown. The stipend allotted to the minister was £120, paid from the exchequer, with a manse, a glebe of the annual value of £2. 5., and the privilege of cutting peat. The church was built in 1828, by the parliamentary commissioners. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship, situated nearly a mile to the north of the parliamentary church, and capable of accommodating 700 persons. Schools are held.

STONEFIELD, a village, in the parish of Blantyre, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 1¼ mile (N. E. by E.) from the village of Blantyre; containing 174 inhabitants. It lies in the north-eastern part of the parish, and on the west bank of the Clyde, which here separates the parish from that of Bothwell. The population of the village is chiefly employed in the manufactures of the district, and a few in common handicraft trades.

Burgh Seal.

STONEHAVEN, a seaport town and burgh of barony, partly in the parish of Dunnottar, but chiefly in the parish of Fetteresso, county of Kincardine, 15 miles (S. S. W.) from Aberdeen, and 94 (N. by E.) from Edinburgh; containing 3012 inhabitants, of whom 950 are in that part of the town within the parish of Dunnottar. This place is situated on the coast, at the influx of the river Carron into the German Ocean, and at the head of a fine bay sheltered on the north and south by lofty hills. It comprises two distinct portions, called respectively the Old and the New Town. The Old Town, on the south bank of the river, consists principally of one spacious street irregularly built; it once belonged to the Earl Marischal Keith, and in the year 1607 Stonehaven was constituted the head burgh of the county. The New Town, which stands on the north bank of the Carron, on a peninsula formed by that river and the river Cowie, was built about the year 1760, on the lands of Mr. Barclay of Ury, and consists of several well-formed streets diverging from a square in the centre, in which is the market-house. The two portions of the town are connected by a bridge, and form a continued line along the sea-shore. The houses are well built, and in the New Town have a handsome appearance: the streets are paved, and lighted with gas by a company established in 1837; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. Some fine coast scenery is to be found near Stonehaven.

There are no manufactures of any importance; but the weaving of cotton and linen for the houses of Aberdeen, formerly more extensive, still affords employment to a considerable number of persons, many of whom are females. The Glenury distillery consumes about 6000 quarters of barley annually. A brewery has long been established, which supplies the adjacent districts with ale and beer; and there are some mills for the spinning of woollen yarn. The trade of the port consists principally in the importation of coal and lime, bone-dust, salt, slates and tiles, paving-stones, and groceries; and in the exportation of grain, of which nearly 14,000 quarters are annually shipped, potatoes, whisky, cured fish, timber, and live-stock. In 1825 the harbour was placed under the direction of a board of commissioners, who expended £8000 on its improvement, by the removal of a mass of rock at the entrance, the erection of an extensive pier, and the construction of an inner harbour, in which vessels may find shelter from all storms. Lights, also, have been fixed by the Commissioners of Northern Lights, as a secure guide to the harbour, which has the advantage of being easily accessible in easterly gales. The steamers plying between Leith and Aberdeen regularly touch at the port. The market is held weekly, on Thursday, and is abundantly supplied with grain and provisions of all kinds. Fairs are held

annually, for cattle and sheep on the Thursdays before Old Christmas-day and Candlemas; for cattle and horses on the third Thursday in June, and the second Thursdays in August and October; and for hiring servants on the 25th of May and the 21st of November, or, if those days fall on Sunday, on the preceding Saturday. The market-house is a handsome and commodious building, erected in 1827, comprising also a hall for public purposes. Facility of intercourse is maintained by the Aberdeen railway, by excellent roads, and by the steamers which call at the harbour. The exact date of the charter by which the town was erected into a burgh of barony is not known; but it is recognised as such in the act of parliament passed in 1607, transferring the seat of the sheriffdom from Kincardine to this place, which it constituted the county town. The government, under the superior, is vested in two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and three councillors, chosen by the holders of land within the burgh. No jurisdiction, however, is exercised by the magistrates in civil matters, and their criminal jurisdiction extends only to petty offences. The county buildings contain a hall appropriated for holding the courts, with committee-rooms, and offices for the sheriff-clerk; and on the basement are cells for prisoners, and apartments for the keeper of the gaol.—See DUNNOTTAR, and FETTERESSO.

STONEHOUSE, a parish, in the Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 2471 inhabitants, of whom 1794 are in the village of Stonehouse, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Hamilton. This place is said to have derived its name from the residence of the principal proprietor, a mansion of stone and lime, situated near the site of the present village, and which, being at the time a kind of building of rare occurrence in this part of the country, was considered of sufficient interest to give name to the parish. It seems much more probable, however, that the appellation is a corruption of *Stone Hows* or *Hollows*, from certain extensive localities answering to that description, in various parts of the parish; in proof of which it may be mentioned, that on two old communion cups still preserved the name is spelled *Stain Hovvs*. The parish is about six miles in length and three in breadth, and is bounded on the east by the Cander stream, on the west and north by the river Avon, and on the south by the Kype. It comprises 7560 acres, of which 300 are woodland and plantation, and the remainder chiefly arable land. With the exception of the above-mentioned hollows, the surface is in general even, but gradually rises from the centre towards the north and south. Its appearance has been greatly improved by numerous plantations, which in some parts, and more especially on the lands of Mr. Lockhart of Castlehill, include much ornamental timber. There are also some few remains of ancient trees of venerable aspect, though the greater portion of the old wood has long since been cut down for various purposes; and around the churchyard and manse are some plane-trees of luxuriant growth.

The soil is generally rich and fertile. Considerable improvements have taken place in draining, and a moss of considerable extent has been reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation, producing abundant crops of oats, barley, and wheat, with rye-grass and clover. There was also a considerable extent of marsh at Gozlington, which has been improved, and converted into meadow land. The Avon, in its course by the parish, formerly abounded with salmon; but few have been found of late, as their passage is intercepted by the increased elevation of a mill-dam. This river flows with great impetuosity, being obstructed in its progress by huge masses of stone, which, falling from its precipitous and rocky banks, have in some parts choked up its channel. After receiving the waters of the Kype and the Cander, it takes a northern direction, and falls into the Clyde near Hamilton. The crops raised in the parish comprise oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips, with a small portion of flax; the lands are well inclosed, partly with stone, and partly with hedges of thorn and beech. Freestone abounds in the parish, as well as whinstone of sufficient quality for mending the roads; limestone of a good description is also prevalent, and is worked for manure. In the fissures of the vein of limestone are fine specimens of mica, interspersed with globular particles of a bright yellow colour. Ironstone has been discovered in thin beds above the limestone in detached nodules of good quality, but not in quantity sufficient for working; and coal is also found, but it is worked only for burning the limestone. The annual value of real property in Stonehouse is £7079.

The village is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and the approach to it is facilitated by a handsome bridge over the Cander water. It consists chiefly of one principal street about a mile in length, and some smaller streets which are macadamized, and kept in neat order. The houses are mostly but one story high, and covered with thatch; but of late years several of larger dimensions, and roofed with slate, have been erected, and two new streets have been formed, adding materially to the appearance of the place, which is rapidly increasing in population and importance. The weaving of silk and cotton has been carried on to a considerable extent for many years, and to this has lately been added the weaving of silk and woollen into tartan and other dresses: the number of persons thus employed is about 500, working with hand-looms at their own dwellings. In the upper part of the parish, near the mouth of the Kype, is a small manufactory of coarse cotton yarn, which is chiefly used for lamp and candle wicks. A number of persons are also employed in the lime and coal works, and in three manufactories of draining-tiles. The new turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Ayr passes through the village, and, communicating with the road from Glasgow, affords great facility of intercourse with places in the vicinity. Fairs, chiefly for black-cattle and wool, are held at Martinmas, in May, and in July, which are numerously attended; and a post-office has been established.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of Robert Lockhart, Esq., of Castlehill: the minister's stipend averages £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. Stonehouse church, a handsome modern structure, surmounted by a well-proportioned spire, is situated in the centre of the village, and is adapted for a congregation of 900 persons. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and a congregation of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords a useful education; the master has a salary of £28 per annum, the fees, and a house and garden. There are three other

schools, one of them altogether on private adventure, and the other two having each a schoolroom provided for the master by subscription. On the banks of the Avon, and near a farmhouse called Coat or Cat Castle, there is understood to have been in former days an old castle; but not a vestige of it is to be seen: the ground, when struck by the foot, is said to sound hollow, as if vaulted underneath. Tradition says there was a similar building near the farm of Low Tweedieside, on the banks of the Kype. At the junction of the Avon and Cander waters, are the remains of an encampment called the "Double Dykes"; it comprises an area of nearly four acres, completely surrounded by masses of perpendicular rock, except in one point between the channels of the rivers, which approach within fifty yards of each other, where the narrow interval was artificially fortified by three lofty dykes, some parts of which are yet entire. On the farm of West Mains, a Roman tumulus was discovered, in which were found numerous urns containing burnt bones and ashes; several of them were in good preservation, and ornamented with flowers elegantly carved, and various other devices. Not far from the same spot are remains of the Roman road from Ayr to Castle-Cary, which in some places is still entire, and is formed of large stones rudely placed. Roman urns have also been found in tumuli that have been opened in other parts of the parish.

STONEYHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of INVERESK, county of EDINBURGH, ½ a mile (W. S. W.) from Musselburgh; containing 36 inhabitants. The lands of Stoneyhill were formerly possessed by a family named Dobie, and subsequently by Sir William Sharp, son of the well-known Archbishop of St. Andrew's: they afterwards came, together with the lands of Monktonhall, and the coal under the whole lordship of Inveresk, to the Earl of Wemyss. Stoneyhill House is in the vicinity of the hamlet.

STONEYKIRK, a corruption of STEPHENKIRK, a parish, in the county of WIGTOWN; containing, with the fishing-port of Sandhead and the hamlet of Stoneykirk, 3062 inhabitants, of whom fifty-six are in the hamlet, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Stranraer. This place, the name of which, originally *Stephenkirk*, was derived from the dedication of the principal church, consists of the three ancient parishes of Stoneykirk, Clayshank, and Toscarton, united about the time of the Reformation. It appears to have been at an early period the residence of the Thanes of Galloway, of whose baronial castle there were till lately some remains on the lands of Garthland, consisting chiefly of a square tower forty-five feet in height, on the battlements of which was legible the date 1274. There are but few events of importance connected with the parish. Some vessels belonging to the Spanish Armada were wrecked off the western coast, not far from a bay which, in commemoration of that circumstance, has since been called the bay of Float; and at Money Point, near the bay, a considerable number of Spanish dollars was subsequently discovered.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by the bay of Luce, and on the west by the Irish Channel, and is nearly ten miles in length and three miles and a half in average breadth, comprising about 21,500 acres, of which 19,000 are arable, 375 woodland and plantations, and the remainder, whereof 1100 might be reclaimed, moorland and waste. Its surface is varied; in some parts tolerably level, and in others diversified with numerous hills, none of which, however, attain any considerable degree of elevation. The only stream approximating to the character of a river is the Poltanton burn, which separates the parish from the parish of Inch, on the north. This stream, which is twenty feet in width, takes an eastern course, and flows into the bay of Luce; it abounds with par and pike, affording good sport to the angler, and salmon and sea-trout are occasionally found, entering it from the bay. The west coast is bold and rocky, towards the north in some places precipitous, but less elevated towards the south; it is indented on that side with several small bays, giving shelter to vessels employed in the fisheries, and the principal of which are Port-Spittal, Port-Float, and Ardwell bay. The eastern coast is more level, and towards the north the shore for a considerable extent is sand, which is dry at low water; the principal bays are Sandhead and Chapel-Rosan. The sands extending from Sandhead, and forming a continuation with those of Luce, were, previously to the erection of the lighthouse on the Mull of Galloway, fatal to numbers of vessels, which were stranded on this part of the coast. These sands abound with shell-fish of various kinds, particularly with the razor-fish, which, during the months of March and April, is caught in great numbers; mackerel are also plentiful in the bay of Luce in the month of August. Off the western coast, cod are found in abundance; and the fishery is carried on to a considerable extent, for the consumption of the adjacent district: every facility for extending it into a lucrative pursuit is afforded by the advantages of the place, but no more fish are taken than suffice for the inhabitants.

Along the shore of the bay the SOIL is sandy; but in other parts, though light and dry, it is generally fertile. Crops are raised of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses; flax was formerly grown, but its cultivation has been some years totally discontinued. Husbandry has been greatly improved. The farm-houses, many of which are of recent erection, are substantial and comfortable, and the offices well arranged. Much waste land has been reclaimed by draining, and brought into profitable cultivation; and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements are in use. The plantations consist of firs of various kinds, interspersed with other trees, and are all in a thriving state: there are also considerable remains of natural wood, chiefly ash, birch, and elm. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,060. Balgreggan, the seat of Patrick Maitland, Esq., a handsome mansion beautifully situated in a richly-wooded demesne; Kildrochat, the residence of the late Countess of Rothes; and Ardwell, the seat of Sir John Mc Taggart, M.P., are the principal houses. The village of Sandhead is described under its own head; the village or kirk-town of Stoneykirk consists only of a few houses around the church. A post-office under that of Stranraer is established, and facility of communication is maintained by the county-road from Stranraer to Kirkmaiden, and other roads that intersect the parish. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £231. 15. 11., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patrons, alternately, the Crown and the Earl of Stair. Stoneykirk church, which is situated about two miles from the shore of Luce bay, was built

in 1827, at a cost of £2000; it is a substantial structure in the later English style of architecture, and contains nearly 1000 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords a complete course of instruction; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 3., with a house and garden, and the fees. On the lands of Ardwell are some remains of Druidical circles and Picts' houses. On those of Garthland, two lachrymatories of gold, weighing three ounces and a half each, were found in 1783. Upon the farm of Clayshank, the foundations of a church may be distinctly traced; and at Kirkmadrine, the churchyard of which is still preserved as a burying-place, are some gravestones with ancient inscriptions. There are several artificial mounds of earth in the parish, one of which, near Balgreggan House, of circular form, is 460 feet in circumference at the base and sixty feet in height, and has on its summit an excavation surrounded with a ditch.

STORE, county of SUTHERLAND.—See STOER.

STORNOWAY, a burgh of barony, a sea-port, and a parish, in the Island of LEWIS, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 120 miles (N. W. by W.) from Dingwall; containing, with the former quoad sacra parish of Knock or Uii, 6218 inhabitants, of whom 1354 are in the burgh. This parish, originally called *Uii* from the situation of its ancient church on an isthmus, derives its present name from the position of the town at the northern extremity of the bay of Stornoway, on a point of land projecting into the harbour. The town, which at first consisted merely of a few small cottages inhabited by fishermen, attained a high degree of importance under the patronage of the late Lord Seaforth, and his representative, the late J. A. Stewart Mc Kenzie, Esq., M.P., who, by marriage with his lordship's daughter, became superior of the barony and its sole proprietor. Stornoway is situated on the eastern shore of the harbour, and consists of several spacious and regular streets of well-built houses. A public library and a news-room are supported by subscription, and card and dancing assemblies are held in the same building, a handsome structure containing also apartments for the brethren of St. John's Masonic Lodge. A malt-mill, with a spacious warehouse attached for the reception of grain, which can be landed at the door from vessels in the harbour, has been erected upon the most improved plan; there is a distillery upon a very extensive scale, and also a mill for grinding corn. An attempt was made some time since to introduce the straw-plat manufacture, for which purpose Mrs. Mc Kenzie engaged two well-qualified persons, to whom she paid salaries; but after a few of the younger females had been taught, the work was discontinued. The only manufacture carried on is that of kelp, and this to a very small extent.

The principal trade of the PORT arises from the fisheries, the produce of which is sent chiefly to the several towns on the Clyde, and to Ireland. The fish generally taken off the coast are cod and ling, of which, on an average, about 120 tons are annually cured in the parish, the cod valued at £12, and the ling at £15, per ton. Herrings, also, are taken, though not in great quantity; and haddocks, soles, conger-eels, flounders, and a fish called the laithe, which is considered superior to the whiting in flavour, are found in abundance: the flounders taken in Broad bay are of very excellent quality. The number of boats engaged in fishing is about 1500. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is sixty-seven, varying from fifteen to 140 tons, and amounting to 3059 tons' aggregate burthen: the amount of duties paid at the custom-house in 1843 was £277. Stornoway harbour affords safe anchorage for vessels of any size, which may enter at any state of the tide, and find shelter from all winds; and numerous British and foreign vessels, when driven by stress of weather, accordingly find a sure refuge here. A lighthouse was erected by the proprietor on Arnish point, to enable vessels to make the harbour at night; but from an apprehension that the light might be mistaken for another in the vicinity, it has not been exhibited. The quay is well adapted for the loading and unloading of vessels, and there is a neat custom-house, the establishment of which consists of a comptroller, collector, and tide-waiter. There are a rope-work, and several places for repairing vessels, in which many ship-carpenters are employed. Nearly adjoining Stornoway is an inclosed moor, on which a large fair for cattle is held on the second Wednesday in July; the fair is frequented by great numbers of dealers from the main land and from England, and many thousand head of cattle are sold. In the town are several good inns for the accommodation of visiters, and of persons attending the fair; a branch bank; and some insurance offices. The post-office has a tolerable delivery; and facility of communication is maintained by vessels frequenting the harbour, by a packet which plies twice a week between this place and Poolewe, and a steam-boat once a week to the Clyde, and by statute roads that intersect the parish. The town was erected into a BURGH of BARONY by charter of James VI.; and in 1825 the Honourable Mrs. Stewart Mc Kenzie, then superior of the burgh, granted the resident lessees and burgesses the privilege of electing the magistrates and town-council. The government is vested in two bailies, and a council of six. There are no incorporations having exclusive privileges; but a person cannot carry on trade within the burgh without becoming a burgess, for which he pays to the common fund an admission fee of £1. 13. 4. The magistrates exercise civil jurisdiction in cases of debt to a trifling amount; and the sheriff-substitute for the district of Lewis, who resides in Stornoway, holds his courts in the town.

The PARISH is bounded on the east and south by the channel of the Minch, which separates Lewis from the main land. It is about sixteen miles in length and nearly ten miles in breadth, comprising 35,000 acres, of which 2700 are arable, about two acres woodland or plantation, and the large remainder moorland pasture and waste. The surface rises gradually from the coast towards the northern boundary, where it attains, at the hill of Mournack, which is the only hill of any note, an elevation of about 700 feet above the level of the sea. From the want of woods and plantations the scenery is generally destitute of beauty. The rivers are, the Creid, which issues from Loch Creid, in the north-western extremity of the parish, and falls into the bay of Stornoway; and the Laxdale, the Tong, the Upper and Nether Coll, and the Gress, which have their sources in the northern part of the parish, and flow southward into Broad bay. There are also numerous lakes, but they are not remarkable for any particular features, and the largest is less than three miles in circumference; they all abound with black trout of small size. In the rivers Creid, Tong, and Gress, a few salmon and sea-

trout are occasionally found. The COAST is mostly bold and rocky, and is indented with bays, of which the chief are, the bay and harbour of Stornoway; Broad bay, which, from a sunken reef at its entrance, is not safe for vessels; Loch Ure; Bayble; and Tolsta bay. The principal headlands are Tolsta, Kneess, Tuimpan, and Chicken heads, and Holm point. In some few parts the shore is flat, consisting of fine sands, especially at Tong, Melbost, Uii, Coll, and Gress; other parts are lined with shelving rocks of rugged aspect and of difficult access. Of the several romantic caves, the most curious is that called the Seal Cave, from its having formerly been the resort of great numbers of seals, of which multitudes used to be destroyed by torchlight. The interior of this cavern decreases gradually from a width of ten feet at the entrance to a breadth of only four feet, beyond which it expands into a wide semicircular basin of deep water; the roof is lofty, and, like the sides, thickly incrusted with stalactites of brilliant lustre.

In some parts the soil is sandy, in others gravelly, and occasionally a black loam of tolerable fertility; but the most prevalent description of soil is a peat-moss incumbent on red clay of impervious quality. The crops are barley, oats, bear, potatoes, and turnips. Husbandry, though improved within the last few years, is still in a backward state; the farm-buildings are of inferior order, and but a very inconsiderable portion of the large tracts of waste has been brought into cultivation. The cattle, of which about 8000 are kept on the pastures, are of the true Highland breed, with the exception of some Ayrshire cows for the dairy; and the few sheep that are reared in the parish are all the black-faced. Of the woods that formerly existed here, there are no remains beyond the trunks of trees, which are occasionally dug out of the moss; and the plantations are only about two acres in extent, near Seaforth Lodge, and in a sheltered situation. The principal substratum is whinstone, of which a large dyke on the farm of Gress is supposed to extend across the whole island. There is a quarry near Garabost, but the greater portion of the stone used in the parish is imported from the main land, or brought from the adjoining parish of Lochs. The annual value of real property in Stornoway is £3112. Seaforth Lodge, the seat of the late Mr. Stewart Mc Kenzie, is a handsome modern mansion, situated at the head of Loch Stornoway, on the western shore, opposite to the town, and in a highly cultivated demesne forming an interesting feature in the scenery. James Matheson, Esq., M.P., now owns the parish and district.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Lewis and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 7., of which one-third is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum: patron, the Crown. Stornoway church, erected in 1794, and repaired in 1831, is a handsome structure containing 568 sittings. A chapel in connexion with the Established Church was built at Back, in the district of Gress, by the late Lord Seaforth, and repaired by the late Mr. Stewart Mc Kenzie; it is now used as a school-room. The former quoad sacra parish of Knock is separately described. A small episcopal chapel has been built, and the members of the Free Church have places of worship in the parish. The parochial school is well attended; the master receives a salary of £32, with an allowance of £5 in lieu of house and garden, and the fees. There are still some remains of the ancient churches of Uii and Gress; and within the last fifty or sixty years only, the former church of Stornoway, which was dedicated to St. Lennan, has been levelled to prepare a site for the erection of the present parish church. Of the church of Uii, dedicated to St. Collum, the walls, of great thickness, are yet standing; and in a part of it which is still roofed, the minister of Stornoway used to officiate once in six weeks till the church of Knock was built. The church at Gress was dedicated to St. Aula; part only of the walls are remaining. There was also a chapel at Garabost, all traces of which have been removed. On the point of land stretching into the bay of Stornoway are some slight remains of an ancient castle of the Mc Leods, the lords of the island; and near the spot is the site of a fort built by Oliver Cromwell, of which scarcely a vestige is left.

STOTFIELD, a village, in the parish of DRAINIE, county of ELGIN, 6 miles (N.) from Elgin; containing 159 inhabitants. This is a small village, situated on the coast of the Moray Firth, a little to the west of Lossiemouth, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and seafaring persons. A commodious harbour has been lately formed here, which is the principal port of the inland town of Elgin, admitting vessels of larger size than can enter the old harbour of Lossiemouth. In the Coulard hill, which projects into the Firth, are appearances of lead; but no vein of ore sufficient to encourage the experiment of working has yet been discovered.—See ELGIN, and LOSSIEMOUTH.

STOURHOLM, an isle, in the parish of NORTHMAVINE, county of SHETLAND. It is a small isle, lying on the north side of the Mainland, in the sound of Yell; and is about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, and uninhabited.

STOW, a parish, partly in the county of SELKIRK, but chiefly in the county of EDINBURGH; containing, with the hamlets of Fountainhall and Killochyett, 1734 inhabitants, of whom 408 are in the village of Stow, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Galashiels. This place derives its name from a residence of the bishops of St. Andrew's, who anciently had a regal jurisdiction over the whole of the district of Wedale, in which Stow is situated, and which, from the numerous remains of camps and fortresses, appears to have been early a seat of warfare. The PARISH lies in the southern part of the county of Edinburgh, and northern part of that of Selkirk; and is bounded on the north-west by the parish of Heriot, and on the south-east by Galashiels and Melrose parishes. It is about sixteen miles in length and four in breadth, comprising an area of about sixty-two miles, or 40,000 acres, of which 11,345 are arable, 960 woodland and plantations, and 27,510 meadow and pasture. The surface is hilly, and the scenery boldly varied. The pleasing vale of the Gala Water extends for a considerable length into the parish, and the banks of the river from which it takes its name are remarkable for their beautifully romantic character. The Heriot Water flows into the Gala, which is subsequently augmented in its progress by various other streams, the most considerable being the Lugate Water; and after a devious course through tracts abounding with picturesque scenery, the Gala falls into the Tweed about a mile below Galashiels.

The SOIL is fertile, and the arable lands produce favourable crops of grain of every kind, with some

turnip and potatoes which are raised chiefly for consumption on the several farms. Along the valley the lands are well drained and inclosed: the farm buildings and offices are substantial and commodiously arranged; the various improvements in the construction of implements have been generally adopted, and all the branches of rural economy are now skilfully practised. On the hills is good pasture for sheep, of which not less than 20,000 are kept; they are of the Cheviot breed, with a considerable number of the black-faced, and a smaller number of the Leicester. The cattle, of which about 500 are annually reared and the same number annually fattened, are chiefly of the Teeswater breed. That part of the lands within the county of Selkirk was formerly a portion of the Ettrick forest, and there are still some fine specimens of forest-trees in the older woodlands. The plantations, of modern growth, are pretty extensive, and in a flourishing state; the soil is well adapted for every kind of timber, and the oats are particularly thriving. There is nothing peculiar in the substrata of the parish: the rocks are chiefly greywacke; slate and claystone, red porphyry, calcareous spar, quartz, and steatite have been found in some places, and in one instance a specimen of pyrites of iron. Crookston, Torwoodlee, Bowland, Burnhouse, Torquhan, and Pirn, are the principal mansions.

The village is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle, and on the Gala water, over which is a commodious bridge, erected in 1654. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on, for which there is a large mill. A fair is annually held in the village, on the second Tuesday in March, chiefly for the sale of seed-corn, and for the hiring of servants. A post-office has been established here; and at Torsonce, about a quarter of a mile distant, is a good inn. The parish comprises the hamlets of Fountainhall, Killochyett, Caitha, Crosslee, and Whytbanklee. There are two or three stations in the parish of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. Facility of communication is also afforded by good roads, of which one, connecting the Carlisle road with the road to Selkirk, is of late construction; and by several bridges over the Gala water, some of which are of handsome appearance. The annual value of real property in the Edinburgh part of the parish is £11,641, and in the Selkirk part £2906. Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and presbytery of Lauder: the minister's stipend is £256. 9. 1., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £27. 10. per annum; patron, the Crown. Stow church is a very ancient structure containing about 600 sittings; it has undergone various alterations, and is now in good repair. There is a place of worship in the village for members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £30 a year, with a house and garden. There are also schools at Caitha and Pirntaiton, the masters of which have rent-free houses, that for the former erected by General Walker, and that for the latter by Miss Innes in 1832. A congregational library of about 300 volumes is maintained, and also a library of 700 volumes in the hamlet of Fountainhall. In the parish are numerous remains of ancient castles; the principal are, Bow Castle, Lugate Castle, Torwoodlee Castle, and Howliston Tower, all in ruins, and Torsonce Castle, which has been roofed in, and is occupied by the proprietor as a summer residence.

STRACHAN, a parish, in the county of Kincardine, 15 miles (N. W.) from Stonehaven; containing 944 inhabitants. This parish derives its name, properly *Strath-Aen*, from the river Aen, which flows along a valley in its western portion into the river Feugh. It is about twenty miles in length, extending from the confines of the parish of Durris, on the east, to Mount Battock, on the west; and is twelve miles in breadth, from Cairn-o'-Mount, in the south, to the river Dee, which constitutes its northern boundary, and separates it from the parish of Banchory-Ternan. The surface is mountainous, forming a portion of the Grampian range, and containing numerous hills of various elevation: of the mountains within the parish the highest are, Mount Battock or Battack, 3465 feet above the level of the sea, Clochnabane 2370 feet, and Kerlock 1890 feet in height. From the summits of these mountains are most extensive prospects of the coast from Peterhead to Montrose, and the coasts of Haddington and Fifeshire; embracing also a fine view of Edinburgh and the Pentland hills. On the top of Clochnabane is a huge mass of granite rock called the Stone of Clochnabane, about 100 feet in perpendicular height, and which, on ascending the mountain, has an imposing aspect, resembling a towering fortress; it is seen from a great distance, and serves as a land-mark to mariners entering the port of Aberdeen. Scoltie, one of the smaller hills, is about 800 feet in height, and commands a view of the course of the Dee, with the beautiful scenery on the banks of that river, terminating with the bay of Aberdeen and part of the city. The river Dye, which has its source on the south side of Mount Battock, after traversing the lower grounds falls into the Feugh near the manse; and the Aen, which rises on the north side of that mountain, after a course of nearly ten miles runs into the same river near Whitestone. The valley of Strachan appears to have been formerly a lake. Glen-Dye, through which flows the river Dye, abounds in picturesque scenery. The rivers Feugh and Dye, after heavy rains, are subject to rapid rises, and used frequently to inundate the lower lands, to prevent which they have been embanked at a considerable expense; they abound with excellent trout, and with sea-trout and grilse from July till September.

In this parish the entire number of acres is 56,362, of which 2236 are arable, 2200 woodland and plantations, 6000 undivided common, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. The soil is various; in the vale of Strachan, of richer quality on the upper lands than on the lower; in some parts of the parish a deep black loam, and in others of very inferior quality, principally hill pasture. The lands in cultivation are under good management, and have been drained, and inclosed with stone fences; the crops are, grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips. The sheep are of the common black-faced kind; the cattle chiefly of the small Aberdeenshire breed. The farm-buildings in general are substantial and commodious in proportion to the extent of the farms, and all the more recent improvements in implements of husbandry have been adopted. On the moorlands is game of every variety: red, black, and white grouse are found in abundance on Mount Battock; partridges and woodcocks are numerous in the woods of Blackhall; and the dotterel, the gray and white plover, and other species of birds also frequent the moors. The woods

and plantations are extensive about Blackhall, Invery, and Glen-Dye Lodge; the former contain much valuable timber of ancient growth, and the latter are principally larch and Scotch fir. In other parts the parish is bare of foliage, with only a few trees here and there. The rocks are chiefly of granite. Stone for fencing and other inferior purposes is quarried; but though limestone is abundant in the contiguous parishes, no quarries have yet been opened in this parish. Very fine specimens of the Cairngorum are found in the beds of the mountain streams. Blackhall, the seat of Colonel Campbell, is a spacious mansion beautifully situated on the bank of the Dee, and surrounded with a richly-wooded demesne. Invery, the seat of Henry Lumsden, Esq., is a handsome building pleasantly seated on the river Feugh. Sir James Carnegie, Bart., has a commodious lodge at Glen-Dye, which he occupies during the shooting-season. The population is chiefly agricultural or pastoral: a few persons are employed in trades requisite for the accommodation of the inhabitants; about forty females are engaged in the knitting of stockings, and there is a small mill for spinning woollen yarn. Facility of communication is afforded by roads kept in repair by statute labour, and there are good bridges over the rivers. The annual value of real property in the parish, as returned under the income-tax, is £2906.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 5., of which £64. 10. 8. are received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £7. 10. per annum: patron, Sir James Carnegie. Strachan church, erected in the year 1791, and enlarged in 1837, is a neat structure containing 500 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34. 4. 4., and the fees; the schoolroom was enlarged in 1841, at an expense of £80, and the master's house is ample and commodious. At Glen-Dye is also a school, for which the late Sir James Carnegie erected an appropriate building, with a house for the master, at the cost of £200. There is a good parochial library consisting of more than 400 volumes, with a juvenile library of 100 volumes for the use of the weekday and Sunday schools. Of three circular mounds in the parish, two are now covered with wood of ancient growth, and, from the name of a farm-house near them, called Bow-Butts, are supposed to have been raised for the practice of archery; the third is named Castle Hill, but there are no records of the existence of any castle or fort in the parish. On the farms of Letterbeg and Ardlair are two circular cairns, about 300 feet in diameter and thirty feet high; they are formed of round stones. In the various adjoining parishes are others of a similar description, supposed to have constituted, with these, a line of communication by beacon fires.

STRACHUR and STRACHLACHLAN, a parish, in the district of COWAL, county of ARGYLL, 8 miles (S. S. E.) from Inverary; containing, in 1841, 1550 inhabitants, of whom 464 were in Strachur. The former of these places was originally called *Kilmaglass*, or "the burial-ground of Maglass", a local saint. Strachlachlan was anciently denominated *Kilmorrie*, or "St. Mary's"; its present appellation means "the strath of Lachlan", in reference to a portion of land, or a strath, that belonged to Lachlan, the principal heritor of the district. Previously to the year 1650, Strachur was included in the parish of Lochgoilhead, and Strachlachlan in that of Inverchaolain. The PARISH stretches from north-east to south-west for nineteen miles, varying in breadth from three to six miles, and comprising between 35,000 and 40,000 acres. Of this area, from 1000 to 1500 acres are under cultivation, 1800 occupied by wood, chiefly natural, and the remainder in pasture and waste. The surface to a great extent consists of hills; in many places, especially in Strachur, affording a soft nutritious pasture for sheep and black-cattle, but for the most part exhibiting an irregular and uninteresting appearance. The height of some of them is 2000, and of others 3000 feet; and in some parts, where thickly wooded, they form a retreat for various animals and birds of prey: an eagle not long since carried off a child of three years of age, which it killed and devoured. The cultivated land lies chiefly in two straths, one in each of the two districts composing the parish; the arable portion of Strachur is the more extensive. The lands in tillage give a pleasing variety to the scenery; and wooded tracts, consisting of oak, larch, beech, ash, birch, fir, elm, and other kinds, ornament the slopes of the hills, which are often green to the top. Loch Fine, which bounds the parish on the north and west, also contributes to improve the general scenery. The loch abounds with herrings, and many kinds of white-fish; it varies in depth from thirty to eighty fathoms. At some distance inland, and stretching in a south-eastern direction, is Loch Eck, six miles long and half a mile broad, but three miles only of which belong to this place. The fresh-water herring, a fish but little esteemed, is found on the western coast of Scotland only in this lake and Loch Lomond; and a few salmon and salmon-trout, of good quality, are also taken: these have access to the lake by the river Eachaig, which forms a communication between it and the Clyde at Kilmun. The river Cur, rising in the mountains near Lochgoilhead, flows in an irregular course, with great rapidity, for a few miles; but on reaching the Strachur plains, it runs more smoothly.

The SOIL is in most parts thin, and exhibits the several varieties of loam, sand, and clay; the crops are valued, with the pasture, at nearly £8000 per annum, and consist of different kinds of grain, with hay, potatoes, and turnips. The felling of the woods produces £200; and the returns of about forty boats belonging to the parish, employed in the Loch Fine fisheries, are estimated at upwards of £1000; making the total value of produce more than £9000 per annum. The vale of Strachur, containing several hundred acres of good land, and nearly level, is under tolerable cultivation; but the farms throughout are unequal in extent, and the great humidity of the climate is a bar to very successful husbandry. Some of the tenants who pay from £100 to £300 a year rent have excellent farm-buildings, and tenants of the middle class have mostly good accommodation; but the tenements of the crofters and cottars are very indifferent. Strachur House is an elegant modern structure, surrounded by a park: other houses are those of Glenshellis, Ballimore, Glenbrantir, and Strachurmore, all of them neat and convenient stone dwellings. Limestone is found, and a quarry is in operation

in each of the two districts. The road from Kilmun to Inverary passes through the parish, and communication is now opened with the towns on the Clyde by means of the government road to Ardentinny. There is a small bay at Strachur, affording good anchorage, and a secure retreat to vessels when the wind blows from the north-east and south-east: vessels occasionally enter to take in cargoes of wool and potatoes. A fair is held at Strachur in May, and another in October, for the sale of black-cattle. Coal imported from Glasgow and from Ayrshire is much in use, the peat here being difficult of access; and the saleable produce of the parish is conveyed to the above city and to Greenock. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4356. It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Dunoon, synod of Argyll, and in the alternate patronage of Callendar of Ardkinloss, and Mc Lachlan of Mc Lachlan. The minister's stipend is about £150, part of which is paid by the exchequer: there is also a manse, with a glebe of very inferior land, about fifteen acres in extent, and of the annual value of £7. The church of Strachur was erected in 1789, and accommodates 400 persons with sittings; that of Strachlachlan, six miles distant from the former, was built in 1792, and contains sittings for 200 persons: the services at each are on alternate Sabbaths. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Besides the parochial school at Strachur, there are two side or branch schools in the same district, endowed with part of the salary of the parochial teacher; the salary is £26. 10. per annum, with a house and garden, and fees. There are three schools also in Strachlachlan, of the same kind; but the two side-schools here are supported by subscription, and the parochial teacher receives only £10 per annum, and the fees, and finds his own house and croft. A circulating library at Strachur is superintended by the Kirk Session.

STRAITON, a parish, in the district of CARRICK, county of AYR, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Maybole; containing, with the village of Patna, 1363 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying in the Celtic language "the town of the strath", from its situation at the head of an extensive and fertile vale. Little is known of its ancient state, and very few, if any, incidents of importance connected with it are on record. The parish, which is one of the largest in the county, is about twenty miles in length, and of very irregular breadth, scarcely averaging more than four miles, but in some parts extending to eight miles. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kirkmichael and Dalrymple; on the east by the parish of Dalmellington; on the south by the parishes of Carsphairn, Kells, Minigaff, and Barr; and on the west by the parishes of Dailly and Kirkmichael. The surface, with the exception of the valleys of the Girvan and the Doon, is generally uneven, abounding with hills, some few of which are of considerable height. Of these, the *Graigengower*, behind the manse, has an elevation of 1300 feet; and *Bennan Hill*, about half a mile from the village, rises to the height of 1150 feet above the level of the sea; both commanding fine views of the county of Ayr, the Firth of Clyde, the Isle of Arran, and the coast of Ireland. The other hills, though numerous, are not of any great altitude. There are also many lakes on the borders, and within the limits, of Straiton. The principal is *Loch Doon*, which is about six miles in length and one mile broad, and is much frequented by fishing parties, for whose accommodation boats are kept in readiness during the season. Its scenery is bleak, and destitute of beauty, from the want of trees; and its most romantic feature, the outlet of its waters into the river Doon, in one wide volume over a rocky barrier, has been destroyed by the erection of sluices to regulate the supply. Of the other lakes are *Loch Braden, Loch Dercleugh,* and *Loch Finlas,* on all of which boats are kept for angling; the remaining lakes are nearly twenty in number.

The river *Doon,* issuing from the lake of that name, forces its way for almost a mile through the deep and rocky glen of Berbeth, in which it is apparently lost. The interior of this dark and narrow dell abounds with the most sublime and romantic features. Along the margin of the river a narrow footpath has been formed at an elevation above the highest point to which its waters ever rise in forcing their way; and the narrow channel of the stream is inclosed on both sides by lofty precipitous cliffs, rising almost perpendicularly to the height of nearly 300 feet, in some parts clothed with the rich foliage of trees whose boughs impend over the water, and in others forming vast and rugged masses of barren rock. From this pass the river winds through the pleasure-grounds of Berbeth House, and afterwards expands into a wide lake, whence it pursues a gentle and noiseless course through meadow lands. After forming for about ten miles the boundary of this parish, it flows past the parishes of Dalrymple and Maybole into the sea, near Ayr. The river *Girvan,* which rises about twelve miles from Straiton, passes along a rich and fertile vale to the village, and, after a course of nearly three miles through the well-wooded demesne of Blairquhan, enters Kirkmichael. The river *Stinchar,* which has its source in the parish of Barr, constitutes the southern boundary of this parish for two miles. A beautiful waterfall occurs near Berbeth, where a lake called *Dalkairney Linn,* which is created by a small burn, projects itself from a height of forty feet in a perpendicular descent. *Tarelaw Linn* is formed by the Girvan, and, after a succession of falls, together more than sixty feet in height, expands into a fine sheet of water in a deeply-wooded dell. The streams abound with trout, and salmon also are found in the Doon and the Girvan; the lakes contain pike, trout, and other fish, and the moors afford plenty of grouse.

On the banks of the Girvan the SOIL is light and gravelly, and on those of the Doon a retentive clay. The whole number of acres in the parish is estimated at 51,800. About 4200 of these are arable; 600 in woods and plantations; and the remainder, of which not more than 500 or 600 could be reclaimed and rendered capable of cultivation, are pasture and moorland in a state of nature. Crops are raised of oats, wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is improved; the lands have been drained to a considerable extent, and the greater number of the farm-houses having been rebuilt in a better style, are now substantial and commodious, and roofed with slate. On most of the farms threshing-mills have been erected. The introduction of bone-manure has been attended with success, and all the more recent improvements in implements of husbandry have been adopted. Great atten-

tion is paid to the rearing of live-stock, and to the improvement of the breeds. Galloway cows, formerly prevalent here, have given place to cows of the Ayrshire breed; about 700 milch-cows of this description are pastured, and 1400 head of cattle of the Galloway kind. Of sheep, about 20,000 are fed on the several pastures; they are of the black-faced breed, with some of the Cheviot. There are some good specimens of full-grown timber; near the village are some remarkably fine old sycamore-trees, and at Blairquhan are some lime-trees of great beauty, forming a noble avenue to the mansion. The plantations are of larch, spruce, silver, and Scotch firs, with oak, ash, elm, and beech; they are well attended to, and make a profitable return to the proprietors. In this parish are strata of granite, of which the hills about Loch Doon are formed, greywacke, and greywacke-slate; on the banks of the Girvan is found trap interspersed with mountain limestone, and in the lower lands red sandstone. Limestone is quarried in several places, and coal has been found in different parts of the parish. The limestone in some spots abounds with marine shells. The coal is worked at Patna and Keir, but not to any great extent; it occurs in seams varying from three to eight feet in thickness, and of various quality. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £9107.

Blairquhan Castle, the seat of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart., completed in 1824, is a castellated mansion in the later style of English architecture, beautifully situated on the banks of the Girvan, about a mile from the village of Straiton. The approach is by a handsome bridge, and through a lodge in strict keeping with the style of the castle; it conducts the visiter through a succession of interesting scenery, and leads to a fine view of the house, with the hills of Craigengower and Bennan in the back ground. In the castle are many fine apartments; the saloon, which communicates with the principal rooms, measures sixty feet in height. The grounds are laid out with great beauty, and adorned with full-grown timber and thriving plantations. *Berbeth,* the residence of the Honourable Colonel Cathcart, is situated on the banks of the Doon, at one extremity of the parish; it is a substantial mansion, in a highly embellished demesne comprising much interesting scenery. On the river Stinchar, at about eight miles' distance from the village of Straiton, there is a shooting-lodge belonging to the Marquess of Ailsa.

The village is pleasantly situated on the Girvan, and consists of neat and well-built houses. Its inhabitants are partly engaged in weaving for the Glasgow and Paisley manufacturers, the principal articles being tartans and plaids. A great part of the females, also, are employed in working muslins in flowers and various patterns for the markets of Paisley and Glasgow. A post-office, a branch of the post-office of Maybole, is established here; and also a parochial library, forming a collection of about 500 volumes. The nearest market-town is Ayr, with which communication is afforded by good roads, that from Ayr to Newton-Stewart passing through the village; and over the rivers are bridges kept in excellent repair. Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and the patronage is in the Crown. The stipend of the incumbent is about £235; the manse is a small but comfortable residence, beautifully situated, and the glebe comprises about eight acres of profitable land, valued at £16 per annum. Straiton church is a plain edifice, and has undergone repeated alterations and repairs; the most ancient portion of it, which formed part probably of the original structure, is an aisle, having a fine Gothic window, and now belonging to Sir Hunter Blair. It is nearly in the centre of the parish, and is adapted for a congregation of 444 persons. A chapel of ease has been erected by subscription in the village of Patna, on a site given for that purpose, in 1836, by Mr. Leslie Cumming; it is adapted for a congregation of about 340 persons, and has a gallery in front. In this village also, is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church. There are two parochial schools; one in the village of Straiton, of which the master has a salary of £31. 10., with a house and garden, and fees averaging £32 per annum; and the other in the village of Patna, of which the master has a salary of £11, with a house and garden given by the proprietor, and the fees, amounting to £25. The former is attended by about eighty, and the latter by about sixty scholars. There is also a female school built and endowed by Lady Hunter Blair, and partly supported by the fees; and at both villages are parochial libraries, besides small collections of religious works. Coal is distributed annually among the poor by Lady Hunter Blair; and two friendly societies, long established, have contributed to keep down the number of applications for parochial relief.

On an island near the head of Loch Doon are the remains of the ancient castle of Doon, of irregular form, consisting of eleven different facia, and of a lofty square tower in the Norman and early English styles of architecture. This was once a royal castle, of which the Earl of Cassilis was governor. Doon was one of the five strongholds held by the royalists during the minority of the son of Bruce, when the rest of Scotland yielded to the English power: its gallant defender was John Thomson, believed to be the same that led back the remains of the Scottish army from Ireland, after the death of Edward Bruce. In the loch, near the ruins, were found in 1823, and also in 1831, some canoes formed of trunks of oak-trees: one is preserved in the museum of the university of Glasgow, and others in some water near Berbeth. There are some slight remains of the ancient castle of Blairquhan, incorporated in the modern mansion of that name. This castle early belonged to the family of Mc Whirter, from whom it passed to the Kennedys, a branch of the Cassilis family. In the reign of Charles II. it came into the possession of the family of Whiteford; and at the end of the last century it was purchased by the family of Hunter Blair, the present owners of the estate of Blairquhan, who are maternally descended from the Kennedys, Earls of Cassilis.

STRANATHRO, a village, in the parish of Fetteresso, county of Kincardine, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Stonehaven; containing 126 inhabitants. This village is situated on the coast, and is inhabited partly by persons employed in the fisheries of this part, in which four boats, each having a crew of five men, are generally engaged. During the season the men are also occupied in the herring-fishery, which is carried on with success. A coast-guard station has been established here. The harbour, though small, is commodious, and affords safe shelter for craft. The coast-road from Aberdeen to Stonehaven passes by the village.

Burgh Seal.

STRANRAER, a town and parish, in the county of WIGTOWN, 6¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Portpatrick, and 50 (S. S. W.) from Ayr; the parish containing 3440 inhabitants. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from its situation on a shore that is dry at low water. Stranraer is of considerable antiquity, and was formerly the residence of the Earls of Stair, whose ancient castle of Stranraer still remains. The town is the capital of the district of the Rhyns. It is beautifully situated at the head of Loch Ryan, a branch of the Firth of Clyde; and consists mainly of several parallel streets, of which the principal extends nearly half a mile along the loch, and which are intersected at right angles by smaller streets leading to the shore. The houses are well built, and many of them of handsome appearance; the streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants amply supplied with excellent water. From its advantageous situation, and the healthiness of its climate, Stranraer has become the residence of many respectable families. Two public libraries, one containing a good collection of works on general literature, and the other chiefly a theological library, are supported by subscription; there are also a public reading and news room well furnished with journals and periodical publications, and a mechanics' institution. Two newspapers are published. Several good houses have been recently built in the immediate vicinity; and considerable improvements have been made in the town itself, which extends into the parishes of Inch and Leswalt. There is a regatta club under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The scarcity of fuel has hitherto prevented the extensive introduction of manufactures. A few of the inhabitants are employed in weaving linen and cotton for the Glasgow houses; there are some tanneries and a sail-cloth manufactory, and also some nurseries in which large quantities of plants, fruits, and vegetables are raised. An important fishery is carried on in Loch Ryan, for skate, flounders, turbot, halibut, cod, haddocks, whiting, lobsters, and crabs; oysters of good quality are also found in great abundance. The herring-fishery, too, was formerly extensive, and employed 300 boats; but for many years it has not been so productive. The trade of the port consists chiefly in the export of grain, cattle, and other agricultural produce, leather, shoes, and a few other articles, which are sent to Glasgow, Belfast, and Liverpool; and in the importation of timber from the Baltic, of iron, coal, &c. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port, in 1843, was thirty-four, of an aggregate burthen of 1895 tons; and the amount of duties paid at the custom-house was considerable. Two powerful and fast steamers, which sail daily, carry on a flourishing traffic between Stranraer and Ayr, Greenock, Glasgow, and Belfast. Stranraer harbour is easy of access to vessels of tolerably large burthen, but only those not exceeding one hundred tons can approach the quay, and unload and take in their cargoes; the loch affords safe anchorage for vessels of 300 tons within half a mile of the pier. The depth of the harbour is ten feet at spring tides. A considerable sum was expended by the corporation, in 1820, for its improvement; but, not having the authority of an act of parliament, the proposed increase of harbour dues has been resisted, and the corporation have not been indemnified for the outlay, which exceeded £4680. Loch Ryan is about ten miles in length, and two miles wide at the entrance: about half way up, a sand-bank called the Scar, stretches across it obliquely for a considerable distance, forming a fine natural breakwater, beyond which it expands into a breadth of four miles. A market, which is amply supplied with provisions of all kinds, is held weekly, on Friday. Fairs are held annually, on the Tuesday before the first Wednesday in January, and the Tuesday before Kilton Hill fair in June, for horses; on the third Friday in April, the first and third Fridays in May, and the third Friday in July, August, September, and November, for cattle; and the third Friday in October, for fruit. There are three branch banks in the town. The post-office has a good delivery; and facility of communication is afforded by the great military road from Carlisle to Edinburgh, and by vessels that frequent the harbour.

Stranraer was erected into a royal burgh, in 1617, by charter of James VI.; and the government is vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and thirteen common-councillors, elected agreeably with the provisions of the Municipal Reform act. There are no incorporated trades having exclusive privileges; but the magistrates may compel any one carrying on business within the burgh to enter as a burgess, for which the fee of admission varies from one to three guineas. The magistrates exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and hold bailie and dean-of-guild courts for the trial of cases within the burgh. The town-hall, situated in George-street, is a neat structure containing the requisite accommodation; and the prison is under good regulations. This burgh is associated with New Galloway, Whithorn, and Wigtown, in returning a member to the imperial parliament; the number of qualified voters is 192. The annual value of real property in Stranraer parish is £3905. This parish, consisting of about forty acres, originally formed part of the parishes of Leswalt and Inch; it is within the bounds of the presbytery of Stranraer, synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £158, including an allowance for communion elements, and of which £120 are paid from the exchequer; an allowance of £30 per annum is received in lieu of a manse, and the glebe is valued at £70 per annum: patron, the Crown. The old church, which contained 700 sittings, being condemned in 1833 as unsafe and incapable of repair, a temporary building of wood was erected by the minister for the use of the congregation; and the present church, which is a neat structure, was built by public subscription in 1841. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Reformed Presbyterians, and a Roman Catholic chapel. An academy of very handsome design was lately built by public subscription, at an expense of about £2000, and was opened in February 1845: it has a rector, and first and second masters, and the course embraces all the branches of a thorough English, commercial, and mathematical education, adding to these the ancient and modern languages, oriental and European. The parochial or burgh schoolmaster has a

salary of £20, besides school-fees. This place gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Stair.

STRATH, or STRATH-SWORDALE, a parish, in the Isle of Skye, county of Inverness, 25 miles (S. S. E.) from Portree; containing, with the village of Kyleakin, and the Isles of Scalpa and Pabay, 3150 inhabitants, of whom 231 are in the village. This place derives its name of Swordale, probably of Scandinavian origin, from a farm nearly in the centre of the parish. The lands in the district appear to have been the property of the family of Mackinnon in the fourteenth century, and to have continued in their possession till about the middle of the eighteenth century, when they were purchased by the ancestor of the present Lord Macdonald, who, with the exception of the lands of Strathaird, since bought by Mr. Macalister, is the sole proprietor of Strath. In 1746, Prince Charles Stuart, the Young Pretender, remained for some time in concealment in one of the caves of Strathaird, after his retreat from the battle of Culloden, and was eventually conveyed to Arisaig, on the main land of Inverness-shire, accompanied by the chief of Mackinnon, who saw him safely embarked for France. The parish is bounded on the east by an arm of the sea, which separates it from the main land. It is nearly twenty-six miles in extreme length and about six miles in breadth, comprising 70,700 acres, of which 2100 are arable, 400 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Towards the centre of the parish the surface is tolerably level, but in all other parts hilly and mountainous. In the western portion the hills are of almost every variety of form and elevation, some clothed with rich verdure and others covered with heath, thus presenting a singular combination of picturesque beauty and rugged grandeur. In the northern district the hills rise to a mountainous height, and are chiefly of conical form, terminating in lofty peaks, and constituting a succession of naked and barren rocks of dreary aspect. There are numerous inland lakes, but none of very great extent; most of them abound with trout of good quality, and in some of the lakes salmon are occasionally obtained. Here are no large rivers; but many copious springs are to be found, affording an ample supply of excellent water, and also some springs the water of which is strongly impregnated with iron.

The coast is bold and rocky, in some parts precipitous, and is indented with several bays having safe anchorage for vessels of any burthen. Of these bays the principal are Broadford bay and the sound of Scalpa, on the north; Lock Eynart, on the north-west; and Loch Slapan, on the south; in all of which are good harbours. The fish taken off the coast are cod, haddock, whiting, ling, lythe, skate, coal-fish, sand-eels, conger-eels, thornback, flounders, soles, grey and red gournard, mullet, and cuttle-fish. In the sound of Scalpa is an extensive bed of oysters of small size, but of very superior flavour. Shell-fish of various other kinds, consisting of lobsters, crabs, cockles, mussels, limpets, razor-fish, and whelks, are also found on the shores; all of which are taken in abundance, forming a good supply of food for the poor during the summer months. The herring-fishery, once very extensive, gave employment to sixty or seventy vessels, chiefly from Greenock and Rothesay; and though it has much diminished, it is always carried on during the season, and the number of vessels engaged in it is still very considerable. Scalpa and Pabay, islands in the parish, are described under their respective heads: the small island of Longa, which is also within its limits, and situated east of Scalpa, is about a mile and a half in circumference, uninhabited, and affording only pasturage for a few sheep.

In this parish the soil is various; in some parts clay, in others a rich black loam, but much the greater portion of the land is mossy. The chief crops are oats and potatoes: wheat has been tried on some farms, but without success; turnips have been also introduced, and found to answer well, especially since the use of bone-dust and guano for manure. Husbandry has been rapidly improving, and is now in a satisfactory state. Considerable tracts of waste land have been reclaimed, and brought into profitable cultivation; and the facility of obtaining lime, marl, shell-sand, and sea-weed, for manure, affords great encouragement for further advance. Various improvements have been recently effected under the judicious management of Mr. Mackinnon of Corry, factor for Lord Macdonald. The hills and moorlands are appropriated as pasturage for sheep and cattle, numbers of which are reared. The sheep are principally of the Cheviot breed, with a few of the black-faced; and to the improvement of both kinds the greatest attention is paid. The cattle are of the Highland breed, and of extraordinary symmetry and beauty on the principal farms, the late Mr. Mackinnon of Corry, and the late Mr. Macdonald of Scalpa, having bestowed much care and expense in selecting their breeding-stock: even the cattle of the smaller tenants are superior to those bred in many other parts of the country. Deer, black-game, and grouse abound in the parish. The plantations, which consist of the usual varieties of firs, interspersed with other trees, are generally in a thriving state; and there are some remains of ancient wood, the trunks of fir-trees of considerable size being found embedded in the moss in different parts of the parish: ash, birch, and hazel appear to be indigenous to the soil. Apples, pears, cherries, gooseberries, and currants thrive well. The rocks comprise trap, sienite, limestone, and sandstone: there are also indications of coal on some of the lands, but no mines of any kind have been opened. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3026. There are no gentlemen's seats; but many of the houses of the principal tenants are substantial buildings, and some of them elegant. The village of Kyleakin is separately described. There is also a small village at Broadford, on the bay of that name: it has an inn, two shops for the sale of various wares, a smithy, and a corn-mill; and a post-office is established, which has three deliveries in the week. Fairs for black-cattle, sheep, and horses are held annually, at Broadford, about the end of May and July, and the middle of September. Facility of communication is maintained by parliamentary roads, thirty miles of which pass through the parish; by statute roads which intersect it in various directions, and are kept in good repair; and by steam-boats to Glasgow, which ply weekly during the summer, and every alternate week during the winter. There is a ferry to the main land.

For ecclesiastical purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £271. 2. 6., with an allowance of £60 in lieu of a manse, and a glebe valued at

£20 per annum; patron, the Crown. The old church, a very ancient structure, being greatly dilapidated, and not safe, a church has been lately erected in the village of Broadford; it is a substantial and neat structure containing 600 sittings. There is also a missionary station for Scottish Baptists in the parish. The parochial school affords instruction to about 130 children; the master has a salary of £30, with a house, an allowance of £2. 2. in lieu of garden, and the fees, averaging £10. Two schools are supported by the General Assembly's education committee, and the Gaelic Society, respectively; the master of the former receives a salary of £25, with fees averaging £5, and the master of the latter a salary of £20, without any fees. There are remains of places of worship erected by the Culdees, who lived in religious seclusion in many of the islands of the Hebrides; of these, one, at Ashig, is supposed to have been dedicated to St. Asaph, and near another, at Kilbride, is a rude obelisk of granite. On the western border of the parish are the ruins of seven Danish forts, forming a chain of stations for the communication of intelligence by fires lighted on the approach of an enemy; and at the eastern border of the parish are numerous tumuli, on opening which were found stone coffins rudely formed, containing urns in which were ashes, and human bones partly burnt, with some small copper coins. Near the village of Broadford is a barrow, in which has been discovered an arched vault, of stone without cement, and about six or seven feet in height: in this vault were found, a polished stone of a dark green colour, four inches in length and two inches and a half in breadth, perforated with holes in the angles; and a buckle of rude workmanship. Great numbers of ancient coins have been dug up at various times, but so defaced as to be altogether illegible; and on the glebe was lately found a coin of Henry VIII., in a state of high preservation.

STRATHAVEN, a market-town and a burgh of barony, in the parish of AVONDALE, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 16 miles (S. S. E.) from Glasgow, and 42 (W. S. W.) from Edinburgh; containing 3852 inhabitants. It appears to have derived its origin from the erection of a castle here by Andrew Stuart, grandson of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, to whom James III. granted the barony of "Avendale," of which that nobleman made this place the principal seat. The castle, whose imposing and venerable ruins occupy the summit of a rocky eminence rising from the small and beautiful river Pomilion, appears to have been of great strength, and accessible only by a drawbridge over that stream, by which it was entirely encircled. During the usurpation of Cromwell, Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, to whose ancestor this barony had been given in exchange, fled for refuge into the castle, where she continued to reside till after the Restoration; but since her death, in 1716, it has fallen into decay, and at present is only a mouldering ruin, adding much, however, by its picturesque appearance, to the interest of the surrounding scenery.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the road from Edinburgh to Ayr, at the termination of a ridge of rising grounds, and on the banks of the Pomilion, by which Strathaven is divided into two nearly equal parts. It has an aspect of considerable antiquity, more especially in the immediate vicinity of the castle, which was probably the earliest portion. The streets in this part of the town are very narrow and irregularly formed, and the houses mean; but in that part which is of more recent erection, the houses are generally neat and commodious, and the streets wide and regular. In the environs are some handsome villas, the residence of the more opulent families. The thoroughfares are lighted with gas by a company lately formed, consisting of the principal inhabitants; and the town is well supplied with water. The chief manufacture carried on, both in the town and parish, is weaving; there are three breweries, and many persons deal extensively in cheese and cattle, in which more business is transacted here than, with the exception of Glasgow, in the whole of the rest of the county. Branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank of Scotland are established; the post is frequent, and the general trade of the place is much promoted by the facility of communication with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the principal towns in the neighbourhood. In 1846, an act was passed authorizing the construction of a railway of fifteen miles and a quarter from the Glasgow and Neilston line near Pollockshaws to Strathaven; also an act for a branch to Strathaven from the Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railway near Blair. In the following year, an act was obtained for a branch from the Clydesdale Junction railway to Strathaven and Douglas. The market is well supplied with butchers' meat and every article of dairy-produce; and great quantities of veal are sent from this place to Edinburgh and Glasgow, where it is in high repute, and obtains a good price. Fairs are held on the first Thursdays in January, March, and November, and the last Thursdays in June and July; there are also markets for hiring servants held twice a year, in April and October. The inhabitants had formerly an extensive common, but within the last few years it has all become private property. Strathaven was erected into a burgh of barony in 1450, and is governed by a bailie appointed by the Duke of Hamilton; who, however, for some years has not been resident. Upwards of forty houses, the brewery of Mr. Vallance, and the large tan-works of Mr. Semple, were burnt down on November 1st, 1844. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church.—See AVONDALE.

STRATHBLANE, a parish, in the county of STIRLING, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Glasgow; containing 894 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "the strath of the warm river," from the sheltered situation of the vale through which the river Blane has its course. It formed part of the possessions obtained from Maldwin, Earl of Lennox, by David Graham, in exchange for lands that had been granted by William the Lion to his father, ancestor of the ducal family of Montrose. The castles of Mugdock and Duntreath, of the foundation of which little is known, belong respectively to the families of Montrose and Edmonstone. Of Mugdock Castle, which appears to have been strongly fortified, there are still considerable remains, consisting of a square tower nearly entire, with a projecting gateway-turret at one of the angles. It was defended on the east and north by a lake, which supplied the fosse whereby the castle was surrounded on the other sides. Part of the structure is in a state of complete repair, and was till lately constantly occupied by successive tenants of the Duke of Montrose. At a distance of about 300 yards from this castle is a remarkable echo, which distinctly reverberates a sen-

tence of six monosyllables, if uttered in a loud tone; and this not till a few seconds after the sentence is completed. Of the castle of Duntreath, which seems to have been of the same date, and nearly of equal strength, the north and east sides of the quadrangle are a heap of ruins, and the arched gateway that formed the entrance is completely detached from the rest of the building. This castle, with the lands attached to it, was early the property of the Edmonstone family, of whom Sir William, of Culloden, married Lady Mary, daughter of Robert III., and widow of Sir William Graham, of Kincardine, ancestor of the Earls of Montrose: Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., is the present proprietor of it, and chief landowner in Strathblane, possessing one-third of the parish. The neighbourhood of Strathblane appears to have been tributary to the notorious Rob Roy McGregor, from whose depredations the inhabitants purchased exemption by the payment of stipulated sums, in proportion to the extent of their properties; and in 1741 his nephew agreed with certain landowners here to recover their stolen property, if speedily made aware of their loss, in consideration of their paying him £5 on each £100 of valued rent.

The PARISH lies in the south-western part of the county, and is about five miles in length and four in breadth, comprising 14,080 acres, of which 3350 are arable, 2000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. The surface is diversified with hills. A portion of the Lennox range extends along the northern boundary, attaining at the highest point, which is called the Earl's Seat, an elevation of 1400 feet above the level of the sea. On the south-west of the vale of Strathblane is the hill of Dungoiach, of conical shape, rising to a height of 400 feet, and clothed with wood to the summit, thus forming a striking contrast to that of Dunglass, on the north-east, which, though of nearly equal height, has a rugged and desolate appearance. The vale intersects the parish from north-west to south-east, reaching from the vale of Endrick on the west to the vale of Campsie on the east. Its surface rises, by gentle undulations, from a height of about 100 feet at the entrance to an elevation of 340 feet at the extremity; and the vale is inclosed on both sides by low hills covered with verdure, between which are narrow glens of picturesque aspect. The whole of this beautiful vale, and the entrance to it from the south-east, are marked with features of romantic character; the scenery is enriched with wood of stately growth and thriving plantations, and studded with handsome villas and gentlemen's seats. On the south side of the vale is an expanse of table-land, about two miles in width, and nearly 400 feet above the level of the sea, extending across the whole breadth of the parish, and which was formerly a wild and barren moor, but is now in a state of profitable cultivation, producing favourable crops of grain. The river Blane has its source near the Earl's Seat, among the Lennox hills, and taking a southern direction, falls from several precipitous hills, and forms a magnificent cataract descending from a height of seventy feet, called the Spout of Ballagan, after which, diverting its course to the north-west, it flows through the valley of Strathblane into the Endrick. There are numerous springs of water, one of which, on the farm of Ballewan, possesses mineral properties. Of the several lakes the principal are, Loch Ardinning, about sixty acres in extent, but undistinguished by any peculiarity of features; Loch Craigallion, containing forty acres; Loch Mugdock, twenty-five acres in extent, surrounded with beautiful scenery, among which the ancient castle forms an interesting object; Loch Craigmaddie, of ten acres; Loch Dumbroch, of the same extent; and Loch Carbeth, containing only eight acres. The lakes abound with pike and perch, and char are also found in that of Dumbroch. Game of every kind is plentiful; black and red grouse frequent the moors, and wild-ducks, woodcocks, partridges, and pheasants are in abundance.

The SOIL, though various, is generally fertile, and well adapted for the different crops, which comprise oats, barley, wheat, beans, turnips, and potatoes, with the usual grasses. Husbandry is greatly improved, and a due rotation of crops is carefully observed. The lands have been well drained, and inclosed with dykes of stone, and, on some of the farms, with hedges of thorn: the farm-houses and offices are substantial and commodiously arranged, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. Great attention is paid to the dairies, the produce of which is sent to the Glasgow market. The sheep and cattle are of the several breeds common to this part of the country; and a considerable stimulus to improvement is afforded by an association called the Farmers' Society, who hold their meetings annually, and award prizes to the successful competitors. There are some remains of natural wood, consisting of beech, alder, hazel, and willow; and the plantations, which are very extensive, are of larch, Scotch fir, oak, ash, elm, beech, Huntingdon willow, Lombardy poplar, and other kinds of trees. The substrata are of the old red sandstone formation, which is chiefly visible in the lower parts of the parish; in the hilly parts the sandstone is in most places covered with trap, in which are found veins of jasper, and occasionally chalcedony and zeolite. Limestone and marl occur in some places; and there is a quarry of sandstone in operation to a moderate extent. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £5300.

Craigend Castle, the seat of John Smith, Esq., is an elegant mansion, erected in 1812, and beautifully situated: Carbeth, erected in 1810, is also a handsome mansion; and Leddiegreen and Ballagan are both good houses on pleasant sites. In the garden of Ballagan is a yew-tree in full vigour, and presenting a fine appearance, supposed to be five centuries old. There is no village in the parish, properly so called; but three detached hamlets have been formed, consisting of a few houses. Some works for the printing of calico have been established at Blanefield, which are thriving, and occupy a considerable number of the population; there is likewise a bleachfield at Dumbroch, where upwards of sixty people are employed. The nearest market-town is Glasgow, with which there is facility of communication by two turnpike-roads from that city, one leading to Drymen, and the other to Balfron, and both passing through the parish: a post-office has been established here under that of Glasgow. The roads are excellent, and well adapted for easy intercourse. A fair for cattle is held annually, about the middle of November, but it is not well attended. For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dum-

barton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister's stipend is £231. 16. 5., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum; patron, the Duke of Montrose. The present church, erected in 1803, is a handsome structure in the later English style of architecture, and contains 450 sittings: the remains of Lady Mary, daughter of Robert III., were interred in the family vault beneath the old church. Strathblane parochial school affords instruction to about thirty children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. A parochial library was established in 1817, and now forms a collection of 700 volumes; a Bible society was established in 1813, and a missionary society in 1823. There is a fund for the poor, of £400, the amount of various charitable bequests. To the south-east of the hill of Dungoiach are six erect stones, varying in height; the highest is about six feet from the surface: nothing of their history has transpired. Under the surface of the moss at Craigend a small inclosure formed with stakes of wood was discovered, in 1800; but for what purpose it was intended, is unknown. There seemed to have been originally an entrance from the west; and a few pieces of wood indicated that the inclosure had been roofed. It was probably a place of shelter. The Duke of Montrose takes the inferior title of Baron Mugdock from this parish: the family at one time resided at Mugdock Castle, and the great Marquess of Montrose was born there, being the last of the family who was born in the castle.

STRATHBUNGO, a village, in the parish of Govan, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, 2 miles (S.) from the city of Glasgow; containing 491 inhabitants. This village is situated in the south-east angle of that portion of the parish which extends into Renfrewshire, the greater part of the parish being in the county of Lanark. It is built upon both sides of the high road from Glasgow to Neilston, and may be considered as a suburb of the city, in the manufactures of which a considerable number of the population is employed. A neat chapel has been erected in the village.

STRATHCONON, county Ross.—See Carnoch.

STRATH-DIGHTY, in the county of Forfar.—See Mains.

STRATHDON, or Invernochty, a parish, in the district of Alford, county of Aberdeen, 19 miles (W. by S.) from Alford; containing 1563 inhabitants. This parish, originally called Invernochty, derived that name from the position of its church near the influx of the river Nochty into the Don; and its present appellation, from its extensive and beautiful strath, or valley, through which the river Don takes a winding course, dividing the parish into two nearly equal parts. The lands appear to have been held by the Earls of Mar as superiors; and it is said that the castle of Curgarff, in the parish, was erected by one of them as a hunting-seat. In the feuds between the Gordons and the Forbeses, the castle was burned down in 1571 by Adam Gordon; and Margaret Campbell (daughter of Campbell of Calder), then big with child, with her children and servants, to the number of twenty-seven pursons, perished in the flames. The castle was subsequently rebuilt. It was purchased by government from Mr. Forbes of Skellater, in 1746, and was for some years occupied as barracks, under the garrison of Fort-George, by a detachment of twenty men. From 1827 to 1831 a captain, with a subaltern and sixty men, was stationed in it to support the civil authorities in their determination to suppress the practice of smuggling, which at that period was carried on to a great extent; but it has not since been occupied by any military.

The parish, which constitutes the western extremity of the county, is about twenty-three miles in length, and varies from three to eight miles in breadth; comprising, according to computation, an area of 70,000 acres, of which nearly 5000 are arable, 4000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture and waste. The form of the parish is extremely irregular, from the portions of adjoining parishes with which it is in several places indented. Its surface is strikingly diversified, presenting in fine contrast a considerable extent of level and fertile vale, and large tracts of mountainous elevation, combining all the varieties of wild and rugged Highland scenery. The valley of the Don, along which that river flows from west to east, is intersected nearly at right angles with several sequestered glens, watered by rivulets descending from the mountains between which they are inclosed. Some of the glens are finely wooded with natural birch, whilst the mountains are covered with heath to their very summits. The highest mountains are, Morven, contiguous to the southern boundary of the parish, and which has an elevation of 2880 feet above the level of the sea; Scroulach, 2700 feet in height, resting towards the west on the Glaschill, over which passes the military road by Curgarff Castle to Fort-George; Cairnmore and Ben-Newe, each 1800 feet high; and Lonach, which has an elevation of 1200 feet. On the summit of Cairnmore, which rests on Lonach, is a cairn, erected by the tenantry in 1823 to the late Sir Charles Forbes, in commemoration of his being raised to the rank of baronet. The river Don has its source in this parish, on the confines of the county of Banff, and taking an eastern direction, receives in its course numerous streams from the mountains; it runs between banks exhibiting much romantic beauty, and falls into the sea about two miles to the north of Aberdeen. Among the tributaries of the Don are the Conry, the Ernan, the Carvy, the Nochty, the Deskry, and the Kindy, all of which take their rise in the parish, and flow through the several glens to which they respectively give name. The Don and its tributaries abound with trout, which, though small, are of fine flavour; and salmon are occasionally found in the Don, but not in any considerable number. There are springs of water in various parts of the parish, some of which are more or less chalybeate; but they have not been analysed, and their properties are but little known.

On the arable lands the soil is mostly a deep loam, in some places alternated with gravel: the lower acclivities of the hills are especially fertile. There are large peat-mosses on the summits of the hills, and some of them are of great depth: portions of the trunks of fir-trees are dug out, which, when dried and split into strips, are still occasionally used instead of candles. The corn crops are oats, a small quantity of barley, and considerable quantities of bear; turnips are cultivated to a great extent, and potatoes are also grown, but owing to the injury to which they are exposed from the early frosts, the latter are raised for home consumption only. Husbandry is improved: the lands have been well drained and inclosed; and where requisite, embankments have

been formed to protect them from the inundations of the river Don, to which they were much exposed. The farm-houses are generally of a superior description, built of stone, and roofed with slate; and the offices are well arranged. On several of the farms are threshing-mills driven by water, and on one a mill driven by horses. There are also three mills for grinding meal. The cattle, about 2200 of which are kept in the parish, are of the Aberdeenshire breed, with a few of a mixed breed between the Ross-shire and the West Highland; and the sheep, of which nearly 9000 are pastured on the hills, are all of the black-faced breed. No horses are reared, except for purposes of husbandry. The agricultural produce beyond what is requisite for the supply of the inhabitants, and also the fat-cattle, are sent to Aberdeen; from which port, since the facilities of steam navigation have been rendered available, much live-stock is forwarded to London. The plantations have been greatly extended within the last thirty or forty years; they consist of Scotch fir and larch, for which the soil seems peculiarly adapted, ash, elm, plane, and other kinds of trees. Around the houses of the principal proprietors are some good specimens of timber. The prevailing rock is sienite, generally of a granitic appearance. Limestone, which is abundant, is extensively quarried, and is burnt into lime with peats and occasionally a little coal; all the limestone rocks lie on the north side of the Don, with the exception of one near Boilhandy, and the quality of the lime is excellent. A quarry of coarse slate was formerly wrought. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4228.

Newe, the seat of Sir Charles Forbes, erected in 1831, is a spacious mansion of Kildrummy freestone, in the old manorial style; it is situated on the north bank of the Don, and embellished with thriving plantations. The present house, with which the old mansion was incorporated, contains splendid suites of apartments, and is ornamented with a noble portico of elegant design. Candacraig House, the residence of Robert Anderson, Esq., is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, built in 1834, of granite discovered in the immediate vicinity; and is pleasantly situated in grounds richly wooded. Inverernan, belonging to Mrs. Forbes, is a villa partaking of the Italian style, near the confluence of the Ernan and the Don. The house of Auchernach, erected by General Forbes in 1809, is also a commodious residence. Glen-Kindy, the property of Sir Alexander Leith; Bellabeg, situated near the influx of the Nochty into the Don; Edinglassie; and Skellater, are all mansions of old date. There is no village in the parish, unless a few cottages at Heugh-Head, not exceeding ten in number, may be so called; nor is there any manufactory, except at Glen-Kindy, where is a mill for spinning woollen yarn. In the weaving of blankets and plaidings, from six to eight persons are employed. A post-office, under that of Aberdeen, has a daily delivery; and fairs for cattle, one of which is also for the sale of meal and fodder, are held five times a year, the principal fair being on the third Friday in August. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-road from Aberdeen, which passes for eighteen miles through the parish, and terminates at Curgarff; by cross roads that intersect it in various directions; and by three good bridges over the Don, and bridges across the other streams, one of which, over the Nochty, is of cast-iron.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend, including a commutation of £17. 12. for peats, is about £210; with an excellent manse, and a glebe valued at £2. 12. 6. per annum: patron, the Crown. The church was rebuilt in 1757, and reseated and repaired in 1808; it is a substantial structure containing 504 sittings. A missionary station has been for more than a century supported at Curgarff by the Royal Bounty, from which the minister receives a stipend of £63 per annum: he has also a croft, a right of pasture, and fuel. A church, with a manse and offices, was erected for this district in 1834, by the late Sir Charles Forbes, at a cost of £1100; the church is a handsome structure, and affords ample accommodation for the inhabitants. There is also a small Roman Catholic chapel at Curgarff. The parochial school gives instruction to nearly 100 children; the master has a salary of £28, with a house, an allowance of £2 in lieu of garden, and the fees. A new parochial school-house on the approved modern plan, with a dwelling-house for the master, was built in 1838 by the heritors. Three schools are supported by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, who allow the masters salaries of £15 each, with a dwelling-house, in addition to the fees; and in 1832, the late Sir Charles Forbes built a school-house and dwelling for the teacher at Curgarff. The late John Forbes, Esq., of Newe, bequeathed £500, and Miss Forbes, of Bellabeg, £100, for the benefit of the poor.

The ruins of several ancient castles are to be seen within the parish. Near the confluence of the Nochty within the Don, is an abruptly conical mound called the Doune of Nochty, of elliptical form, 970 feet in circumference at the base, and 560 at the summit, and about sixty feet in height. This mound has been surrounded with a ditch twenty-six feet wide and sixteen deep; and around the summit are still to be traced the foundations of buildings. According to tradition, it was the site of the ancient church. Numerous subterraneous buildings occur in this part of the county, five of which have been discovered in this parish; they are here called "Eirde houses", are constructed of loose stones placed together in irregularly circular form, and contract in diameter towards the roof, which is of flat stones. In 1822, two ancient rings and several hundred silver coins were found in digging for a dyke. One of the rings was of gold, with a sapphire stone of deep colour, and the other of iron, gilt, and mounted with a pale sapphire. Some of the coins were of the reign of Henry III. of England, two of King John, and the others of William the Lion of Scotland.

STRATHFILLAN, for a time a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of GLENORCHY, district of LORN, county of ARGYLL, but chiefly in the parish of KILLIN, county of PERTH, 14 miles (W. by S.) from Killin; containing, with the village of Clifton, 735 inhabitants, of whom 247 are in the county of Argyll, and 488 in the county of Perth. This place, for ecclesiastical purposes, was separated from the parishes of Killin and Glenorchy under act of the General Assembly, in 1836. It appears to have derived its name from a priory founded here by King Robert Bruce, and dedicated to St. Fillan, in gratitude for his victory in the battle of Bannockburn. The establishment was for canons

regular of the order of St. Augustine, and continued to flourish under a regular succession of priors till the Dissolution, when its revenues and site were granted to the Campbells, ancestors of the Marquess of Breadalbane. Of the building, which seems to have been 120 feet in length and twenty-two feet in breadth, there are still some portions of the walls remaining; and near the site is a deep pool called the Holy Pool, in which it was the practice in ancient times to dip persons afflicted with insanity. The patients on these occasions, after immersion in the pool, were left bound during the night in a part of the church designated St. Fillan's chapel; and if they were found loose on the following morning, the cure was deemed to be complete. A stone called St. Fillan's Chair, and several small round stones, each of which was supposed to have been consecrated by the saint, and endowed with the power of curing some particular disease, were long preserved at the mill of Killin; and five of the stones are still kept there for the inspection of the curious. The strath to which the priory gave name forms an interesting portion of the Highland district of Breadalbane, and is situated on the north of Loch Dochart; it is rather a pastoral than an agricultural district, and in its various features partakes of the general character of the parish of Killin. Glenure House, the summer residence of Thomas Herbert Place, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion, situated in grounds tastefully laid out, embellished with thriving plantations, and comprehending much picturesque and romantic scenery. The Marquess of Breadalbane has lately built a handsome cottage on the banks of Loch Tulla, in the vicinity of his deer-forest; the grounds are laid out with much taste, and ornamented with promising plantations. His lordship resides here generally for two months in the year, during the hunting season. The village of Clifton, near which is a mine of lead-ore in operation, stands not far from the western extremity of the strath. A church was endowed by Lady Glenorchy with funds now producing an income of £60: the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge were patrons. This church, with the manse and other accommodations, was claimed on legal grounds by Lord Breadalbane, and placed in connexion with the Free Church of Scotland, in consequence of the adherence of nearly all the people to that Church.

STRATHKINNESS, a village, in the parish and district of St. Andrew's, county of Fife, 2½ miles (W.) from the city of St. Andrew's; containing 490 inhabitants. This place is situated a little north of the high road from St. Andrew's to Cupar; and the vicinity is remarkable as the scene of the murder of Archbishop Sharp, who was assassinated by some Covenanters on Magus moor, a short distance south of the village, on the 3rd of May, 1679. There is a place of worship for members of the Free Church.

STRATHMARTINE, county Forfar.—See Mains.

STRATHMIGLO, an ancient burgh of barony and a parish, in the district of Cupar, county of Fife, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Auchtermuchty; containing, with the hamlets of Westercash, Edenshead, and Burnside, 2187 inhabitants, of whom 1304 are in the town or village of Strathmiglo. This place derives its name from the river Miglo, which, flowing through the parish, divides it into two nearly equal portions, and afterwards assumes the name of the Eden. The lands anciently formed part of the demesnes of the crown, and were granted by Malcolm IV., in marriage with his niece, to Duncan, Earl of Fife, whose descendants, in 1251, gave them to the family of Scott of Balwearie, in whose possession they remained for many years. The estate was erected into a burgh of barony in 1600, and its privileges as such were confirmed by charter of James VI., in 1605. The superiority of the burgh in 1730 became the property of the Balfours of Burleigh, whose armorial bearings are placed on the front of the town-house, which was built with the materials of the old castle of Cairneyflappet, or Strathmiglo, granted for that purpose to the burgesses by Margaret Balfour, then superior of the barony. After the rebellion in 1745, and the consequent abolition of heritable jurisdictions, in 1748, the burgh lost its privileges. The lands are divided among various proprietors, of whom P. G. Skene, Esq., of Pitlour House, is the principal.

The parish is bounded on the south by the Lomond hill, and on the north by a branch of the Ochils. It is about six miles in length, and varies from two to four miles in breadth; comprising an area of 5000 acres, of which 350 are woodland and plantations, 600 meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable. The surface is partly level and partly hilly, rising on both sides of the river by gentle acclivities; on the south to the Lomond range, which has an elevation of 1700 feet above the sea; and on the north to a ridge of inconsiderable eminence, forming a continuation of the Ochil range. The Miglo has its source in two small streams, one at the north-west, and the other at the south-west, angle of the parish: these, uniting in the valley of Strathmiglo, form the river Eden. On the south side of the river the soil is light and thin, but on the north side deeper, and of richer quality, chiefly a fertile loam; the crops are, grain of all kinds, turnips, potatoes, and the various grasses. Agriculture is improved, and according to the nature of the land, the four or the six rotation is adopted: the farm-buildings are substantial and commodiously arranged, and on most of the farms are threshing-mills, several of which are driven by water. The substrata are mainly sandstone and whinstone; and on the side of Lomond hill is found white freestone, of very durable texture, and susceptible of a high polish. Pitlour House is a handsome mansion, situated on an eminence overlooking the town, in grounds tastefully laid out.

The town is pleasantly seated in a fine plain on the north side of the Miglo, and consists chiefly of one irregularly built street, from which several smaller streets and lanes diverge at right angles: in the centre of the principal street is the town-house, a good building, with a square tower surmounted by a spire. On the opposite side of the river stands the small village of Westercash, and between it and the town is a level meadow called the Town green. The chief business carried on by the inhabitants is the weaving of linen: there is a bleachfield; and the river in its course gives motion to several corn and flour mills, a lint-mill, and a mill for spinning flax. The articles woven are diaper, damask, dowlas, checks, table-linens, &c., in the production of which from 500 to 600 persons are employed at hand-looms, almost exclusively for resident manufacturers. There is a post-office in the town, subordinate to that of Kinross; and facility of communication is afforded by roads kept in excellent repair. Fairs, chiefly

for pleasure and for general traffic, are held on the last Friday in June and the first Friday in November. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9330.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is about £250, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum: patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Strathmiglo church, which was collegiate, belonged to the abbey of Dunkeld. The present church is a plain edifice erected about the year 1785, and contains 750 sittings. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church, Reformed Presbyterians, and the United Presbyterian Synod. The parochial school affords instruction to about eighty children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. The schoolroom has been enlarged by the heritors, and will now accommodate 150 children; a play-ground also, has been purchased by subscription. A female school has been built by Mr. Skene, who pays the teacher a salary of £10; and three other schools are supported by subscriptions and donations. The poor have the interest of a bequest of money, yielding £10, and the rent of land, £19 per annum. There are some remains of what are supposed to have been Druidical monuments; also numerous barrows and tumuli in the parish; and human bones, ashes, and various military weapons, have been found at different times. The famous battle of Mons Grampius, between the Romans under Agricola and the Caledonians under Galgacus, is thought to have been fought here.

STRATHY, for a time a quoad sacra district or parish, in the parish of FARR, county of SUTHERLAND, 9 miles (E. by N.) from the church of Farr; containing 880 inhabitants. This district was formed of the eastern part of the parish, extending to the north coast of the county, and is of considerable length. It is watered by the river Strathy, a stream issuing from Loch Strathy, and which, after a course of about fifteen miles, falls into a bay of the same name, at the head of which is the village: the promontory of Strathy point forms the western shore of the bay. The coast-road from Thurso to the Kyle of Tongue runs through the village, the population of which are chiefly fishermen. Strathy is within the presbytery of Tongue, synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and the patronage is in the Crown: the stipend of the minister is £120. The church, situated in the village, and built in 1826, affords accommodation to 350 persons. There is a school, the master of which has a salary of £25, with about £4 in lieu of fees.

STRATHYRE, a village, in the parish of BALQUHIDDER, county of PERTH; containing 135 inhabitants. This is a small place, lying in Strathyre, the name of which, in the Gaelic language, signifies the "warm strath". It stands on the turnpike-road leading from Stirling to Fort-William, and is one of two villages in the parish, the other being Lochearnhead, on the same line of road, and near the western entrance of Loch Earn.

STRELITZ, a village, in the parish of CARGILL, county of PERTH, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Cupar-Angus. This village was built in 1763, as a place of residence for discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war; and had its name in honour of Her Majesty Queen Charlotte, consort of George III. Shortly after its erection it consisted of upwards of eighty neat houses, forming a street ninety feet broad, watered in the middle by a stream. To every house was originally annexed a good garden, with about three acres of land, well inclosed; and the whole village was sheltered by stripes of plantation.

STRICHEN, a parish, in the district of BUCHAN, county of ABERDEEN; containing, with the two villages of New Leeds, and Strichen or Mormond, 2012 inhabitants, of whom 681 are in the village of Strichen, 15 miles (W. N. W.) from Peterhead. This place, the name of which is supposed to be a corruption of *Strath Ion*, or "the strath of John", consists of portions of land severed from the adjacent parishes of Rathen and Fraserburgh, and erected into a separate parish, by act of the General Assembly in the seventeenth century. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, the lands of Strichen became the property of a branch of the ancient family of Fraser of the county of Inverness, Lords Lovat; and they have continued in the uninterrupted possession of the family until the present time. Even the Lovat estate, forfeited by rebellion, was restored to the family in the person of General Fraser, Lord Lovat's son, on account of his loyalty, and entailed by him. In 1815 the Strichen branch succeeded to the property in Inverness, thus uniting the two houses of Lovat and Strichen; and the title of Baron Lovat, which still remained under forfeiture, was restored by his late Majesty William IV., on petition of Thomas Alexander Fraser, who was created Lord Lovat on the 28th of January, 1837, and who is sole proprietor of the parish, with the exception of the small estate of Mill of Adiel.

The PARISH is about seven miles in extreme length, and varies from two to three miles in breadth, comprising nearly 10,500 acres, of which 6300 are arable, 450 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture, moss, and waste. Its surface is pleasingly diversified, in some parts ascending gradually from the banks of the water of Strichen, and in others rising into hills of various height, the most conspicuous being the hill of Mormond, elevated more than 800 feet above the level of the sea. This hill, which is on the north-eastern boundary of the parish, is of conical form, constituting a good landmark to vessels navigating the Moray Firth; and was selected as one of the stations for carrying on the trigonometrical survey of Scotland. The only stream of any importance is the water of Strichen, or the North Ugie, which flows through the parish from west to east, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. It forms a confluence with the South Ugie about six miles below the village, and falls into the sea at Inverugie, near Peterhead. The river abounds with trout and eels, affording excellent sport to the angler, and was formerly frequented by otters, of which great numbers were taken; but few are now to be seen in its waters, and the breed appears to be nearly extinct.

The SOIL is exceedingly various, in some few spots luxuriantly fertile, but generally of very inferior quality: in many places are large tracts of moss, supplying only peat for fuel. Among the crops are oats and potatoes; flax was formerly much cultivated for the neighbouring works, and since the introduction of bone-dust for manure, large crops of turnips have been raised. The system of husbandry is improved, and a due rotation of crops for the most part observed; the farms are generally of very moderate extent, and there are numer-

ous small holdings. There is nothing peculiar in the agricultural produce of the parish. The moorlands afford tolerable pasture for cattle, and great attention is paid to the improvement of the breed. The plantations consist chiefly of firs, interspersed with other kinds of trees, and are in a thriving state; there are some remains of natural wood, and, in the grounds of Strichen House, some fine specimens of timber. Limestone used to be largely quarried, for the burning of which for manure the abundance of peat in the mosses afforded great facility; but from the indifference of its quality the quarries have been discontinued. Granite, of an excellent description for building, is found; and from the quarries were raised the materials for the erection of Strichen House and most of the houses in the village. Strichen House, one of the seats of Lord Lovat, is a spacious and elegant mansion erected in 1821, and situated in an ample demesne tastefully laid out, and embellished with some venerable yew-trees more than a hundred years old, and with thriving plantations.

The village of Strichen is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the parish; it is well built, and contains some good houses. A town-house, a substantial structure with a spire, was erected at a cost of £2000, in 1816, by Mrs. Fraser, of Strichen House, during the minority of her son, the present Lord Lovat. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the linen-manufacture, which is carried on to a considerable extent. A branch of the North of Scotland Banking Company's establishment has been opened in the village, and also a savings' bank, in which are deposits amounting to more than £1000. A library, a Masonic lodge, and a lodge of Odd Fellows, are kept up; there are some good inns, and a friendly society for the benefit of aged men and widows. Fairs, chiefly for cattle and horses, are held on the first Tuesday in January; the Tuesday after the 4th of March; and the Wednesdays after the 19th of May and August, and after the 12th of July and November. The post-office has a daily delivery, under Aberdeen. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh, which passes through the east of the parish, within three miles of the village; by the turnpike-road from Peterhead to Banff, which passes through the village; and by statute roads in various directions. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4685. Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £158. 7. 8., of which more than one-third part is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £6 per annum; patron, Lord Lovat. Strichen church being in a state of decay, and also much too small for the accommodation of the parishioners, was taken down, and the present church erected in 1799; it is a neat substantial structure containing about 900 sittings. There are places of worship for dissenters. The parochial school affords a good course of instruction: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees; also a share of the Dick bequest. A Sabbath school is held in the town-house, and attended by 120 children.

STRICKATHROW, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Brechin; containing 553 inhabitants. This place comprehends the two ancient parishes of Strickathrow, which originally formed the prebend of the chantorship in the cathedral church of Brechin, and Dunlappie, which was united to the former in 1612, by act of the General Assembly. Strickathrow is supposed to have derived its name (anciently *Strath-Cath-Ra*, and signifying in the Celtic language "the valley in which the king fought") from a battle that took place here in 1130, between the army of David I., King of Scotland, and the forces of Angus, Earl of Moray. The name of the latter parish, a compound of *Dun*, "a hill" and *Lappie*, "water", is minutely descriptive of the appearance of its surface; the north-western portion is occupied by the hill of Lundie, near the base of which flows the river Westwater, and the lower lands are also traversed by numerous other streams. No events of importance are authentically recorded: according to tradition, the churchyard of Strickathrow was the scene of the surrender of the crown and sovereignty of Scotland, by John Baliol, to Edward I. of England, in 1296.

The PARISH is bounded on the west, north, and north-east by the river Westwater, which separates it from the parishes of Lethnot and Edzell. It is nearly seven miles in length and one mile and a half in breadth, comprising 5440 acres, of which 3100 are arable, 1540 meadow and pasture, and 490 woodland and plantations. The surface is greatly diversified. In the south-east is an extensive tract of table-land, having an elevation of 400 feet above the vale of Strathmore, and commanding a fine view of the strath for thirty miles in length and almost ten miles in breadth: in front is seen the entrance of Glen-Esk, with Mount Battock in the background, 2000 feet above the level of the sea; and in the nearer view rise the Caterthuns and others of the Grampian range. In the central portion of the parish the ground is low and tolerably level; but towards the north-west boundary, it rises into considerable elevation in the hill of Lundie, already referred to, and others of inferior height. The scenery is varied, and at many points, enriched with plantations, is pleasingly picturesque. The Westwater, after flowing for some miles along the boundary of the parish, falls into the North Esk, which appears to have formerly bounded Strickathrow on the north, but which now intersects it for nearly a mile. The Cruik, a small stream in summer, but in winter, and after continued rains, an impetuous torrent, winds through the parish in a north-eastern direction, and flows into the North Esk near the church. There are various smaller streams. The Cruik abounds with trout; and in the North Esk are found salmon, of which a fishery used to produce to the proprietor a rental of £25.

In this district the SOIL is various, but consists for the most part of a black loam, of moderate fertility, on a subsoil of cold retentive clay, or hard gravelly till. The crops raised comprise grain of all kinds, with potatoes, turnips, and the usual grasses. Husbandry is greatly improved, and regard is paid to a due rotation of crops; tile-draining has been partially introduced, and much waste land has been brought into profitable cultivation. Bone-dust has been for some time used with success in the growth of turnips, and guano and other sorts of manure have been employed of late. In general the farms vary from sixty to 400 acres in extent, but there are several small crofts, none of which exceed eight acres; the farm-houses are substantial and commodious. The lands have

been in some degree inclosed, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. The cattle reared are of the native Angus breed; horses are bred for purposes of husbandry, and sheep and swine fed for the neighbouring markets. In this parish the plantations, which have been greatly increased, and are generally in a flourishing state, consist of ash, lime, beech, and the various kinds of firs: the beech, for which the soil appears well adapted, is the most prevalent, and there are some fine specimens of ash, lime, and American spruce-fir. There are strata of limestone and red sandstone, which latter is of durable texture when taken at a considerable depth. The limestone was formerly worked to a large extent, and the quarries yielded to the proprietor a net profit of £500 per annum; but they have lately become impracticable for want of efficient means for draining off the water. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3809.

The chief residences are, Stracathro House, an elegant mansion in the Grecian style of architecture, beautifully situated in grounds tastefully embellished, and commanding extensive and finely varied prospects; Auchenreoch, a substantial modern structure; and Newton Mill, an old mansion in a sweet situation, belonging to the heirs of the last baronet of the ancient family of Ogilvy of Barras. The only approximation to a village is a cluster of about ten or twelve houses called Inchbare, irregularly built, and mostly occupied by persons employed in the necessary handicraft trades. Facility of communication is afforded by the old and new turnpike roads from Aberdeen to Perth, which pass for two miles through the parish; and by roads kept in repair by statute labour. Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is about £175, with a manse, and the glebes of Strickathrow and Dunlappie, valued together at £16. 10. per annum; patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Kintore. The church, erected in 1791, and lately repaired, is a handsome structure in the later English style of architecture, containing 360 sittings. The parochial school affords instruction to about sixty children; the master has a salary of £30, with a house and garden, and the school fees. A parochial library containing about 300 volumes is supported by subscription. On the farm of Ballownie was discovered, not long since, in a circular mound forty yards in diameter and about nine feet high, a square box formed of stones placed edgewise, containing human bones in a very decomposed state, among which were three arrow-heads of flint. Numerous stone coffins, none of which, however, exceeded four feet in length, were dug up lately near the church; and near the mound just noticed, and on the hill of Strickathrow, are conical mounds which, from their commanding situation, appear to have been signal posts. The Right Hon. George Rose, president of the Board of Trade, and treasurer of the navy, during the administrations of Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville, was a native of this parish, of which his father, an episcopal clergyman, was for many years a resident; he was born in 1744, and died in 1818.

STROMA, an island, in the parish of Canisbay, county of Caithness; containing 186 inhabitants. This island lies in the Pentland Firth, about three miles from the coast of Caithness, and is about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. The rocks on the west side are of considerable elevation: the height of the waves that beat against them during storms from the westward, exceeds all ordinary description; and though the soil is fertile, the crops are frequently injured in tempestuous weather by the spray from the sea, which dashes over the rocks with inconceivable fury. In the caverns of the island were formerly to be seen several human bodies in a state of great preservation, though they had lain there between sixty and eighty years. There are ruins of an old castle, and also of an ancient chapel. The property of the isle was once disputed by the Earls of Orkney and Caithness, who, instead of having recourse to the sword or to the laws for the determination of their quarrel, agreed to a simple and curious mode of deciding it. Venomous animals, it appears, do not exist in Orkney, and quickly die when transported to the islands; on this occasion some were brought to Stroma, and as they continued to live, the island was adjudged to belong to Caithness.

STROMAY, an isle, in the parish of Harris, county of Inverness. It is one of the Hebrides, lying in the sound of Harris, among a group of smaller isles, and a short distance from the coast of North Uist. Stromay is about a mile in length, of very irregular shape, and much indented, particularly on the eastern side. The inlet called Loch Mhiefail is formed by the projecting shore of Uist on the west, and by Stromay on the east. The isle is uninhabited.

STROMNESS, a sea-port town, a burgh of barony, and parish, in the county of Orkney, 14 miles (W. by S.) from Kirkwall; containing 2785 inhabitants, of whom 2057 are in the town. This parish derives its name from a point of land at its southern extremity, projecting into the sound of Hoy, and which, by affording shelter from the west winds, forms a safe and commodious harbour. The town, originally a small fishing-hamlet consisting of a few scattered huts, was dependent on the royal burgh of Kirkwall till the year 1754, when, on an appeal to the court of session, and the judgment of that court confirmed by the house of lords, it was emancipated from all future contributions and dependence. Though possessing a situation admirably adapted for the erection of a handsome town, it consists mainly of an irregularly formed street nearly a mile in length, of a semicircular direction, and in some parts very narrow. The houses, many of which are built closely contiguous to the sea, are not in general of a prepossessing appearance, being seemingly erected more with regard to facility of connexion with the harbour than to any uniformity of plan. However, there are several good houses in the town, as well as excellent inns for the accommodation of travellers. A public library was established in 1820; it is well supported by subscriptions of seven shillings per annum, and forms a valuable collection of standard works. A society for promoting the study of natural history was soon after established, and has been liberally encouraged; the museum contains an extensive collection of natural curiosities both foreign and parochial, with numerous specimens of the various birds frequenting the Orkney Isles, and the rarest and most interesting fishes, shells, and fossils found in this part of the sea and coast.

The manufacture of kelp, at one time carried on to a great extent, has been very much reduced; and that of straw-plat, for which there were several large establish-

ments, is also greatly limited: it is carried on by the female part of the population at their own dwellings. There are many well-stored shops for supplying the town and neighbourhood with the various articles of merchandise required; but the principal support of the town arises from its shipping, its fisheries, and the numerous vessels which call for provisions, or are driven in to take shelter in its harbour, accessible at all times to ships of the largest burthen. The various piers on the bay are commodious, and well adapted to their purposes. The harbour is nearly a mile in length, of considerable breadth, and has a depth of water at the piers, during spring tides, of nearly twenty-four feet. A patent slip has been constructed at the south extremity of the town, for the repair of vessels that have sustained damage at sea. Ship-building is carried on at Stromness to some extent; several fine schooners, sloops, and brigs have been launched, and also numerous boats to be employed in the fisheries. The number of vessels belonging to the port is twenty-three, of the aggregate burthen of 2132 tons. Some sloops are employed in the cod and haddock fisheries; and during the months of May and June, great quantities of lobsters are taken, of which not less than 12,000 are annually sent to the London market by Gravesend smacks, which call here twice a week during the fishing season for that purpose. An attempt has been made, and not without the encouraging prospect of success, to establish a station at this place for the herring-fishery, the accomplishment of which object will materially add to the prosperity of the town. The Greenland and Davis' Straits whale-fishing ships generally receive, as they pass, their complement of men from the town and neighbouring parishes; and the Hudson's Bay Company also receive their annual supply of artisans and labourers from the same quarter, an intelligent agent of the company being resident in the town for the purpose of engaging them. There are two trading packets which sail regularly between this and Leith, and are of great convenience to the inhabitants. A post runner daily conveys letters between Stromness and Kirkwall. Fairs are held in May, September, and November, chiefly for cattle; the September fair is the principal, and is well attended. A considerable number of cattle is shipped hence for Caithness, and the markets in the south. The town was made a burgh of barony in the year 1817, and the government is vested in two bailies and a council of nine burgesses.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the parish of Sandwick, on the south by the sound of Hoy, on the east by the lake of Stenness, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. It is about five miles in length, nearly four in average breadth, and comprises 8160 acres, of which 1860 are arable, almost 1000 in pasture, and the remainder undivided common. The surface is diversified with hills of various elevation, rising from 100 to 500 feet above the level of the sea; they are destitute of wood, and have a bleak and barren aspect, but the many well-cultivated valleys, and tracts of verdant pasture, that intervene, relieve the dreariness of the view, and give the parish on the whole an agreeable and interesting appearance. The view from the summit of several of the hills is extensive, embracing the expanse of the Atlantic, the lofty mountains of Sutherland in the distance, the picturesque hill of Hoy in the island of the same name, the beautiful island of Græmsay and others of the Orkneys, with the sound of Hoy, forming an approach to the harbour of the town from the west, and on the shore of which it is in contemplation to erect a lighthouse.

Little progress has as yet been made in agriculture. The crops are generally oats and bear, with potatoes; but scarcely more of the last are raised than suffice for the use of the inhabitants. The soil is in general good, and very capable of cultivation, draining and an improved system of husbandry being only required to produce excellent crops. At almost all seasons of the year, there is an abundance of seaweed for manure. The chief minerals are slate and granite. The slate was formerly wrought more extensively than it is at present, and from 30,000 to 40,000 slates were annually raised: though well adapted to the climate of Orkney, the slates form a weighty roof, and have lately been greatly superseded by those of Easdale and of Wales, which are lighter. There are no regular quarries of stone; what is required for building is generally taken from the sea-shore, where excellent stone for building purposes is abundant. Granite was some years ago quarried by a company formed with that object, and the rock was found to be of a very superior quality; the works were discontinued from want of capital and proper management. Lead-ore is also to be obtained, and was once wrought, but the produce was insufficient to reward the adventurers. *Cairston*, the property of James R. Pollexfen, Esq., in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, and commanding some fine views, is tastefully laid out, and in a high state of cultivation; and the same may be said of *Garson*, the property of William Heddle, Esq., also in the neighbourhood of the town.

For ecclesiastical purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney, the minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which about one-tenth is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum: patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stromness church, erected in 1816, is a large structure with a small spire; it is situated in the burgh, and contains upwards of 1200 sittings. There are places of worship for the United Presbyterian Synod and the Free Church. The parochial school affords instruction in English reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, Latin, French, &c.; the master's salary is £25 per annum. There are other schools, where similar branches of education are taught. Near the site of the old church and burying-ground are the remains of some religious house, of which little is known, but which, from its name, is supposed to have been a monastery; and nearly a mile westward, are the ruins of a house erected by Graham, one of the bishops of Orkney, above the door of which are the initials G. G., with the arms of the see, and the date 1633. There are several ancient tumuli in the parish; and in the quarries on the shore have been found some beautiful specimens of petrified fishes. Gow, the hero of *The Pirate* of Sir Walter Scott, and Torquill, of *The Island* of Lord Byron, were both natives of this parish.

STRONFERNAN, a village, in the parish of KENMORE, county of PERTH, 10 miles (S. W.) from Aberfeldy; containing 178 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Tay, about a mile from the church of Fortingal; and is the largest of the only three places in the parish, entitled to the name of village: the smaller villages are Kenmore and Acharn.

STRONSAY and EDAY, two ancient parishes, in the county of ORKNEY, one of them 14 miles (N. E. by E.) and the other 15 miles (N. N. E.) from Kirkwall; containing 2279 inhabitants, of whom 1268 are in Stronsay, and 1011 in Eday. These parishes, which have been united from a remote period, are named after two of the Orkney Islands, one of which is supposed to have derived its appellation from the rapidity of the tides that sweep along its coasts, and the other from the heathy aspect of its surface. The island of *Stronsay*, which is situated to the south-east of the Northern Orkneys, is bounded on the east by the German Ocean; on the west by Stronsay Firth, which separates it from the island of Shapinshay; and on the north by the sound of Sanda, which divides it from the island of that name. It is about seven miles in length, five miles and a half in extreme breadth, and of very irregular form, its coast being indented with spacious and long bays, which almost subdivide it into three separate islands. These three several portions were anciently distinct parishes. The island of *Eday*, nearly in the centre of the Northern Isles, is bounded on the south-east by Eday sound, which separates it from the island of Stronsay. It is about seven miles and a half in length, and three miles in average breadth.

The COAST of *Stronsay* is marked by numerous headlands and promontories, of which Linksness and Huipness to the north, Griceness, Odness, and Burrowhead, to the east, and Lambhead, Torness, and Rousholmhead, to the south, are the principal. Of these, Burrowhead and Rousholmhead are lofty and precipitous, and the others comparatively low. The headlands of *Eday* are, Veness to the south-east, Warmess to the south-west, Fersness to the west, and Redhead to the north, the last a boldly projecting rock of red granite. The chief bays in *Stronsay* are, Mill bay on the east side, the bay of Erigarth on the west, and Hollands bay on the south, each of which has a sandy beach about a mile in length. Here are also two excellent harbours, each of which has two entrances, viz. Linga sound on the west, and Papa sound on the north-east. There are likewise several bays in *Eday*, affording occasional shelter for vessels; and two fine harbours, Fersness on the west, and Calf sound on the north, each of which has two entrances. Numerous smaller islands are connected with the two principal islands. Those belonging to *Stronsay* are Papa-Stronsay and Lingholm, with the holm of Huip near the northern shore, and the holm of Auskerry about three miles to the south. Connected with *Eday* are, Pharay and the holm of Pharay, on the west; the small holm between the latter and Redhead; and the Calf island on the north-east, this last protecting the harbour of Calf sound.

The SURFACE is of very moderate elevation both in Stronsay and Eday, with the exception of an elevated ridge which extends through the centre of each, in a direction from north to south, and rising in the latter to the greater height. There are several fresh-water lakes; one in Stronsay is nearly of circular form, and about a mile in diameter. The whole number of acres is estimated at 16,000, of which 8960 are in Stronsay and 7040 in Eday. Of the former area about one-third is arable, one-third pasture and meadow, and the remaining third undivided common, generally heath; of the land in Eday, about 1000 acres are arable, 720 pasture and meadow, and the rest heath. The soil is various, consisting of clay, sand, gravel, loam, and moss, which last is very prevalent in Eday; marl is occasionally found in Stronsay, and has been used successfully as manure. Oats and bear are grown, for which the great quantity of sea-weed prepares the land; potatoes, peas, and turnips are also raised, as well as different artificial grasses. On the lands belonging to Mr. Laing of Papdale, barley has been cultivated with success; and under the auspices of that gentleman, considerable progress has been made in the reclamation of waste lands. The greater number of the horses and cattle are of the small Orkney breed, but several of a superior kind have been introduced from Angus-shire and the southern counties; and the sheep, of which the prevailing breed is naturally small, have been considerably improved by a cross with the Cheviot and the Merino, introduced by Mr. Laing, and which thrive well. The farm buildings and offices are progressively improving; inclosures have taken place on several of the farms, and the system of husbandry generally is advancing. Improvements on an extensive scale were commenced in 1845 on a farm of about 600 acres, belonging to Mr. Traill of Ratter, in such a style of excellence, as to buildings, dykes, drains, manner of tillage, and management in general, as would merit the approbation of farmers in the best-cultivated parts of Scotland. The lands of Eday, being chiefly moss, afford great abundance of excellent fuel, of which considerable quantities are sent to the adjacent islands.

The village of Papa-Sound was built by Mr. Laing, for the accommodation of the numerous fishermen that reside in this part. It contains about 200 inhabitants, who, since the decrease of the kelp manufacture, have paid more attention to the fisheries, for which the convenient harbours of these islands present the most extensive accommodation. The fish principally taken here are cod, lobsters, and herrings, with the young of the coal-fish. These last afford an abundant supply of nutritious food for nearly three-quarters of the year. The cod-fishery employs about fifty boats, part-decked, belonging to Stronsay and Eday; and about 200 tons of cod are annually cured for exportation. The lobster-fishery commences in April, and continues till the end of June; it is conducted in boats having two men each, and the fish when caught are preserved in floating chests, and sent weekly during the season to the London markets by smacks which call here for the purpose. The herring-fishery commences in July, and is continued for six or eight weeks: the number of boats assembled here from all parts of Orkney during that time is seldom less than 400, managed by four or five men each; and in general, during the season, about twenty vessels (sloops and brigs) from the south-west of Scotland, connected with the herring-fishing, lie at anchor in the harbour of Papa sound. A convenient pier has been erected for the loading of the fish, in curing which several hundreds of females are employed. On the average about 20,000 barrels of herrings are cured annually. Shoals of small whales are occasionally seen off the coast, and are driven on shore by the boats; one of these shoals, containing 300 whales, was driven ashore on the western side of Eday, and the proceeds amounted to nearly £400.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this parish is within the limits of the presbytery of North Isles and synod

of Orkney; patron, the Earl of Zetland. The minister's stipend is about £210, including £10 for communion elements; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14. 10. per annum. There are two churches; the church at Stronsay, erected in 1821, is a neat structure containing 500 sittings, and that of Eday, erected in 1816, contains 300. Divine service was formerly performed at each, for three successive Sabbaths at Stronsay, and for the fourth at Eday, by the minister of the parish, who resides at Stronsay; but in 1834 a missionary was appointed by the General Assembly, with a stipend of £50, to officiate at Eday, where he has a manse, erected by subscription. There are places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church at Stronsay and Eday, and at the former a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school at Stronsay, and a school supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, are both well attended: the master of the former has a salary of £25. 13. 3., with a house and garden, and school fees averaging £5; and the master of the latter, a salary of £15, with fees amounting to £1. 10. There is also a school at Eday supported by the General Assembly, who pay a salary of £25 to the master, whose fees average about £5 per annum. Remains exist of several ancient chapels, and likewise numerous graves, one of which, at Housebay, in Stronsay, contains a number of bodies separated from each other at the head and foot by thin stones, placed edgewise, and at the head supporting a slab which covers the face only. In the north of Eday is a large upright stone, seventeen feet in height above the ground; and there are several Picts' houses scattered through both districts, one of which, of greater dimensions than the others, is situated at the peninsula of Lambhead, on the south-east of Stronsay. It contains several apartments; and below it are the remains of an ancient pier of loose stones, in a state of dilapidation, about ninety feet broad and nearly 800 feet in length.

STRONTIAN, a quoad sacra parish, chiefly in the parish of ARDNAMURCHAN, district of ARGYLL, and partly in the parish of MORVERN, district of MULL, county of ARGYLL, 23½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Fort-William; the Ardnamurchan portion containing 982 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the shores of Loch Sunart, derived its earliest importance from the opening of some valuable lead-mines, in 1722, by Sir Andrew Murray, who let them on lease to the York Buildings' Company. Though it is certain that these mines had been wrought at a much earlier period, yet it was not till after they had been leased to the company that any effectual means were adopted for bringing them into profitable operation. An English mining establishment was soon afterwards formed here, in which 500 men were regularly employed: appropriate buildings, with the requisite machinery for working the mines to advantage, were erected; and a village, called New York, was raised for the accommodation of the miners. These mines continued in extensive operation, yielding an ample revenue, both to the York Buildings' Company and their lessors, till about the year 1818, when they began to decline. They were also let in the year 1836, but were shortly discontinued; and though they are still wrought to a limited extent, every vestige of the village of New York has been obliterated by the plough. Traces of lead-ore are found in many parts of Sunart, yet no other mines than those of Strontian have been opened. There are two veins of ore connected with these works, one of which, although difficult to work, is said to contain a large proportion of silver, and produces lead of excellent quality; the other is traversed with dykes of whin, and the galena is plentifully embedded in the blue stone or calc spar. A new mineral called after this place, where it was first discovered, occurs in abundance. It is a kind of earth, of a whitish or light green colour, with a small degree of transparency, and possessing properties between those of lime and barytes. It was analysed by Dr. Kirwan, and Dr. Hope of Edinburgh, and found to contain 61·21 parts of pure earth, 30·20 parts of carbonic acid gas, and 8·59 parts of water.

The PARISH comprises the eastern, and larger, portion of the district of Sunart, in Ardnamurchan parish; and also part of Morvern parish. From these two parishes Strontian was separated for ecclesiastical purposes, by the presbytery, on the erection of a church in 1827: a quoad sacra parish was formed under act of the General Assembly in 1833. It is nearly twenty-five miles in extreme length, and varies greatly in breadth, containing 49,148 acres, of which 1380 are arable, 5558 meadow and pasture, 1583 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland, moss and waste. The surface, like that of the parish of Ardnamurchan generally, is diversified; in the district are some mountains of considerable elevation (particularly noticed in the article on Ardnamurchan), and the beautiful and fertile valley of Strontian, where most of the inhabitants reside. Near the eastern extremity of Loch Sunart, which is navigable to its head, is the harbour of Strontian, possessing good anchorage for the vessels arriving with supplies for the use of the district: till lately, a steamer plied regularly, affording direct communication with Glasgow. The soil of the arable lands is fertile, and under good cultivation; the hills furnish pasturage for sheep, generally of the black-faced kind, and the moorlands for black-cattle, of the Argyllshire breed, of which latter great numbers are reared, and sent to the Glasgow market. There are considerable remains of natural wood, consisting of oak, birch, ash, alder, and hazel; and the plantations, which are extensive and regularly thinned, are chiefly plane, ash, oak, and the various kinds of fir.

Strontian House, the seat of Sir James Milles Riddell, Bart., is a handsome modern mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and embellished with thriving plantations. The village consists of some irregular clusters of neat houses, interspersed with cottages occupied by persons employed in the lead-mines; the post-office here has a daily delivery, and there is a good inn. Fairs for sheep and black-cattle are held on the Thursdays before the last Wednesdays in May and October. Facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike road leading from the village to Corran Ferry, which is a continuation of the parliamentary road from Kinloch-Moidart. Strontian is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyll: the minister's stipend is £120, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £5 per annum; patron, the Crown. The church, erected by government in 1827, is a substantial structure, situated in the vale of Strontian, and containing 650 sittings. The school for the district was built

by Sir James Milles Riddell, and is supported by government, who allow the master a salary of £30, besides the fees: connected with the school is a small library.

STROWAN, in the county of PERTH.—See MONIVAIRD and STROWAN.

STUARTFIELD, otherwise CRICHIE, a village, in the parish of OLD DEER, district of BUCHAN, county of ABERDEEN, 3 miles (S. W.) from Mintlaw; containing 614 inhabitants. This is a modern, and now populous, village, situated on the high road from Ellon to Fetter-Angus. It was built on the estate of Mr. Burnett, of Denns, who, in 1783, established a bleachfield here for the encouragement of the yarn and linen manufactures of the neighbourhood. Since that time, the village has gradually increased in extent and population. A number of the inhabitants, both male and female, are employed in weaving linen-yarn of different degrees of fineness, for the Aberdeen houses; and various others are engaged in other branches of manufacture connected with the district. A place of worship for dissenters was built in 1822, at a cost, including a dwelling-house for the minister, of about £636; it affords accommodation to 440 persons. There is also a small school.

STUARTOWN, a village, in the parish of PETTIE, county of INVERNESS, 6 miles (W.) from Nairn; containing 204 inhabitants. This village forms part of the village of Campbelton, of which the larger portion is in the parish of Ardersier. It is situated near the eastern shore of the Moray Firth, and is built on the lands in this parish belonging to the Earl of Moray, from whom it derives its name. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the fishery, which is carried on with great success off this part of the coast, producing an abundant supply of whitings, haddocks, cod, skate, flounders, and soles, for the market of Inverness. During the herring season, which commences usually about the middle of July, and continues till the early part of September, many of the people embark in the herring-fisheries of Helmsdale, Wick, and Burgh-Head. There are two inns in the village; and several of the inhabitants exercise various handicraft trades connected with the fisheries, and others requisite for the wants of the immediate neighbourhood.

SUDDY, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY.—See KNOCKBAIN.

SUMMER ISLES, in the parish of LOCHBROOM, county of CROMARTY. These are a group of small islands lying off the coast of Cromarty, at the entrance of Loch Broom, and about eleven miles north-westward of Ullapool. It is not known from what circumstance they have obtained their name, "for though called Summer Isles, they have," Doctor Macculloch observes, "a most wintry aspect, as much from their barrenness, as from their rocky outlines and the disagreeable red colour and forms of the cliffs." The principal isles are Tanara-Beg and Tanara-More, *which see:* they are favourably situated as fishing-stations.

SUMMERLEE, a village, in the parish of OLD MONKLAND, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Airdrie; containing 625 inhabitants. This village is situated in the eastern part of the parish, in a district abounding in coal and ironstone; and is the seat of several blast-furnaces, in connexion with which the population is almost exclusively employed. Messrs. Wilson and Company are proprietors of the great iron-works here; and this village and Gartsherrie are the only places of the many in the parish where similar works are carried on, in which the furnaces are not in operation on the Sabbath-day. A great quantity of the Rochsilloch ironstone, so well known for its excellence, is wrought by the Summerlee Company; and a white freestone is quarried in the neighbourhood, chiefly for their use.

SUNART, in the county of ARGYLL.—See ARDNAMURCHAN.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, a county, in the north of Scotland, bounded on the north by the North Sea; on the east and north-east, by Caithness-shire; on the south, by Ross-shire and the Firth of Dornock; on the south-east, by the Moray and Dornoch Firths; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between 57° 53′ and 58° 33′ (N. Lat.) and 3° 40′ and 5° 13′ (W. Long.), and is about sixty-two miles in length and forty-nine miles in breadth; comprising an area of 2875 square miles, or 1,840,000 acres, of which about 32,000 acres are inlets of the sea, forming salt-water lochs. There are 5157 houses, of which 4977 are inhabited; and the population amounts to 24,782, of whom 11,384 are males and 13,398 females. This county is supposed to have derived its name from its forming the southern division of the diocese of Caithness, of which it at one time was a part. It appears to have been early visited by the Romans, over whom Corbred I. obtained a signal victory, being assisted by a family of Germans who had been expelled from their native country by the Romans, and to whom, in consideration of their services, Corbred granted all the lands northward of the river Spey. In the reign of Corbred II., another body of the same people, who were called the *Cattii*, came over from Germany, and settling in these lands, contributed to the victory which that monarch, called by the Roman historian Galgacus, achieved over the Roman invaders previously to their subjugation of the kingdom. The ancestors of the present noble family of Sutherland early became proprietors of the territory; and from the ancient chieftains, first distinguished by the title of thanes, or earls, in the former part of the 13th century, the title has lineally descended to the present Duke of Sutherland, proprietor of nearly the whole shire.

Prior to the abolition of episcopacy, the county formed a part of the see of Caithness, of which the cathedral church was at Dornoch; it has since that time been included in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and comprises two presbyteries, and thirteen parishes. For civil purposes, the county, once a portion of the sheriffdom of Caithness, has been separated from that shire, and erected into a distinct sheriffdom, of which Dornoch, as the county town, is the seat of court. Besides the royal burgh of Dornoch, the county contains the villages of Golspie, Brora, and Helmsdale, on the eastern, and some smaller villages on the northern and western coasts. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., it returns one member to the imperial parliament.

The SURFACE presents a general assemblage of mountainous heights, valleys, and moors, in continuous succession; the coasts are deeply indented with inlets of the sea, running far into the land, and forming, as already remarked, extensive lochs. Sutherland is naturally divided into two districts, the characteristic features

of which are strongly marked. The land in the south-eastern or level district, towards the sea, is flat and fertile, and sheltered on the north-west by a ridge of hills varying from 300 to 800 feet in height. The remainder of the county, and which embraces nearly five-sixths of its whole extent, is of a wild and mountainous aspect, abounding in lakes and with Alpine scenery, and intersected with some pleasant straths and rivers, such as those of Helmsdale, Brora, Fleet, Oikel, Naver, Halladale, and Tongue. It also contains some large tracts of table-land. The principal mountains are, Ben-More, in Assynt, which has an elevation of 3431 feet above the level of the sea; Ben-Clibrig, which rises to the height of 3164; Ben-Hope, near the lake called Loch Hope, and Fionaven, which are respectively 3061 and 3015 feet high; Ben-Hee, Spionnadh, and Benarmine, which range from 2800 to 2300 feet in height; and numerous other mountains, varying in elevation from about 1900 to about 1300 feet.

Among the chief rivers is the *Oikel*, which has its source in Loch Aish, near the eastern base of Ben-More, and flowing in an eastern direction along a pleasant and well-wooded vale, forms a boundary between this county and Ross-shire. After a course of more than forty miles, in which it receives the waters of Loch Shin, and numerous streams, including the Carron from Ross-shire, it constitutes the Kyle of Sutherland, and falls into Dornoch Firth, from which it is navigable for a small distance. The *Cassley* and the *Shin* are both fine rivers, the former flowing along the strath of that name, and the latter issuing from Loch Shin: after a course of not more than six miles, they both fall into the Oikel. The river *Fleet*, flowing through Strath-Fleet with great rapidity, and across the estuary of which the improvement called the Strath-Fleet mound has been thrown, acquires a considerable breadth, and joins the sea at the small port known as the Little Ferry. The *Brora*, passing through Loch Brora, runs into the sea at the village of Brora; while the *Helmsdale*, rising in Loch Baden, in the parish of Kildonan, falls into the sea at the village of Helmsdale, about three miles to the south of the Ord of Caithness. In the northern part of the county are, the river *Halladale*, which rises also in the heights of Kildonan, and after a course of about twenty miles, flows into the Pentland Firth at the Tor of Bighouse; the *Strathy*, which has its source in the parish of Farr, and watering the Highland vale of that name, falls into the sea at the small village of Strathy; the river *Naver*, which issues from a loch, and passing through Strathnaver, after a course of thirty miles falls into the sea at the bay of Torrisdale; and several smaller streams, of which the Borgie, the Hope, and the Dionard are the chief. On the western coast are the rivers Inchard, Laxford, Inver, and Kirkaig, all of which, after flowing a distance of from ten to fifteen miles, through wild and romantic tracts of country, fall into salt-water lochs, or inlets of the sea. The inlets in the county form excellent harbours of refuge for ships and boats.

The principal lake is *Loch Shin*, the largest of a chain of lakes which, having merely intervals of land varying from two to three or four miles, like those in the line of the Caledonian canal, might afford a communication by water between the eastern and western seas. It is about fifteen miles in length, and from one to two miles in breadth, but is not distinguished by many interesting features. The other lakes in this chain are, *Loch Geam*, at the western extremity of Loch Shin, and closely adjoining it, about three miles in length; *Loch Merkland*, two miles to the west of Loch Geam, and from three to four miles in length; *Loch More*, about a mile and a half to the west of Merkland, and five miles in length; the *Loch Stack*, one mile to the north-west of Loch More, of circular form, and about one mile in diameter. *Loch Assynt*, the principal lake in the Assynt district, in which are about 200 lakes of smaller dimensions, is nearly seven miles in length, and from one to two miles in breadth; the surrounding scenery is beautifully picturesque, and from the heights that crown its banks are some extensive and deeply-interesting prospects. The chief lakes in the immediate vicinity are those of Urigill, Cama, Veyatie, Nagana, Beanoch, Gormloch, and Culfreich; these are all of considerable extent, and some of them are marked with features of romantic character. In Durness, *Loch Hope* is the most interesting lake. It is situated at the base of the lofty mountain Ben-Hope, and is about six miles in length, and from one to two miles in breadth. From its northern extremity issues a small river which, after a course of little more than a mile, flows into the sea at Inverhope. *Loch Laoghal*, on the eastern side of the mountain of Laoghal, is, with *Loch Craigie*, a continuation of it, about seven miles in length. To the south-west of this is *Loch Maedie*, about three miles in length, and having on its surface some picturesque wooded islands; and about five miles to the east of Maedie is *Loch Naver*, extending for six miles along the base of Ben-Clibrig. On the east side of this mountain are the secluded and picturesque *Lochs Corr* and *Vealloch*, the former three, and the latter two, miles in length; to the east of which are *Loch Strathy*, and various other lakes in the higher parts of Kildonan, including Loch Baden, Loch-na-Clar, Loch-na-Cuen, and Loch Truderscaig. In the south-eastern district are also some lakes. The most interesting is *Loch Brora*, three miles and a half in length, in some parts contracting its width to half a mile, and in others expanding to a mile and a half; its banks display many of the most attractive features of Highland scenery.

Only a comparatively small proportion of the land is in cultivation, the greater part by far being mountain pasture, heath, and moor. Of the arable land the prevailing soils are clay, sand, peat-moss, and a mixture of sand, gravel, and black mould, forming a kind of hazel loam. There are some very fine arable farms along the eastern coast and Dornoch Firth, which are in high cultivation, the system of husbandry being fully equal to that pursued in the most fertile parts of the country. The chief crops are barley and oats; the barley is esteemed to be the best in the north of Scotland, and some favourable crops of wheat are also raised. Peas and beans were formerly much cultivated, but since the introduction of potatoes, the growth of the latter has been discontinued. The mountainous districts afford good pasturage; sheep are the principal stock reared in the county, and more than 200,000 are fed on the mountain pastures, usually of the Cheviot breed. Cattle are reared and fattened on the arable farms along the south-eastern coast. The horses were principally of the Highland breed; but since the extension of sheep-farm-

ing, the number has been greatly diminished. On those portions of the arable land of the county occupied by agriculturists, great improvements have been made by drainage and inclosures. Some portions of waste land, also, have been brought into profitable cultivation. The farm-houses are in general substantially built and well arranged; and most modern improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted in the county.

There are a few remains of ancient woods, consisting of coppices of oak, with some birch and alder: the plantations, most of which are of recent growth, are of Scotch fir, larch, ash, beech, and elm, with a few birch, alder, and hazel. The principal substrata are coal, limestone, marble, and freestone; but no minerals of importance have been discovered. In this county the seats are Dunrobin Castle, Skibo Castle, Tongue House, Embo, Uppat, Clyne, Kintradwell, Cyder Hall, Crackaig, and a few others. The cotton-manufacture, formerly introduced, has been discontinued since the destruction of the works at Spinningdale, near Creich, by an accidental fire in 1806. The herring-fishery off the coast affords employment to a considerable number of persons; the chief trade of the several ports consists in the exportation of sheep, wool, salmon, and kelp: the cattle are mostly driven to the southern markets. Chiefly under the auspices of the Sutherland family, assisted by parliamentary grants, the interior of the county has been opened by excellent roads, which afford great facility of communication, and must tend much to the development of its natural resources. The Duke of Sutherland has also had excellent inns for the accommodation of travellers provided at all convenient stations throughout the county. The annual value of real property in Sutherlandshire, according to returns made in connexion with the income-tax, is £36,113, of which £33,689 are for lands, £860 for houses, and the remainder for fisheries. Among the monuments of antiquity are, the interesting remains of Dornoch cathedral, and the ruins of Pictish castles, of which Coles Castle and Dun-Dornigil are the chief; with numerous cairns, encampments, and subterraneous buildings. Dunrobin Castle, also, though still occupied, is a most ancient baronial stronghold.

SUURSAY, an isle, in the parish of Harris, county of Inverness. It is one of the small isles lying in the sound of Harris, and is distant from Bernera south-eastward about three miles. Suursay is between two and three miles in circumference, and is uninhabited.

SWANSTON, a village, in the parish of Colinton, county of Edinburgh, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Edinburgh; containing 115 inhabitants. This village is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, near the base of the Pentland hills, and in the vicinity of several rivulets and springs. The washing of clothes for families residing in the city, is largely carried on here.

SWINEHOLM, an isle, in the parish of Evie, county of Orkney. It is a small isle, lying between the mainland of the parish and the island of Shapinshay, a little east of Gairsay; and is uninhabited.

SWINEY, a village, in the parish of Latheron, county of Caithness, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Dunbeath; containing 71 inhabitants. The village is situated on the eastern coast of the county, and is a small fishing-station, employing about ten boats. In the vicinity is Swiney Castle, on the shore, and now in ruins.

SWINTON and SIMPRIM, a parish, in the county of Berwick, 5 miles (N.) from Coldstream; containing 1095 inhabitants. This parish comprehends the old parishes of Swinton and Simprim, which were united in 1761. The name of the latter is of very uncertain derivation; that of the former place, which is of great antiquity, is said by some to have been derived from the number of wild boars with which the lands were anciently infested, whilst others suppose the word simply to mean "Dane town", the Danes having held possessions here, and many of the border surnames being of Danish extraction. During the heptarchy, Swinton constituted part of the kingdom of Northumbria; and on its separation it was granted, about the year 1060, by Malcolm Canmore to Edulph de Swinton, who had materially assisted that monarch in his efforts to recover the Scottish throne. From its exposed and defenceless position, it became the frequent scene of devastation and predatory incursion during the period of border warfare; and soon after its incorporation with Scotland, it appears to have fallen from a state of tillage and fertility into a dreary and unproductive desert. It was probably with a view to its being restored that the lands were granted by Edgar, son of Malcolm Canmore, to the Abbey of Coldingham, together with cattle to be employed in their cultivation. This gift was confirmed by Alexander, the brother and successor of Edgar; but the lands were afterwards restored to the family of Swinton by David, the youngest son of Malcolm, who bestowed on them all the privileges of a free baronial tenure.

The family of Swinton is one of the most ancient in the country, and its members were distinguished by acts of heroism during some of the most important events recorded in Scottish history. Allan de Swinton, the fifth baron, was especially eminent for his military prowess; and his name appears as a subscribing witness to several deeds executed by William the Lion. To the valour and conduct of his descendant, Sir John, is attributed the victory obtained by the Scots at Otterburn; and his heroic death at the battle of Homelden, after having vainly endeavoured to rally the Scottish forces, is recorded by Sir Walter Scott in his poem of *Hallidon Hill*. He had married a daughter of Robert II., King of Scotland, by whom he had a son, who distinguished himself in the wars with France during the reign of Henry V. of England. Sir John Swinton, another member of the family, was a zealous adherent to the party of his lawful sovereign in the rebellion of Bothwell and Home. In the time of Cromwell the proprietor of Swinton, having embraced the cause of the parliament, was made a member of the privy council, and appointed one of the commissioners for the administration of justice in the arrangement of Scottish affairs. After the Restoration, he was arraigned for treason in having borne arms against his sovereign at the battle of Worcester; his estates were forfeited to the crown, and himself and family driven into exile. His son, however, returned to England after the Revolution, and succeeded in obtaining an act of parliament, by which the attainder was taken off, and the family estates restored. Since that time the lands of Swinton have remained in the possession of his descendants. The only memorable event connected with the parish since the earlier periods of border warfare, is the battle that occurred here between

the Scottish troops and Sir Henry Percy, brother of the Earl of Northumberland, who, in 1558, accompanied by the Marshal of Berwick, with 8000 foot and 200 horse, made an irruption into the Merse, and burnt the towns of Dunse and Langton. On their return from that district, they were overtaken at this place by the Scottish forces under Lord Keith, and the French troops stationed at Kelso and Eyemouth for the defence of the Marches; and after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict, the Scottish and French forces were defeated with great loss, and the English quietly retreated with all their plunder.

The PARISH is about four miles in length, rather less than three miles in average breadth, and of very irregular form. Its surface is varied only by gentle undulations, rising in no part into eminences of any great elevation; and in the intervals the grounds are flat, forming plains of considerable extent. The scenery is generally pleasing, and is embellished with wood, which, being planted chiefly in hedge-rows and diffused over the surface, has a very good effect. The only stream of any importance is the small river Leet, which has its source in the parish of Whitsome, and flowing through this parish in a western direction, falls into the Tweed at Coldstream. Much benefit has arisen from the improvement of this river by deepening its channel, and thus preventing the inundations to which it was liable. There are but few springs; and unless sunk to a very considerable depth, the wells are frequently dry in summer. Loch Swinton, which was of great extent, has been drained, and is under profitable culture. The soil of the parish is deep, and generally rich. The number of acres is estimated at about 5450, and, with the exception of thirty acres in plantations, the whole is arable: the crops are oats, wheat, barley, beans, turnips, &c. Agriculture is in an improved state; the lands are inclosed, and the farm houses and offices substantially built and well arranged. The plantations consist of oak, ash, elm, and firs, for all of which the soil is adapted; they are comparatively of recent growth, but are well managed and in a prosperous condition. The more ancient timber appears to have been destroyed during the short time the chief lands were in the possession of the Duke of Lauderdale, on whom they were conferred by Charles II. In this parish the substrata are a white sandstone and a dark-coloured sandstone-slate, with beds of indurated marl. A red micaceous sandstone also occurs in some parts, and is quarried. Boulders of sandstone, greywacke, transition granite, and greenstone are to be seen in the fields. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8494: there are four landowners. Swinton House, the seat of Mr. Swinton, is a handsome mansion situated in a richly cultivated demesne. The village stands pleasantly on the turnpike-road to Berwick, and is neatly built, containing many good houses; it is mostly inhabited by persons carrying on the handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood, and contains one or two good shops and a comfortable inn. Fairs are held here in June and October; formerly they were great markets for cattle and agricultural produce, but at present they retain little of that character, and are chiefly for pleasure. Facility of communication is maintained with the neighbouring towns by good turnpike-roads, of which more than eight miles pass through the parish. A sub-post is established.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend of the incumbent averages £270: the manse, an old building repaired and enlarged in 1815 and 1833, is a comfortable residence; and the glebe, including the glebe land of the parish of Simprim, comprises twenty-one acres, valued at £70 per annum. The church, erected in 1729, and enlarged and repaired in 1782 and 1837, is a neat edifice adapted for a congregation of 500 persons: in an arched niche in the south wall, is a statue of Allan Swinton, fifth baron of Swinton. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords a useful course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with a house built in 1816, a large and very productive garden, and the fees. There is also a school the master of which derives his income exclusively from the fees. A friendly society has been many years established. There are some slight remains of the ancient church of Simprim, which has long been in ruins. It appears to have been a very small building, surrounded by a fosse, vestiges of which may still be traced; and in times of danger was resorted to as a place of safety, where the inhabitants took shelter till the population of the adjacent district, apprized by certain signals, came to their assistance. John Swinton, Esq., who was sheriff of Perthshire, and afterwards one of the senators of the college of justice, a zealous advocate for the introduction into Scotland of trial by jury in civil causes, and at whose suggestion the court of session was divided into two separate chambers, was a native of Swinton. He was the author of *An Abridgement of the British Statutes since the Union*, and of an elaborate treatise on weights and measures, which formed the basis of the act of parliament for reducing them to one general standard throughout the United Kingdom. It is also a fact worth recording, that Thomas Boston, author of the well-known work *Human Nature in its Fourfold State*, was at one time minister of the now suppressed parish of Simprim, being ordained there in the year 1699.

SWINTON, a village, in the parish of OLD MONKLAND, Middle ward of the county of LANARK, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Old Monkland village; containing 184 inhabitants. It lies in the north-western part of the parish, a little south of the Monkland canal, and about half a mile to the north of Crosshill.

SWONA, or SWANNAY, an isle, in the parish of ST. MARY, SOUTH RONALDSHAY, SOUTH ISLES of the county of ORKNEY; containing 54 inhabitants. This isle is about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, lying on the west of the southern extremity of Ronaldshay, from which island it is separated by a branch of the Pentland Firth, through which vessels of any burthen may pass in safety. The isle is exposed on every side to the utmost rage of the Firth, and at the ends of it are the dangerous whirlpools called the Wells of Swannay. The inhabitants are mostly pilots.

SYMINGTON, a parish, in the district of KYLE, county of AYR, 5 miles (S. W.) from the town of Kilmarnock; containing 918 inhabitants. This place, called Simon's Town, or Symington, from a person named Simon Lockhart, formerly residing here, is about four miles and a quarter long and one and a quarter broad, comprising 3660 acres, of which 1440 are in tillage, 1920 pasture, and 300 plantation and waste. Its sur-

face is undulated; and from the village, which is situated on a gentle eminence near the centre of the locality, extensive and beautifully diversified prospects present themselves. These embrace the Firth of Clyde, agreeably enlivened with numerous vessels; the Ailsa Rock; and the plains of Cunninghame, interspersed with gentlemen's seats, standing in the midst of verdant inclosures, and skirted with belts and clumps of thriving plantations. At the extreme boundary of sight, the line of observation is closed on the north, west, and south, respectively, with the forms of the lofty Ben-Lomond and its subordinate mountains, the romantic island of Arran, and the Galloway hills. The SOIL is in general clayey, on a hard subsoil; near the village it is light and dry, incumbent on a soft rotten rock; and some tracts consist of a loamy or mossy earth, resting on a bed of fine clay. The grain raised is chiefly oats, and the usual green crops are cultivated. About 400 dairy-cows of the Ayrshire breed are kept, besides a number of young cattle; and the sheep, amounting to between 500 and 600, are Cheviots, Leicesters, and the black-faced: the breed of swine is various, and the draught-horses are of the Clydesdale stock. Great improvements have been made within these few years by furrow-draining; and the farm-steadings are in general in good condition, being mostly built of stone and lime, with slated or thatched roofs. The rent of land averages £1. 15. per acre, except in the neighbourhood of the village, where it is much higher; and the leases run from sixteen to nineteen years. Grey and blue whinstone are abundant, passing across the district in layers not far from the surface, and in some places rising above it to the height of twelve feet; they supply a good material for the repair of roads, and are quarried to a great extent. Freestone also abounds, and, though rather coarse, is used for the building of houses here, and is also sent in considerable quantities to Kilmarnock. Limestone and coal are both found, but neither of them is of sufficient value to be profitably wrought. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5621.

The plantations, consisting chiefly of clumps and belts, are disposed about the mansions of *Dankeith* and *Rosemount;* those near the former house are of the longest growth, and the whole of the trees are in a thriving condition. *Williamfield House,* erected about the year 1831, at an expense of more than £20,000, including the cost of the surrounding improvements, is ornamented in front by a beautiful lake artificially formed, with a small island spread over with trees and shrubs, about which are to be seen numerous water-fowl of various kinds. Attached to the mansion is a large conservatory, containing many choice and valuable plants. *Townend House* is situated on a fine eminence, and the mansion has an interesting and picturesque appearance, being constructed of whinstone rock, with dressings of freestone. The village contains about 280 inhabitants, principally labourers, and has a post-office communicating daily with Kilmarnock and Ayr. The road from Glasgow to Ayr and Portpatrick runs through the whole length of the parish, and the Glasgow and Ayrshire railroad passes within three miles of the village. The produce of Symington is sent for sale chiefly to Kilmarnock; and coal, the only fuel used here, is obtained from the Fairlie, Gatehead, and Caprington pits, in the adjoining parishes of Dundonald and Riccarton. Ecclesiastically this place is within the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of Lady Montgomerie; the minister's stipend is £247, with a manse, and a glebe of five acres valued at £12 per annum. Symington church is an ancient structure, enlarged and thoroughly repaired in the year 1797; it stands in a central part, and contains 400 sittings. The parochial school affords instruction in Latin, Greek, and French, in addition to the usual branches; the master has a salary of £34. 6., with a house, and £50 fees. There is also a small female school. About ninety children receive instruction in the parish.

SYMINGTON, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Biggar; containing 488 inhabitants, of whom 213 are in the village of Symington. This place derived its name, originally "Symon's Town", from its ancient proprietor, Symon Loccard, who, having in the reign of Malcolm IV. obtained a grant of the lands, fixed his residence here, and also erected a chapel, which subsequently became the church, on the erection of the lands into a distinct parish, about the year 1232. The parish is bounded on the north and east by the river Clyde, and is about three miles in length and a mile and a half in breadth, comprising an area of 3400 acres, of which 2400 are arable, meadow, and pasture, 140 woodland and plantations, and the remainder waste. Its surface is diversified with several hills of considerable elevation, on one of which, called Castle Hill, was anciently a fortification, whose site is now covered with trees. Towards the west is the mountain of Tinto, which rises to a height of about 2400 feet above the level of the sea, and has on its summit a pile of stones. On its south-east side, at no great height above its base, are the ruins of the castle of Fatlips, consisting of part of one of the walls, of great thickness, and the stones of which are so firmly compacted as to be incapable of separation. From the top of this mountain is obtained a view extending over sixteen counties.

The arable land is chiefly along the banks of the river; the pastures reach to the summit of the mountain. In the lower lands the soil is fertile, and great improvement has taken place in the system of agriculture. Favourable crops of grain of all kinds, with potatoes, turnips, and hay, are produced; and the high lands afford excellent pasture. The cattle are chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, and much attention is paid to their improvement; the horses, of which few more are kept than what are required for agricultural purposes, are of the Clydesdale breed. For the most part the plantations are Scotch fir and larch, which latter seems the more congenial to the soil; and around the village are some hardwood trees of several kinds. The village is pleasantly situated at the foot of Castle Hill; a few of the inhabitants are employed in weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers, but the population of the parish is chiefly agricultural. Facility of intercourse is afforded by the Caledonian railway and the Carlisle and Stirling road, which pass through the parish; and the road from Lanark to Biggar runs along a bridge over the Clyde, which connects the parish with that of Culter. The annual value of real property in Symington is £2385. It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Biggar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend varies, but is not less than £158. 6. 8., about half of which is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe

valued at £15 per annum: patrons, the family of Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath. Symington church is an ancient structure, repaired in 1761, enlarged in 1820, and which again underwent repair in 1845; it contains about 300 sittings. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. There is also a parochial library. Remains of several camps exist in the parish, but they are in a very imperfect state. In a tumulus near the base of the mountain of Tinto, were found the bones of a human skeleton without the skull; and as the grave was shorter than the ordinary dimensions, it was supposed that the body had been buried after being decapitated. In a tumulus about a quarter of a mile distant were found two urns, one of which was broken by the labourers, and the other is in the possession of Mr. Carmichael, of Eastend. About fifty yards to the north of the village, are traces of the foundations of the ancient seat of the Symingtons; the moat is still nearly entire.

T

Burgh Seal.

TAIN, a royal burgh, the county-town, and a parish, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, 30½ miles (N. by E.) from Inverness, and 201 (N. by W.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the village of Inver, 3128 inhabitants, of whom 2287 are in the burgh. This place, the name of which is of uncertain derivation, appears to have attained a considerable degree of importance at a very early period; and the ancient town, according to an old document preserved among the records of the Northern Institution at Inverness, was first erected into a burgh by charter of Malcolm Canmore. The surrounding lands were annexed to the see of Ross, of which St. Duthus was bishop about the year 1200; and to that saint was dedicated a chapel near the town, which had the privilege of sanctuary. In 1306 King Robert Bruce, then in his greatest difficulties, sent his queen and daughter for safety to the stronghold of Kildrummy, in Marr, from which, when threatened with a siege, they escaped, and took refuge in the sanctuary of St. Duthus, at this place; but the Earl of Ross, violating the sanctuary, seized their persons, and delivered them to the English. About the year 1427, Mc Niell, Lord of Criech, in Sutherland, having a feud with Morvat, Lord of Freswick, in Caithness, the latter was defeated, and fled with his attendants to the chapel of St. Duthus, whither they were pursued by Mc Niell, who set fire to the chapel, and put the whole party to the sword. James V., in the year 1527, made a pilgrimage to the chapel, then in ruins, to which he walked barefoot; and the path that was made for him upon that occasion still retains the appellation of the King's Causeway. The ruins of this ancient chapel yet remain, consisting chiefly of the roofless walls, combining great strength and rude simplicity of architecture; they are situated on an eminence near the sandy plain on which the ancient town stood. A memorial of the saint is preserved in the device of the town seal, and in the names of numerous localities in the parish.

The TOWN stands near the head of the bay of Tain in Dornoch Firth, and though irregularly built, contains some substantial houses. Many improvements have been effected: several of the streets have been straightened by the removal of ancient houses, which have given place to others of better appearance, particularly towards the east, to which the town has been considerably extended. A handsome building has been erected, in which public meetings are held. Though within a short distance of Dornoch Firth, the numerous shoals and sandbanks on the coast preclude the possibility of forming a harbour; and the town consequently has but little trade, except what it derives from its situation in the centre of a wide agricultural district, of which it is the principal mart. An iron-foundry for the manufacture of cast-iron goods of every sort for domestic use, is carried on for the supply of the surrounding country; there are also extensive ale breweries, and several mills for grinding meal, sawing timber, carding wool, and for dyeing. The markets, which are abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, and with fish from the village of Inver, are held on Tuesday and Friday. Fairs are held annually, for ponies, cattle, and agricultural produce, on the first Tuesday in January, the third Tuesday in March, the second Wednesday in July, the third Wednesday in August, the third Tuesday in October, and the Tuesday before Christmas. Facility of communication in every direction is afforded by good roads. After the destruction of its ancient charters, the burgh obtained from James VI. a charter confirming all its former privileges and immunities as a royal burgh, and which was ratified and extended by Charles II. in 1675. The government is vested in a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and nine councillors: the fees paid for admission as a burgess vary from £1. 10. to £5. 5., but the only privilege is freedom to trade. Assisted by the town-clerk, who acts as assessor, the magistrates exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the royalty; but very few cases of the former kind, and none of the latter, have been tried within the last few years. Tain is associated with Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Wick, in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The town and county hall, a handsome building erected in 1825, was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1833, and has not been rebuilt; the gaol is used for the whole of the surrounding district.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the north, and partly on the east, by Dornoch Firth, is nearly ten miles in length from north-east to south-west, and, including the peninsular projection into the Firth at Meikle Ferry, is four miles and a half in breadth, though the average breadth is less than three miles. Its surface is naturally divided into three distinct portions. That on the shore of the Firth is flat and sandy, and scarcely fifteen feet above the level of the sea. About a quarter of a mile towards the south-west, the land rises to a ridge nearly fifty feet in elevation, forming a fine tract of table-land, on which the town is built, and behind which is a highly-cultivated and richly-wooded district. Beyond this is

the upland portion, consisting of a chain of hills, of which the highest, called the Hill of Tain, is 780 feet above the sea. The Firth, in that part immediately below the town, is at high water five miles broad, but at ebb-tides is diminished to about three miles; towards the north-west it is greatly contracted by the projection of the headlands at the ferry, after which it assumes the appellation of the Firth of Tain. There are no rivers of any importance. In the uplands are numerous springs, some of which are slightly chalybeate. The number of acres in the parish has not been ascertained; but it is estimated that more than 5000, belonging originally to the corporation, have been divided into lots, and brought under tillage. Though various, the soil is generally fertile, and well adapted for the growth of wheat, of which considerable quantities are raised. Much waste land has been reclaimed by draining, and now produces the usual crops of grain; and great improvement has taken place within the last few years, in the system of agriculture, and by the inclosing of lands. The plantations are, Scotch fir, of which much is exported for props in coal-mines, and larch, elm, ash, beech, and birch; all the species thrive well, and there are many trees of venerable and stately growth. The substrata are chiefly white and red sandstone, and large boulders of gneiss and granite occur in some places, one of which, called the Stone of Morangie, contains about 1500 cubic feet. There are extensive quarries of white sandstone in the Hill of Tain. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5475.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross. The minister's stipend is £281. 5. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £9 per annum; patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. The old church of St. Duthus, founded by Thomas, Bishop of Ross, and made collegiate for a provost and eleven prebendaries, at length became dilapidated; and in 1815, the present church was built, at the eastern extremity of the town, and nearly in the centre of the parish. It is a neat structure containing 1200 sittings. One-half of the congregation still speak the Gaelic language only; and for their use the ancient church, though the interior has suffered some trifling mutilation of its ornaments, might be fitted up at a trifling expense. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Tain parochial school is also the burgh school. The Academy, for which a handsome and spacious building was erected by subscription in 1812, is under the management of a rector, and two masters for the ancient and modern languages; it has an endowment of about £200 per annum, in addition to the fees, and is well attended. There are a Gaelic school at Inver, and various other schools; several friendly societies, and a masonic lodge. The sum of £500 was left to the parish by a Mr. Robertson, the interest to be regularly distributed at Christmas for the relief of reduced householders; and there is also a sum of £300, left to the poor by the late George Murray, Esq., of Westfield.

TANARA ISLES, in the former quoad sacra parish of ULLAPOOL, parish of LOCHBROOM, county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing 99 inhabitants. These are two islands situated at the entrance of Loch Broom, and distant from Ullapool, north-westward, about eleven miles. They are the principal of a group known as the Summer Isles, and are called respectively Tanara-Beg and Tanara-More. The latter, which, as the suffix to its name implies, is the larger island, is about two miles in length, and one in breadth, and upwards of 400 feet high. Like the rest of the group, it is bare and bleak, and without any thing of pleasing aspect. Besides a farm, and other buildings, it contains an extensive range of smoking-houses in connexion with the herring-fishery; but they have been latterly rendered of little value, owing to the desertion from this quarter of the herring shoals. A pier here is still an occasional rendezvous for fishing-vessels visiting the coast.

TANGLEHA, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. CYRUS, county of KINCARDINE; containing 19 inhabitants.

TANNACHY, NEW, a village, in the parish of RATHVEN, county of BANFF, 3 miles (E.) from Garmouth; containing 136 inhabitants. This is a fishing-village, close to Port-Gordon, on the southern shore of the Moray Firth, and about two miles west-south-west of Buckie. Port-Tannachy and Port-Gordon are separated from each other by a very narrow stream.

TANNADICE, a parish, in the county of FORFAR; containing 1654 inhabitants, of whom 128 are in the village of Tannadice, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Forfar. The name of this place, of Gaelic origin, is descriptive of the position of its church and village in a deeply-sheltered plain on the banks of a river. It appears to have formed part of the possessions of the Earls of Buchan, whose residence, the castle of Quiech, of which there are at present no remains, was situated on the north side of the river South Esk, and was well adapted, from its foundation on a precipitous rock, to be the stronghold of a feudal chieftain. No events of historical importance are recorded in connexion with the place, and the lands are now divided among a great number of proprietors. The parish is about twelve miles in length from east to west, and of very irregular form, being from eight to ten miles in extreme, and only about four in average, breadth. It comprises 38,400 acres, of which 7000 are arable, 5000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder, comprehending some of the lower of the Grampian hills, sheep-pastures. The surface is exceedingly various, rising gently from the south-east, in successive undulations, towards the Grampian range, and in some parts attaining a considerable degree of elevation. St. Arnold's Seat, the highest of the eminences, is 800 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive prospect embracing the city of Edinburgh, the Pentland and Lammermoor hills, and much picturesque and richly-diversified scenery: on the summit is a cairn, of considerable size, and conspicuous from almost the whole of Strathmore. The principal river is the South Esk, which rises in the parish of Cortachy and Clova, and after bounding and flowing through this parish, receives near its south-eastern extremity, but in the parish of Careston, the river Noran, which rises in the parish of Tannadice, and separates it from that of Fearn. Both these streams in their progress display beautiful and romantic scenery; they abound with excellent trout, and salmon are also sometimes found in the South Esk, but in very inconsiderable quantities.

The SOIL is extremely various, but in general not unfertile; the chief crops are grain of all kinds, potatoes, and turnips. Agriculture is much improved, and the rotation plan adopted: the lands are inclosed with stone

dykes; and subsoil-ploughing and thorough-draining are very generally practised; the farm-houses are substantially built of stone, and roofed with slate, and the offices conveniently arranged. Bone-dust, rape-cake, and guano have been for some time well known to the farmers. The hills afford excellent pasture for sheep, of which, on an average, about 2500 are kept; and numbers of black-cattle are bred, and, when fattened, sent to the Glasgow and London markets. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9792.

In this district is *Downie Park*, the property of the late Lieut.-Colonel Rattray, by whom it was erected, an elegant mansion situated on the South Esk, and commanding some beautiful scenery. *Inshewan*, a handsome modern mansion, is finely situated on the same river, in a highly cultivated demesne with an extensive moor which has been planted. *Tannadice House*, about four miles lower down the stream, is also a mansion of modern erection, embracing some good views, and embosomed in a demesne embellished with young and flourishing plantations; and *Whitewells* is a pleasant and spacious residence on the opposite side of the river. *Easter* and *Wester Ogle*, and *Glenquiech*, are also handsome residences; and at *Marcus* is a picturesque cottage in the English style, built by Lieut.-Col. Swinburne. The village stands on the banks of the South Esk, and contains several well-built houses. Many of the inhabitants are employed in spinning flax for the manufacturers of Dundee and Montrose, and much yarn is also sent from those places to be cleaned here: for these purposes there are two spinning, and four plash, mills, affording employment to about 200 persons. Facility of communication with the towns in the district is provided by several lines of good road, of which two join with the turnpike-road to Dundee; and by bridges of stone over the rivers South Esk and Noran.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patronage of the Rector and Scholars of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's; the minister's stipend is £160, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £16 per annum. Besides the parish church, there is a place of worship for members of the Free Church. The parochial school affords a useful course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with the fees, and a house and garden. There is another school, the master of which has a house and garden rent-free, and about £10 per annum, in addition to the usual fees; also a school for females, the mistress of which has a cottage and garden, with an annual supply of meal, and a daily quantity of milk, both the gift of Lady Airlie. A savings' bank has been many years established, in which the amount of deposits exceeds £300. Several tumuli have been removed in the parish within the last few years, and the ground brought into cultivation; they contained some stone coffins, in which were urns of rude pottery, and ashes. The site of the ancient castle of Quiech is now occupied by a small cottage. Near the village was the castle of Barnyards, the erection of which was commenced by a member of the Lindsay family, but never finished, the founder being compelled to flee for having killed the proprietor of Finhaven in a quarrel. A hill in the parish, called Castle Hill, perpetuates the memory of a third fortalice, whereof nothing remains but the vestiges of the fosse by which it was surrounded.

TARANSAY, in the county of INVERNESS.—See TARRINSAY.

TARBAT, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 10 miles (E. by N.) from Tain; containing, with the villages of Balnabruach, Portmahomack, and Rockfield, 1826 inhabitants. This parish, which occupies the eastern peninsula of the county, terminating in the narrow point of Tarbat Ness, is bounded on the east and south-east by the Moray Firth, and on the north by the Firth of Dornoch. It is about seven miles and a half in extreme length, varying from less than a mile to four miles in breadth; and comprises about 6400 acres, of which 3500 are arable, 200 woodland and plantations, 1000 meadow and pasture, and the remainder moor and waste. The surface, though varied, is tolerably even, in no part rising to an elevation of more than 200 feet above the level of the sea; it is, however, diversified with some few undulations. There are no rivers in the parish: among the springs of water are some that have a petrifying quality. The coast, which is upwards of fifteen miles in extent, is indented with numerous bays and creeks, of which that of Portmahomack forms an excellent and commodious harbour, affording shelter for vessels in easterly gales; the others are adapted for boats employed in the fisheries. There are several caves in the rocks that line part of the coast: of one, containing a spacious chamber surrounded with a naturally-formed bench of stone, the entrance is so low as to afford admission only to a person kneeling; while to another the entrance is by a stately porch, projecting considerably from the rock.

The SOIL is generally light, and a great proportion of it sandy, but there are also large portions of rich black loam of great depth; the crops are wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, turnips, peas, beans, &c. Husbandry has been greatly improved under the encouragement given by Mr. Mc Leod of Cadboll and other proprietors of land. The larger farms vary from 150 to 350 acres; the buildings are mostly substantial and well arranged, and on all the principal farms are threshing-mills, one at Mickle Tarrel driven by steam. Marl found under several of the mosses, and some of which is of very fine quality, and sea-weed, of which abundance is obtained upon the coast, are the chief manures. The lands have been partly inclosed, and are generally under profitable cultivation. The best breed of cattle and sheep has been introduced, and specimens of each have been sold at the highest prices in the London and other markets. The plantations consist of the common Scotch fir, interspersed with ash, beech, elm, oak, sycamore, hornbeam, and hawthorn; but from want of proper attention, the trees of the older plantations are mostly of diminutive growth. There are several valuable quarries of freestone of excellent quality, in active operation. Geanies, the seat of W. H. Murray, Esq., the only resident proprietor, is a handsome modern mansion, beautifully situated on the shore of the Moray Firth, in a well-planted demesne. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £4168.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross. The minister's stipend is about £250, with a manse, and a glebe of six acres and a half; patrons, the Crown, and the Mc Kenzie family of Newhall. Tarbat church, one of the oldest fabrics in the county, was repaired

about forty or fifty years ago. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £30, with a house, an allowance of £2 in lieu of a garden, and the fees. The first Earl of Cromartie bequeathed twelve and a half bolls of barley annually, and the late Miss Margaret Mc Leod, of Geanies, £100 to the poor of the parish. Near the village of Portmahomack, on an eminence called Chapel Hill, a number of human bones have been found in rude coffins of flagstones, and, in the vicinity, several stone chests, each containing an entire skeleton of unusually large size. On a small creek on the north side of Tarbat Ness, called Port-Chaistel or Castlehaven, are some remains of an ancient castle, from which the first Earl of Cromartie took one of his titles; and there are considerable remains on the shore of the Moray Firth of the castle of Balloan, thought to have been originally built by the Earls of Ross. Near the site of the lighthouse on Tarbat Ness, is the foundation of a monument said to have been built by the Romans for a landmark.

TARBERT, a sea-port town, in the parish of KILCALMONELL, district of CANTYRE, county of ARGYLL, 31 miles (N.) from Campbelltown, and 140 (W.) from Edinburgh; containing 594 inhabitants. This place, which is an ancient burgh of regality, and was the chief town of the shire of Tarbert when the county of Argyll formed two shires, is situated on the margin of East Loch Tarbert, which is an arm of Loch Fine, approximating so closely to West Loch Tarbert as to make the district of Cantyre a peninsula, and leaving an isthmus but little more than a mile across. In 1809 a memorial was presented to the parliamentary commissioners, in which it was stated that the village of Tarbert was one of the most considerable places in the West Highlands, on account of the excellence of its harbour, and the peculiar advantages of its locality. It is the centre of communication between the numerous sea lochs that indent the coast of this part of the county, and offers great facilities of transit between the districts on the east and west. A quay and land-breast under the village had been constructed by the proprietor previously to the year just mentioned; and the commissioners, in answer to the memorial, agreed to the enlargement of the quay, the renewing of the land-breast which had become ruinous, and the improvement of the approaches to the harbour by the removal of some rocks obstructing the entrance. Though small, the place wears the appearance of a bustling port, and has attained, through continued and thriving traffic, considerable prosperity; it has a good herring-fishery, and is much frequented by steamers and other vessels. A small fair for horses is held in the beginning of August. A general post-office has long been established, communicating daily with Glasgow by steam-vessels; and mails are also despatched hence by land to Campbelltown, where is a sub-office. In 1846 an act of parliament was passed for making a canal from the harbour of East Tarbert to West Loch Tarbert. There is a chapel supported by the Royal Bounty; and the members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The castle of Tarbert, once of great strength, is now in ruins.

TARBOLTON, a village and parish, in the district of KYLE, county of AYR; containing 2612 inhabitants, of whom 1083 are in the village, 8 miles (S.) from Kilmarnock. The word *Tarbolton* or *Torbolton*, written also in ancient records *Thorbolton*, is derived from a round hill near the village, called in the Celtic language *Tar*, and from *Bol*, the name of the god of the Druids, whose worship was formerly celebrated here: the three syllables together, Tar-bol-ton, consequently signify "the town at Baal's or Bol's hill". In that part of the parish of Barnweill, suppressed in 1673, which was annexed to Tarbolton, was situated the monastery of Fail, founded in the year 1252, and occupied by the Red Friars, who were called Mathurines from the establishment of this order in Paris, dedicated to St. Mathurine. They were also named *Patres de Redemptione Captivorum*, it being a part of their duty to redeem captives from slavery. The chief of the convent was styled "Minister", and was provincial of the Trinity order in Scotland, in consequence of which he had a seat in parliament; and to the institution were annexed the churches of Barnweill, Symington, Galston in Kyle, Torthorwald in Dumfries-shire, and Inverchaolain in Argyllshire. Of this monastery the only remains are a gable, and part of the side wall of the manor-house of the "Minister".

The PARISH measures in extreme length seven miles, and four miles in breadth, comprising an area of 12,500 acres, of which 10,868 are under cultivation, 960 are in natural wood and in plantation, and the remainder meadow-land, morass, and waste. Its surface is undulated throughout, rising in some parts into eminences about 400 feet above the level of the sea, from which prospects are obtained of a range of very interesting and beautiful scenery. The great valley of the Ayr, reaching from the Doon to Ardrossan, a distance of nearly twenty miles, stretches itself below, ornamented by the picturesque windings of the river pursuing its course along the southern boundary of the parish, between banks richly clothed with a variety of trees; while further off are seen the Cumnock hills and those of Carrick, the expanse of the Firth of Clyde, Ailsa, the hills of Argyllshire, and the heights of Kilbirnie, with occasionally, in the distance, Cairnsmuir in Galloway, Fair-head promontory, Ben-Lomond and Ben-More, and the strikingly beautiful isle of Arran. The Ayr is remarkable for the deep and dangerous places here called "weels", which are hidden from view by the sable hue of the stream. Besides the Ayr, there are several small rivers, the chief of which is the Fail, a stream that rises in Lochlee, a lake recently drained. This water, after passing the monastery, flows through the loch of its own name and the loch of Tarbolton, and, enlivening by its passage the pleasure-grounds of Montgomerie, falls at last into the Ayr at Failford. The two lochs just mentioned are merely plains flooded during the winter months to turn two small mills. These mills are still under the system of thirlage; but as the Duke of Portland exonerated his tenantry from their obligation to use the Millburn mill, in consequence of which Lochlee was converted into good arable ground, it is expected that the other lochs will shortly, under the extension of the same enlightened system of parochial economy, yield to the operations of the plough, and that their fine rich loamy soils will ere long exhibit fruitful and abundant crops.

The parish partakes in the extreme humidity and rainy character of the climate of the county in general,

forbidding the extensive cultivation of wheat; but other kinds of grain are raised, to the annual average amount, in value, of about £9000; and the green crops, including £200 for gardens and orchards, are returned at £15,000, making a total of £24,000. The farms that are cultivated under the rotation system, averaging about sixty acres in size, produce considerable crops of turnips; and rye-grass is sown on some of the lands, for the sake of the seed. Tile-draining is general, and subsoil-ploughing is coming into practice. Most of the farms have threshing-mills, some of them driven by water-power; there are four corn-mills, a flour-mill, and three tile-works: these last are of great service in the advance of husbandry. Great attention is paid to the dairy. The average rent of land is £1 per acre, and the leases usually run eighteen or nineteen years. In Tarbolton the subterraneous contents are chiefly red sandstone, trap, and coal; and the mineral produce is valued at about £4000 per annum. The south-western, and a small portion of the north-eastern, quarter of the parish belong to the Ayrshire coal-field: coal was wrought here so early as the year 1497. The annual value of real property in the parish is £12,125. The principal mansion is *Montgomerie*, formerly *Coilsfield*, the property of William Paterson, Esq., an elegant modern residence situated on the southern bank of the Fail, and shrouded in beautiful woods. There are four other residences, namely, Enterkine, Smithston House, Drumley, and Afton Lodge.

The village is about six miles from the sea-coast. It contains many persons engaged in various manufactures, which have been rapidly increasing here during the last half century. About the year 1794 the weaving of muslin was commenced; and the articles produced in the parish consisted principally of jaconets and lawns till the year 1825, when silks were introduced, comprising persians, sarsenets, bandanas, satins, and velvets; and within the last few years, challes, made of silk and wool, victorias, a fabric of silk and cotton, and mousselins-de-laine, woven of cotton and wool, with several other varieties, have been added. These branches employ together about 140 looms, the work being all supplied from Glasgow. Many females, also, are engaged in Ayrshire needlework, who were once occupied at the spinning-wheel; and the fabrics here wrought are in general beautifully executed. At the hamlet of Failford, two miles and a half from Tarbolton, is a manufactory for razor-strops; and at Stair-Bridge, about the same distance from Tarbolton, hones are prepared, the famous hone-stone, called the Water-of-Ayr stone, being plentiful here. There is a daily despatch of letters from the village. The road from Ayr to Edinburgh, by Muirkirk and Douglas-Mill, runs through the parish from west to east; and that from Kilmarnock to Dalmellington, from north to south. The farm-produce is sold at Ayr and Kilmarnock; coal is procured at the Weston or Crawfordston colliery, three miles and a half from Tarbolton, and cannel-coal may be obtained at Adamhill, two miles from the village. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in June, and another on the second Tuesday in October, both O. S., and chiefly for the sale of dairy-stock. The lands of Tarbolton, by a charter of *Novodamus* from King Charles II. to John Cunninghame, Esq., of Enterkine, were constituted a free burgh of barony, with the power of holding within the burgh a weekly market on Thursdays, and two fairs annually. Two bailies and twelve councillors are elected by the householders on Christmas-eve, and there are a town-house and lock-up house, erected by subscription in the year 1836.

This parish is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of William Paterson, Esq.: the minister's stipend is £244, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £6 per annum. Tarbolton church, completed in 1821 at a cost of £2500, is a handsome edifice containing 950 sittings; it is ornamented with a spire ninety feet high, and a clock having four dials. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches: the master has a salary of £30, with a dwelling, and about £16 fees. The parish contains two subscription libraries: there is a savings' bank; also two or three friendly societies. A range of almshouses was erected and endowed by a bequest from the late Alexander Cooper, Esq., of Smithston; it is situated at Failford, near the junction of the Ayr and Fail rivers, and is for eight persons, who have each a weekly allowance and an allotment of garden ground. The hospital is designed for inhabitants of Tarbolton and Mauchline, in indigent circumstances, upwards of forty years of age, and who have never solicited alms.

In this parish the chief relic of antiquity to be seen, besides the ruin of the ancient monastery, is a circular mound, inclosed by a hedge and planted, called *King Coil's Tomb*. It is situated to the south of Montgomerie, and is universally stated by tradition to be the depository of the remains of Coilus, King of the Britons, who was slain here in an engagement with the Picts and Scots. The tomb was opened in 1837, and at the depth of about four feet there were discovered several urns, some ashes, and burnt bones, with many stones, all disposed in order. On the hill from which the parish has its name, forming a beautiful green mount with a moat at the summit, an annual festivity takes place on the eve of the June fair, resembling, and supposed to be derived from, the religious rites of the Druids formerly celebrated here. A piece of fuel is demanded and given from every house, and all that is collected is carried to a spot on the hill where there is a turf altar three feet high; a large fire is kindled, and the more youthful and robust leap upon the altar, after the manner of the ancient worshippers of Baal, numerous spectators standing around. A stone instrument called a celt, used by the Druids for cutting the mistletoe, and probably also for the slaughter of victims, was discovered a few years since in the process of forming a drain in a field; it is of hard clay-stone, and is ten inches and a half long, with one end narrow and blunt, and the other broad and sharp. This celebrated hill, about a mile from which the celt was found, was subsequently the court-hill of the barony of Tarbolton; and a hall once situated on the summit was the chief messuage of the barons. At Park-Moor are vestiges of a Roman camp, with trenches. Numerous urns have been found in the parish, as also several warlike instruments.

TARFSIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of LOCHLEE, county of FORFAR; containing 32 inhabitants. This is a small hamlet in the eastern part of the parish, on the north side of the river Tarf; and is distant eastward of the church of Lochlee about five miles.

TARLAND and MIGVIE, a parish, in the district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, 31 miles (W.) from Aberdeen; containing 1093 inhabitants. The ancient parish of Tarland derives its name, signifying in the Celtic language a "level tract", from a tract of land near the village, extending more than two miles in length, and almost level from one extremity to the other. The etymology of the name of the ancient parish of Migvie is altogether involved in obscurity. At what time these parishes were united, cannot be ascertained from any authentic records; but the union is supposed to have taken place soon after the Reformation, or about the commencement of the seventeenth century. The parish is so subdivided by intervening portions of other parishes adjacent, as to render it almost impracticable to describe its form or state its superficial contents with accuracy; it is thought, however, to comprise an area of about twenty-two square miles. The western portion of *Tarland* is separated from the eastern portion by Migvie and intervening parts of the parishes of Strathdon and Logie-Coldstone. It is bounded for three or four miles on the south by the river Don, and divided into two nearly equal districts by the river Ernan, which, flowing from west to east through the glen to which it gives name, falls into the Don. The eastern portion of Tarland is separated from the south-eastern portion of Migvie by part of the parish of Logie-Coldstone, and is bounded on the south by the burn of Tarland, over which is a substantial bridge near the village, whence the stream runs in a south-eastern course, through the parishes of Coull and Aboyne, into the river Dee. The north-western portion of *Migvie* is divided from the western portion of Tarland by the parish of Strathdon. It is washed for nearly two miles on the north by the Don, and intersected nearly in the centre by the river Deskry, which flows through it from east to west, and falls into the Don. The south-eastern portion of Migvie is separated from the north-western portion by intervening parts of the parishes of Logie-Coldstone and Towie, and is bounded on the east and south sides by nameless rivulets which unite at the south-eastern extremity, and flow into the burn of Tarland.

The SURFACE in some parts is diversified with hills of moderate elevation, interspersed with various glens, watered by the rivers from which they take their names. In other parts are level straths of great beauty and fertility, of which the principal is Strath-Don, in Tarland. The scenery is in general of pleasing character, and in some places highly picturesque. The soil is greatly varied. On the low grounds near the village, and along the burn of Tarland, it is a deep rich loam, alternated with clay and gravel, and alluvial deposits; on the higher grounds, it is in some spots light and moorish, but in others, especially towards the north, of very fine quality, chiefly a clayey loam. Some portions of the land are among the earliest and the most productive in the county. Husbandry has been much improved within the last thirty or forty years; and the arable lands are now in a state of good cultivation, producing, since a more plentiful supply of lime has been brought from Aberdeen, abundant crops of grain of every kind, of which large quantities are sent to the Aberdeen market. The farms are of moderate extent, and the farm-buildings generally substantial and commodious; the lands have been inclosed and drained, and many of the recent improvements in the construction of farming implements have been adopted. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3508. The plantations are remarkably thriving: the moorlands on the Earl of Aberdeen's property have been planted with Scotch fir and larch, intermixed with ash and other sorts of trees.

The village of Tarland is situated on the north bank of the burn; the houses are neatly built, and attached to each is a small portion of land, in the cultivation of which the inhabitants are partly employed. It is a burgh of barony, and had formerly a weekly market, which has been many years discontinued. On the burn is a large mill for grinding meal, fitted up with machinery of the most approved construction; and in the village are several shops for the sale of groceries and various wares for the supply of the neighbourhood. A library, containing a good selection of volumes, is supported by subscription, and there is a savings' bank under the patronage of the Earl of Aberdeen; also an excellent inn, a stamp-office, and a post-office which has a daily delivery. More recently, two bank agencies have been established in the village. Fairs are held at Tarland annually for cattle, sheep, and horses, on the last Wednesday in February, the Wednesday before the 26th of May, the Friday after St. Sair's fair in June, the Friday in the week after the Old Rain fair in August, and the Tuesday and Wednesday after the 22nd of November, all O. S. A fair is held in Migvie on the second Tuesday in March, O. S. Facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Tarland to Aberdeen, made within the last few years; and by cross roads, which intersect the parish in various directions, and are kept in repair by statute labour.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £177. 3. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Crown. There are churches both at Tarland and Migvie, in the latter of which the minister officiates every third Sunday. The church at Tarland, rebuilt in 1762, and in good repair, is a neat plain structure, with a small turret of ancient date, which formed part of the original church, and is of elegant design; the interior is well arranged, and contains 500 sittings. Migvie church was rebuilt in the year 1775, and contains 300 sittings. The parochial school affords instruction in all the usual branches of education, and is attended by about seventy children: the master has a salary of £28, with a house, and an allowance of £2. 2. 9. a year in lieu of garden; the fees average £15 annually, and he has also a portion of the Dick bequest. About a quarter of a mile to the south of Migvie church, are the ruins of an ancient castle, the baronial seat of the Earls of Mar, situated on a small eminence: at what time it became a ruin is not known, and little of its history has been preserved; the site is now overgrown with turf, and but few vestiges of the building can be traced. There are remains of Druidical circles in various parts of the parish, and in the immediate vicinity.

TARRINSAY, an island, in the parish of HARRIS, island of LEWIS, county of INVERNESS; containing 88 inhabitants. This is an isle of the Hebrides, lying on the west coast of Harris, at the entrance to West Loch

Tarbert. It is a high, rocky, and conspicuous island, about four miles in length and one in breadth, and having little or no soil. The inhabitants employ themselves in fishing and kelp-burning.

TARVES, a parish, in the county of ABERDEEN, 17 miles (N. N. W.) from Aberdeen; containing 2397 inhabitants. The level appearance and the fertility of this place are supposed to have led to the adoption of its name, derived from two Gaelic words. At a remote period the parish was made a regality, of which the abbots of Arbroath were superiors; and in the year 1299 one of the abbots, by virtue of his office, claimed a culprit from the king's justiciary at Aberdeen. About the time of the Reformation, the regality passed to James Gordon of Haddo, ancestor of the Earl of Aberdeen. One of the earl's titles is Baron Haddo, Methlic, *Tarves,* and Kellie; and he takes the title of Viscount Formartine from the district of that name, in which this parish is wholly situated, with the exception of a small portion in the district of Buchan. TARVES is about eleven miles and a half in extreme length, and six and a half at its greatest breadth, comprising about 12,000 acres, of which nearly 11,000 are arable and good pasture, 1000 woodland, and the remainder moss and moor. Its surface, though distinguished chiefly by several extensive levels, is diversified and ornamented with some pleasing undulations, slopes, and acclivities of moderate elevation; and the lower grounds are watered by numerous rivulets, carrying off the drainage, and emptying themselves into the river Ythan. This stream divides the parish into two portions, about seven-eighths of the whole being situated on the southern side.

The SOIL varies considerably. That which is most general is a good fertile loam, of brown hue, resting on a stony clay, and sometimes broken through by the crags of the substratum. The neighbourhood of the streams is covered with alluvial mould, and in other parts a tenacious earth is found interspersed with patches of peat moss. The crops usually raised are barley, oats, bear, turnips, potatoes, and cultivated grasses. Of these, the potatoes are grown only in small quantities for home consumption. Turnip husbandry is practised to a considerable extent, and with much success, the drill system being universally employed, and the first manure being farm-yard dung, followed by bone-dust. The grain is of excellent quality, and the crops heavy; while the pastures, covered with white clover spontaneously produced, are rich and prolific. The shipping of cattle from Aberdeen for the Smithfield market has of late years been practised to a considerable extent by the farmers of the parish. Mr. Hay, of Shethin farm, one of the finest farms in the parish, is the most extensive shipper of cattle in Britain. The long-horned Aberdeenshire cattle, formerly kept here, gave place to the polled Buchan, which were latterly crossed by importations from Galloway: a great proportion of the cattle are now crossed by the Teeswater breed. Agriculture throughout the parish has undergone a total change since the latter part of the last century. The lower grounds, where the stagnant waters rendered the operations of the plough impracticable, have been drained, and the higher parts cleaned, well prepared for the various sowings, and preserved by good inclosures. The quantity of arable land has been more than doubled: the produce has increased in a ten-fold degree; and the scythe, having been found far more economical, is used instead of the sickle for cutting the grain, which is usually threshed by the farmers at mills erected on their own premises. On most of the lands the farm houses and offices have lately been rebuilt with stone and lime. Stone and lime have been also extensively used in agricultural improvement; the stone, which is abundant in the parish, in the construction of numerous fences; and the lime, which is imported in large quantities, as a stimulant for the land. The rocks consist chiefly of granite and gneiss in alternate beds, sometimes found at a great depth, and at other places rising above the surface; besides which there is a range of mountain limestone in the eastern quarter. Formerly the lands were interspersed with massive blocks of blue sienite, which for a long period harassed the husbandman; but by skill and much labour and perseverance, these have been gradually, and nearly all, removed. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7610. Schivas, a mansion situated on the north side of the Ythan, was built about two centuries since, and is ornamented with several fine beech-trees, and a large and beautiful plane-tree, planted, according to tradition, by a daughter of the Gray family. The Grays were Roman Catholics, and the present dining-room of the house was their private chapel; it still exhibits a cross, in a recess where the altar once stood, with the inscription *I. H. S. Jesus hominum salvator,* and there is also a niche in which the eucharistal elements and the holy water were kept. The estate of Schivas was purchased a few years ago by the Earl of Aberdeen, who is now proprietor of the whole parish. Good turnpike-roads run from Tarves to Aberdeen, and the sea-port of Newburgh ten miles distant; at both which places a market is found for the farm produce. From the latter, supplies of English lime are brought up the river Ythan, in lighters, to a place called Waterton, six miles from Tarves; and, on account of the good condition of the parish roads, the lime is easily sent in every direction. There are six ancient markets, or fairs, for horses, cattle, and grain.

Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Ellon, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of the Earl of Aberdeen: the minister's stipend is £192, of which about £30 are received from the heritors by a private agreement; with a manse, and a glebe of four acres valued at about £10. 10. per annum. Tarves church was built in 1798, and repaired and improved about 1823; it is a spacious and comfortable edifice, capable of accommodating 870 persons with sittings. There is a place of worship for dissenters at Craigdam. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £28, with a house and garden, £23 fees, and an allowance of about £35 from the Dick bequest. A school is supported at Craigdam by the bequest of a person named Barron, whose legacy of £600 produces £18 per annum, as a salary to the master; and the Earl of Aberdeen allows a house and a piece of land to the master of a school at Barthol chapel. In this parish the chief antiquity is the castle of Tolquhon, the seat of the ancient family of Forbes, built about 1589, and now a ruin. It is a quadrangular structure, inclosing a spacious area, and entered by an arched gateway defended by two towers with loop-holes for the discharge of arrows. The castle is nearly shrouded in wood, among which are some very fine old yews.

TEALING, a parish, in the county of FORFAR, 5½ miles (N.) from Dundee; containing, with the hamlets of Balgray, Balkillo, Kirkton, Newbigging, and Todhills, 854 inhabitants, of whom 517 are in the rural districts. This place derives its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "a country of brooks or waters", from the small streams with which the district abounds. It is chiefly the property of Mr. Scrymseour, and Lord Douglas. The parish is situated on the southern brow of the Sidlaw hills, and is bounded on the south by the Fithie burn, which separates it from the parish of Mains and Strathmartine. It is about four miles in length, and rather more than two miles in average breadth, comprising 5400 acres, whereof 4630 are arable, 450 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. The surface is hilly, forming part of the Sidlaw range, whose highest point within the parish is the Craig-Owl, which has an elevation of 1600 feet above the level of the sea, and from which the lands slope gradually towards the southern boundary. The scenery is pleasingly varied, and enriched with thriving plantations. From the higher grounds are obtained extensive and interesting prospects over the adjacent country. The burn of Fithie is the principal stream connected with the parish; it abounds with trout of large size, and is much frequented by anglers.

In the higher lands the SOIL is light and gravelly, and rather adapted for pasture than for tillage; on the arable lands, a rich black loam of great depth, in some parts alternated with clay; and in the southern districts, of a marshy quality, and chiefly in meadow and natural pasture. The principal crops are oats and barley, potatoes, turnips, and the usual grasses. Wheat was formerly raised to a great extent, and towards the close of the last century the cultivation of it was revived; but after a fair trial, its growth was abandoned as unprofitable. Husbandry has been much improved: the lands have been rendered more productive by judicious draining, and the use of manure, of which a plentiful supply is obtained from Dundee; and a due regard is paid to the rotation of crops. The farms are of moderate size, and the farm-buildings substantial and well arranged; the lands have been inclosed, and the fences are kept in good order. Threshing-mills, driven by water, of which there is an abundant supply from the numerous brooks that intersect the parish, are in almost common use. Considerable attention is paid to the management of the dairy, the produce of which is sent to Dundee; and the hills afford good pasturage for black-cattle, usually of the Angus or native breed. No more horses are reared than are required for purposes of husbandry, and there are but very few sheep. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5263. The plantations consist of larch and Scotch fir, interspersed with ash, elm, beech, and other trees, for which the soil appears adapted; they are regularly thinned, and mostly in a thriving state. In this parish are strata of freestone, of good quality for building, and of whinstone, for the repair of the roads: there are several freestone-quarries in operation, from which, also, considerable quantities are raised for pavements, and sent to Dundee. Tealing House, the property and residence of the Scrymseour family, situated in the eastern part of the parish, is the only house deserving of mention. There are several small villages, or rather hamlets, which are noticed under their own heads. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-road from Dundee to Aberdeen, which passes through the eastern extremity of the parish; by the Dundee and Newtyle railroad, which intersects its south-western boundary; and by cross roads, kept in repair by statute labour, and which have been much improved.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dundee, synod of Angus and Mearns: the minister's stipend is £162. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £14 per annum; patron, the Crown. Tealing church, erected in 1806, is a neat substantial structure, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and contains 700 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school affords instruction to about thirty children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. A parochial library, supported by subscription, is in a very flourishing state. The late Mrs. Scrymseour, of Tealing House, bequeathed £100 to the poor. On the farm of Priestown has been discovered a subterraneous structure of large flat stones without any cement, and containing several apartments, in which were wood ashes, fragments of earthen vessels, and a quern. Near Tealing House is a passage under ground, formed of loose stones, and extending for a considerable length. In it were found an instrument resembling an adze, and a broad earthen vessel. It is still in its original state, but the entrance has been closed up. On the farm of Balckembeck are some remains of Druidical circles; and on two sandy hillocks have been discovered stone coffins containing a skull and several human bones, with urns of earthenware filled with ashes.

TEITH, BRIDGE OF, a village, in the former quoad sacra parish of DEANSTON, parish of KILMADOCK, county of PERTH, a short distance from Doune; containing 163 inhabitants. This place takes its name from a bridge over the river Teith, erected here in 1535, by Robert Spittel, a descendant of Sir Maurice Buchanan, and who, having become a member of the order of Knights Hospitallers, obtained that name by way of distinction. Robert, who was tailor to James IV., having one day left home without providing himself with money, was refused a passage over the river by the ferryman; and is said to have erected this bridge, which is a substantial structure of two arches, in a spirit of retaliation, for the accommodation of the public. He was also the founder of the hospital at Stirling, for the relief of decayed tradesmen. The village is neatly built, and chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in agriculture, or employed in the extensive works in the vicinity, for which the Teith, with its copious supply of water and its powerful falls, affords every advantage. A place of worship for dissenters has been erected here; and near the bridge are some vestiges of one of the six chapels dependent on the church of Kilmadock.

TEMPLAND, a village, in the parish of LOCHMABEN, county of DUMFRIES, 2 miles (N.) from the town of Lochmaben; containing 111 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the parish, on the east side of the Kinnel water. The population is wholly agricultural.

TEMPLE, a parish, in the county of EDINBURGH, 10 miles (S. S. E.) from Edinburgh; containing, with

the villages of Gorebridge and Temple, and part of Stobbsmills, 1159 inhabitants. The name of this place was derived from an establishment of the Templars, founded by King David I. The parish comprehends the ancient parish of Clerkington, and the chapelries of Morthwait and Balantrodach. The manor of *Clerkington* was given to Walter Bisset by David II., who also transferred the church, with its tithes and pertinents, to the monks of Newbottle, granting them, in addition, five merks yearly from the manor. In the reign of Robert III., Archibald, Earl of Angus, sold the barony to Adam Forrester, of Corstorphine, to whom it was confirmed by a charter from Robert, who likewise granted him a release of the Castle Wards, issuing from this barony to the king. Mark Ker, the commendator of Newbottle, at the time of the Reformation, enjoyed the patronage of the church, with the rent of five merks from the mill of Clerkington; and he transmitted the whole unimpaired to his descendants. In 1695, however, it appears that Sir John Nicolson possessed that part of the parish called Clerkington, which then formed the barony of *Nicolson*. In this year it was sold to Archibald Primrose, of Dalmeny, in Linlithgowshire, who obtained a charter under the great seal, by which the property, with some adjacent lands, was erected into the barony of *Rosebery*, from which he assumed his peerage title when created a viscount in 1700. The first Earl of Rosebery, in 1712, disposed of the estate to the Marquess of Lothian, who changed its name to *New Ancrum*; but being sold by the family in 1749 to Mr. Hepburne, he restored the old name of Clerkington. In 1821, Archibald John, fourth Earl of Rosebery, purchased it from one of Mr. Hepburne's descendants; he gave the barony the name it had possessed when in his family, and was created a peer of the United Kingdom under the title of Baron Rosebery in 1828.

The lands of *Morthwait*, the hamlet of which stands three miles from Clerkington, were granted by David I. to the monks of Newbottle, who also obtained from Alexander II. the forest of Gladewys. Upon this, they established a chapel at Morthwait, the patronage of which was vested in the abbot until the Reformation; after which the commendator, coming in his place, enjoyed his privileges, and the estates of the abbey were converted into a temporal lordship, that descended to the heirs of the commendator, Earls of Ancrum and Marquesses of Lothian. The chapelry or manor of *Balantrodach* was granted by David I. to the Templars, who formed here their principal seat in Scotland, and built a chapel. On the suppression of the order in 1312, all their privileges passed to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. After the Reformation, the parish of Clerkington and the chapelries of Morthwait and Balantrodach were united into one incumbency; the conventual chapel was used as the church, and the patronage of the new parish was distributed into three shares, corresponding with the three ancient establishments. One of these passed to Lord Torphichen; and the other two, at first belonging to the Earls of Ancrum, were acquired in the eighteenth century, with the manor of Clerkington, by the Hepburnes.

The extreme length of the PARISH is about nine miles; its greatest breadth is five miles, and it contains about 20,000 acres, to which must be added 300 acres locally situated in Borthwick parish, but belonging to the parish of Temple. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Carrington parish, on the south and south-west by the parishes of Eddleston and Innerleithen, on the east and north-east by Borthwick and Newbattle, on the south-east by Heriot, and on the west by Penicuick. The most elevated ground is the mountain range of Moorfoot, a continuation of Lammermoor, stretching nearly from north-east to south-west, and which is from 1500 to 2100 feet above the level of the sea. The South Esk, the principal river, rising in the Moorfoot hills, runs in a north-east direction for about twelve miles through the parish, when it is joined by the North Water, which, issuing from West Loch, in Eddlestone parish, constitutes the north-west boundary of this parish. The united river afterwards joins the North Esk, thus forming the Esk.

The SOIL on the arable land is mostly dry and sharp, resting on a gravelly bottom; in the eastern quarter it is chiefly clay, and on the higher lands a large proportion of it is mossy, from three to four inches in depth. About one hundred acres are occupied by wood, consisting principally of oak, ash, elm, beech, and pine. The most improved methods of husbandry have been introduced; and the land, which is tolerably fertile, produces good crops. In general, the farm-buildings and inclosures are in fair condition; the latter are usually formed of stones. Some waste land has recently been reclaimed, but the low price of agricultural produce has at times operated to repress efforts of this description. The average rent of arable land is about £1 per acre, and the leases usually run nineteen years: there are four proprietors, the chief being R. Dundas, Esq., of Arniston, and the Earl of Rosebery; and the annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £6792. The rock of the Moorfoot hills is greywacke, and in most parts of the parish there is an abundance of limestone and freestone, both which are quarried: in the eastern part, the district detached from Temple contains a large supply of coal. The villages are Temple and Gorebridge, with a part of Stobbsmills, the larger portion of which is in the parish of Borthwick. The population of the village of Temple amounts to about 200; the population of Gorebridge to 240, and that of the Temple part of Stobbsmills to about 100: the rest of the inhabitants are scattered over the parish. Part of the population are employed in the quarries and coal-pits, and in the gunpowder manufacture, which is carried on at Stobbsmills on a very considerable scale. It was commenced in 1794, and has been since largely extended, the company exporting gunpowder to almost every part of the globe; the works occupy nearly three-quarters of a mile, and the houses for those departments exposed to the greatest risk are detached, and placed either between the natural barriers of the glen, or artificial mounds planted with trees. The Hawick railway, and a line of turnpike-road from Peebles to Dalkeith, afford facilities of communication.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; patron, Dundas of Arniston. The stipend of the minister is £158, of which £92 are received from the exchequer; with a manse, an old building repaired about half a century ago; and a glebe of fourteen acres valued at £30 per annum. Temple church was erected in 1832, and is neat, commodious,

and well situated, capable of accommodating 500 persons with sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship, and at Gorebridge is a chapel belonging to the United Presbyterian Church. There is a parochial school, in which the classics, mathematics, and all the usual branches of education are taught; the master has the maximum salary, with a house, and the school fees. A Free Church school is also held. Two schools are held in Gorebridge, and there is a good subscription library at the same place, consisting of about 800 volumes; also a friendly society at Stobbsmills, and a savings' bank jointly for the parishes of Temple and Borthwick. A few years ago, a medal of Oliver Cromwell was found on the farm of Rosebery: it is in the possession of the landowner.

TEMPLE, a village, in the parish of LARGO, district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE; containing 109 inhabitants. This is a small place at the mouth of the Kiel, and is included, with Drumochy, in the village of Lower Largo; and inhabited, like Drumochy, by fishermen and artisans. It is distant east-north-east from Leven about two miles.

TENANDRY, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parishes of BLAIR-ATHOLL, DULL, and MOULIN, county of PERTH; containing 769 inhabitants, of whom 199 are in the parish of Blair-Atholl, 306 in that of Dull, and 264 in Moulin. This district consisted of certain portions of the parishes above enumerated, which were separated for ecclesiastical purposes, under act of the General Assembly, in 1836, and formed into a quoad sacra parish. Tenandry church was erected in that year, by Mr. and Mrs. Hay, of Seggieden, and Miss Stewart, of St. Fort, by whom it was endowed; and is a neat structure containing 500 sittings. The minister had a stipend of £85, arising from the endowment, and an allowance of £8. 6. 8. for communion elements, from the Sunday collections. The appointment of the incumbent was in the founders of the church for their lives, and after their decease was to be vested in the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

TERREGLES, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 2 miles (W.) from Dumfries; containing, with the village of Newbridge, 564 inhabitants. It derives its name, which is a corruption of French words signifying "the lands of the church", from its having anciently belonged to the abbey of Lincluden, founded about the year 1150, by Uthred, father of Roland, Lord of Galloway, and who endowed it for nuns of the Benedictine order. This establishment, which was subsequently changed by the Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway, and made collegiate for a provost and brethren, subsisted till the Reformation, when its lands were erected into a temporal barony in favour of the Earls of Nithsdale, whose descendant, Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, Esq., is the present proprietor. Some vestiges of the ancient castle of the earls are still remaining; and the foundations of an extensive village, which is said to have contained 300 inhabitants, may be traced upon the farm of Terregles-town. There is also an eminence called the Gallows Hill. The PARISH, which is bounded on the north by the river Cairn, and on the east by the Nith, is about five miles in length and nearly three miles in average breadth, comprising an area of almost 5000 acres, of which 200 are woodland and plantations, about 300 hill pasture, and the remainder arable. Its surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery is generally of pleasing character, at many points beautifully picturesque. Towards the west is a fine range of hills of moderate height, partly covered with wood, and partly affording pasture for sheep and cattle. From the summit of these hills is an extensive view, embracing the town of Dumfries, the valley of Nithsdale with the windings of the river, a portion of the Solway Firth, and the Cumberland hills in the distance. The lower grounds are watered by the small river Cargen, which affords excellent fishing for salmon and trout, and which, flowing through the parish in a south-eastern course, falls into the Nith below the town of Dumfries.

The SOIL is mostly a light loam alternated with sand; but it is fertile and produces abundant crops of all kinds of grain, with turnips and potatoes. Agriculture is in a highly-improved state; and the rotation of crops, according to the quality of the land, is carefully observed on all the farms. The plantations are well kept, and thriving. Terregles House, the seat of Mr. Maxwell, and Lincluden, that of the Honourable Mrs. Young, are both handsome modern mansions finely situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and embellished with plantations. There is no village of any importance. Facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Dumfries to Portpatrick, which passes through the parish, and by statute roads in good repair. The annual value of real property in Terregles is £4303. Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries: the minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which one-fourth is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum: patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Terregles church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, was built in 1806: the churchyard, which contains numerous handsome monuments, is inclosed by a stone wall. The parochial school, for which an appropriate building was lately erected, is well attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, also the interest of £22. 4. 6., and the fees average about £16 per annum. The poor receive the interest of £410 vested in the Kirk Session. The remains of the abbey of Lincluden stand on the bank of the river Cairn, a little above its influx into the Nith, and consist of the chancel, in which is a monument of Margaret, daughter of Robert III., and wife of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway; with some other portions of the buildings, in a very dilapidated state.

TEXA, an isle, in the parish of KILDALTON, district of ISLAY, county of ARGYLL. It lies on the south-eastern side of the island of Islay, near the main land of the parish, and is about two miles in length and upwards of half a mile in breadth, having on the northern shore excellent anchorage for vessels of large size. There is some good pasturage. On the isle are the ruins of a chapel, the burial-ground of which is still in use.

THANKESTON, a village, in the parish of COVINGTON and THANKESTON, Upper ward of the county of LANARK, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Covington; containing 113 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated in the eastern part of the parish, and on the west side of the Clyde, which separates the parish from that of Libberton. Over the river is a bridge, erected by subscription in 1778. The high road from Biggar to Douglas passes through the village.

THORN, a village, in the Abbey parish of the town of Paisley, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew; containing, with the population of the contiguous village of Overton, 504 inhabitants. It is situated in the western part of the parish, in a flourishing mining and manufacturing district, and, like other considerable villages in this quarter, is inhabited by colliers, weavers, and handicraftsmen. In the vicinity are freestone and other quarries.

THORNHILL, a post-village, in the parish of Morton, county of Dumfries, 14 miles (N. N. W.) from Dumfries, and 61 (S. W. by S.) from Edinburgh; containing 1416 inhabitants. This is a considerable place, finely situated on an eminence in the south-western part of the parish, and on the east side of the river Nith, from which it is distant about half a mile. It is regularly built, consisting chiefly of two wide streets crossing each other at right angles; and in the centre is a neat stone pillar, or cross, erected by the last Duke of Queensberry, and surmounted by a pegasus and his grace's arms. The village is now the sole property of the Duke of Buccleuch, by whom it has been very greatly improved since the year 1827; and its present appearance is peculiarly clean and pleasing. It contains numerous excellent shops, two good inns, a tannery where about thirty hands are employed, a brewery, and other works, chiefly of a domestic kind; and has a post-office, a branch bank, a subscription library, a literary society, a freemasons' hall built in 1834, and a spacious bowling-green and quoiting-ground. The agreeable aspect of the village is much heightened by the erection in its vicinity of the new parish church, a handsome edifice in the Norman style, standing on an elevated spot. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church and for another dissenting congregation. Two high roads afford means of communication here; one leading from Dumfries through the village to Sanquhar and to Leadhills; the other going westward from the village into Galloway, by Minnyhive. Great facility of intercourse is also afforded by the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway. Several fairs are annually held, in which woollen and linen cloth and yarn are sold.

THORNHILL, a village, in the parish of Kincardine, county of Perth, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Stirling; containing 531 inhabitants. This is a considerable village, immediately adjoining that of Norriestown. It is pleasantly situated in an isolated portion of the parish, and on the high road from Stirling to Monteith, upon both sides of which the houses, mostly detached, are built, occupying somewhat elevated ground. It contains a tannery employing several hands, and some of the inhabitants are weavers and handicraftsmen; but the greater number are agricultural labourers.—See Norriestown.

THORNLIEBANK, a village, in the parish of Eastwood, or Pollock, Upper ward of the county of Renfrew, 1 mile (S. W.) from Pollockshaws, on the road to Glasgow; containing 1620 inhabitants. This village, which is of modern date, owes its establishment to the introduction of the cotton-manufacture and works connected with it, in which, with the exception of about thirty families, the whole of the inhabitants are employed. It is almost exclusively the property of Messrs. Crum, whose very extensive works have been long carried on here; its proximity to the coal-works of the parish, and its plentiful supply of water, rendering the place peculiarly favourable. The houses, inhabited chiefly by persons employed in these works, are comfortable, and neatly built, and the whole village has an aspect of cheerfulness and prosperity. The spinning of cotton affords occupation to more than 150 persons. About 120 are engaged in power-loom, and nearly fifty in hand-loom, weaving. The printing of calico is carried on extensively, employing nearly 400 persons; and 200 more are occupied in bleaching and finishing. An act was passed in 1846, authorizing the Glasgow and Neilston railway company to make a branch of upwards of five furlongs to Thornliebank. A school has been opened in the village, for the children of the persons employed in these several works; the master has a good house and garden provided for him by Messrs. Crum, who have also erected a commodious schoolroom. The school is well attended; and the fees, though moderate, produce a competent income.

THORNTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Carrington; county of Edinburgh, 2¼ miles (W. N. W.) from the village of Carrington; containing 70 inhabitants. It is a small place, situated in the north-western part of the parish, near the borders of the parishes of Lasswade and Cockpen.

THORNTON, a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parishes of Dysart and Kinglassie, but mostly in the parish of Markinch, district of Kirkcaldy, county of Fife, 4 miles (S. by E.) from the village of Markinch; containing 844 inhabitants, of whom 674 are in the parish of Markinch. The village of Thornton, which is in Markinch parish, contains 545 persons, and is chiefly inhabited by those engaged in the neighbouring collieries or employed in the spinning-mills, bleachfields, and other works in the vicinity. It presents but little claim to description. There are vitriol works established here, in connexion with some works at Glasgow. The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway has a station at Thornton, where the Dunfermline branch leaves the main line. The church was erected in 1836, at an expense of £450; it is a neat plain structure containing 450 sittings. The minister's stipend is £60 per annum, derived chiefly from seat-rents and collections; and the patronage of the incumbency is exercised by the male communicants.

THORNTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Glammis, county of Forfar; containing 53 inhabitants.

THORNTONLOCH, a village, in the parish of Innerwick, county of Haddington, 2¼ miles (E. by N.) from the village of Innerwick; containing 119 inhabitants. This village is situated on the coast of the German Ocean, near the mouth of the Firth of Forth, and close to the line of road from Berwick to Dunbar. It consists of a number of irregularly built and straggling cottages of mean appearance, inhabited, for the most part, by labourers employed on the several farms of the parish, and by a few persons connected with the contiguous harbour of Skateraw.

THREE-MILE-TOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of Ecclesmachan, county of Linlithgow, 1¼ mile (N.) from the village of Ecclesmachan; containing 26 inhabitants. This small place lies in the north-west part of the parish, on the high road leading from Kirkliston to Linlithgow.

THURSO, a burgh of barony, a sea-port, and parish, in the county of CAITHNESS; containing 4881 inhabitants, of whom 2510 are in the burgh, 20 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wick, and 55 (N. N. E.) from Dornoch. This place derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Thurso, or the river of "Thor". From the circumstance of the weights used here being adopted in the reign of David I. as the standard of assize for the kingdom, it would appear to have attained a high degree of prosperity at a very early period. No events, however, of striking importance are recorded in its history; and it was not till the year 1633 that it obtained a charter erecting it into a free burgh of barony, granted by Charles I. to the master of Berrydale, at that time its superior. In the reign of this monarch, during the wars of the Covenanters, the Earl of Montrose, having landed on one of the islands of Orkney, visited Thurso, and resided for some time in a house whose ruins are still remaining. In 1746 a party of Highlanders under the command of their chieftain, Mc Leod, encamped near Thurso, previously to the battle of Culloden, in order to recruit their numbers; but the inhabitants, stedfast in their loyalty to the reigning sovereign, pursued them on their departure; and at a ferry near Dunrobin Castle, attacking the party, took several of their officers prisoners. The barony passed from the lords of Berrydale, in 1718, to the ancestor of the late Sir John Sinclair, author of the well-known *Statistical Account of Scotland*, whose representative, Sir George Sinclair, of Ulbster, Bart., is the present proprietor.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated, and extends along the shore of the spacious bay of the same name; it is irregularly built, consisting of an ancient and a modern portion, in which latter are many substantial and handsome houses. Two public libraries are supported by subscription, and there is a reading and news room, well supplied with journals and periodical publications; a Masonic lodge, also, has been established. The environs of the town, which commands an extensive sea-view embracing the fine bay of Thurso, the Pentland Firth, and the Isles of Orkney, abound with interesting features, enlivened with numerous seats and much pleasing scenery. At this place the principal manufactures are those of linen and woollen cloths, and nets for the fisheries, in which 200 persons are employed. Here are also a large tannery and a rope-walk. Such handicraft trades as are requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood are carried on in the town; there are shops well stored with various kinds of merchandise, and some good inns. The fisheries in the bay are extensive, and consist chiefly of haddock, cod, and lobsters. In the river, and around the bay, the salmon-fisheries produce a rental of £1000 per annum; and the herring-fishery affords employment to considerable numbers during the months of June, July, and August.

The chief trade of the PORT is the exportation of grain, cattle, sheep, and other agricultural produce; of paving stones, in the dressing of which many of the inhabitants are employed; and of the produce of the fisheries, in which fourteen vessels belonging to the port are constantly engaged. There is a considerable coasting-trade, and about forty vessels annually enter and clear out from the harbour. Thurso harbour, which is sheltered from the waves of the Pentland Firth by Dunnet Head on the north-east, and Holburn Head on the west, is easily accessible at spring-tides to vessels not drawing more than twelve feet water, and which, after passing the bar, may anchor in perfect safety; but for want of a pier, they can only load or unload their cargoes at low water. Within the limits of the bay are the Scrabster roads, about a mile westward of the town, where vessels of any burthen may at all times find safe anchorage, and where it is in contemplation to erect a commodious pier. The post-office has a tolerable delivery, and a branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland has been established in the town. The market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, is on Friday; and fairs, chiefly for the sale of sheep and cattle, are held annually in June, July, and September. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-road along the coast, which passes for eight miles through the parish; by other good roads towards the south and west, along which the mail travels daily; and by bridges across the various rivers, one of which is a handsome bridge over the Thurso, erected near the town. Two sailing-packets ply from Thurso to Leith, and, during the summer months, a steamer weekly from the port of Wick to Leith.

The government of the BURGH is vested in two bailies and twelve councillors, elected annually by the superior, and of whom the elder bailie is *ex officio* a justice of the peace for the county: the jurisdiction, originally limited to the old town, has been extended to the new town. There are no incorporations possessing exclusive privileges, and any one is at liberty to carry on trade without becoming a burgess. For nearly two centuries the sheriff of Caithness was in the habit of holding his courts here, till 1828, when they were transferred to Wick, the county-town, at the suit of Earl Gower and the magistrates of that royal burgh; the only court at present held at Thurso is that of the justices of the peace for the recovery of small debts. The town-hall has been removed, and the only prison is a small lock-up house for the confinement of offenders till their removal to the county gaol at Wick.

The PARISH, which is bounded on the north by the North Sea, is about eight miles in length and nearly five in breadth, and comprises 22,040 acres. Of this area, 12,000 acres are arable and pasture in almost equal portions, forty acres woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor and waste. The surface of the district rises from the sea-shore in gentle undulations towards the south, though without attaining any considerable degree of elevation. Its scenery is strikingly diversified, combining prominent features of romantic grandeur with the more picturesque appearances of richly-cultivated vales and pleasing villas. The principal rivers are, the Thurso, which rises in some springs near the borders of Sutherlandshire, and after receiving numerous tributaries in its course, runs northward through the parish, and falls into the bay of Thurso near the town; and the Forss, which has its source in the parish of Reay, and after forming the western boundary of this parish, flows into the sea at Crosskirk bay. Both these rivers abound with salmon. The coast is about eight miles in extent, and, with the exception of that of the Scrabster roads, which is a level sand, is bold and rugged. At the extremity of Holburn Head, which projects boldly into the sea, is an isolated rock about 160 yards in length, and eighty in breadth, separated from the main

land by a deep narrow channel, and rising perpendicularly to a height of 400 feet above the sea. It is the resort of numerous aquatic birds during the summer months.

The SOIL, though various, consists chiefly of clay and loam resting on a substratum of sandstone or clay-slate; and the chief crops are grain of all kinds, potatoes, turnips, and the usual grasses. Husbandry has been for some time gradually improving; the lands have been partly drained and inclosed, and considerable portions of waste been brought into cultivation: the farm-buildings, also, have been greatly bettered, and are now generally commodious. The sheep are commonly of the Cheviot and the Leicester breeds; and the cattle, to the improvement of which much attention is paid, are chiefly the Highland and the Teeswater. Though not extensive, the plantations are mostly in a thriving state; they consist of oak, elm, plane, common and mountain ash, and firs of various kinds. There are several quarries of whinstone, freestone, and slate, wrought with success; and large quantities of Caithness flags, in the dressing of which 250 men are employed, are sent to London, Newcastle, Glasgow, and other towns. The annual value of real property in the parish is £8052. *Thurso Castle*, the seat of Sir George Sinclair, originally the baronial residence of the Earls of Caithness, is an ancient mansion, situated on the shore of the North Sea, and commanding a good view over the bay of Thurso and the Orkney Islands; it has been greatly enlarged and improved by the present proprietor. *Forss House*, the seat of James Sinclair, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion, beautifully situated on the bank of the river Forss, in a richly-planted demesne embracing a fine prospect of that stream, which forms a cascade nearly in front of the house. *Murkle House*, the property of Sir John Gordon Sinclair, of Stevenston, Bart., is also a handsome mansion, at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, overlooking the bay of Murkle.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Caithness, synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £203. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £17. 10. per annum: patron, Sir George Sinclair. Thurso church, erected in 1832, by the late Sir John Sinclair, at an expense of £6000, is an elegant structure in the later English style of architecture, with a tower and spire 140 feet high; and contains 1540 sittings. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church, Original Seceders, and Independents. The parochial school is attended by about seventy children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. Half a mile westward of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly the palace of the bishops of Caithness, originally built by Bishop Gilbert Murray, about the year 1230; it is beautifully situated on the shore of the bay, and though little of it is now left, it appears to have been a place of great strength. In the town are the remains of the old church, dedicated to St. Peter, built by Bishop Murray in 1240, and enlarged in the seventeenth century; it continued to be the parish church till the erection of the present structure in 1832, and the walls are still entire. On the extreme point of Holburn Head are the remains of a camp supposed to have been formed on the invasion of Caithness by the Norwegians. About two miles eastward of the town is the tomb of Earl Harold, who was killed in battle while attempting to recover his possessions from the usurpation of Earl Harold the Elder: a castellated building of considerable size was erected over it by the late Sir John Sinclair, which is called Harold's Tower, and forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape. Richard Oswald, Esq., one of the plenipotentiaries of the British court for settling the peace of 1783; and Sir John Sinclair, Bart., already mentioned, were natives of this place.

TIBBERMORE, or TIBBERMUIR, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 4½ miles (W.) from Perth; containing, with the villages of Hillyland and Ruthvenfield, 1651 inhabitants. This place was anciently the residence of several of the bishops of Dunkeld, of whom Bishop Geoffrey died here in 1249, and Bishop Sinclair in 1337. A convent for Carmelite friars was founded by Bishop Richard in 1262; and the prelates continued to hold their synods at Tibbermore till the year 1460, when they were removed by Bishop Lauder to his cathedral. The barony was once the property of the Earls of Gowrie, whose seat of Ruthven Castle is distinguished as the scene of the Raid of Ruthven, an attempt made by the earl and his confederate lords to force James VI., whom Gowrie had invited to the castle on a hunting excursion, to dismiss his ministers, the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Arran, for which purpose that monarch was for some time detained in confinement. After the attainder of the earl for this conspiracy, Ruthven Castle, the name of which was changed to Huntingtower, and the barony, were conferred by James VI. on the Tullibardine family, from whom they passed by marriage to the Duke of Atholl, whose descendant divided the barony into small portions, and sold it to various persons. An engagement between the Covenanters, under Lord Elcho, and the forces of the Marquess of Montrose, took place in this parish, when the former, amounting to 6000 men, were totally routed with the loss of 2000 slain on the field, and 2000 prisoners.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by the Tay, and on the north by the river Almond and the rivulet called the Pow. It is about six miles and a half in length, varies from one mile to three miles in breadth, and comprises an area of about 5900 acres, of which 250 are woodland and plantations, 180 heath and peat-moss, and the remainder arable land in high cultivation. The surface is in some places boldly undulated, and the scenery agreeably diversified. A narrow level tract nearly three miles in length, and inclosed on the north, south, and west by steep banks rising from fifty to 100 feet in height, opens gradually towards the Tay into an extensive plain, through which flows a branch from that river, called the Mill-Lead, originally formed to drive some mills at Perth, and which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of this parish. On the banks of the Almond the soil is a sandy loam; towards the south-east, a tenacious clay; on the higher lands, a light gravel; and in the western portion, cold and wet; but, by draining and good management, generally fertile. Agriculture is in a highly advanced state, and every improvement has been adopted. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, peas, potatoes, and turnips; the farm houses and offices are substantial and well arranged, and the inclosures in excellent order. The plantations, which

have been much extended, are mostly Scotch fir; and on those of older date is some valuable timber. In this district the substratum is chiefly of old red sandstone, in some places intersected with trap-dykes affording good materials for the roads. The sandstone is of superior quality, and has been extensively quarried: three quarries are now in operation, from which much of the stone used in the buildings of Perth and the vicinity was raised. The annual value of real property in the parish is £9996. Huntingtower Castle, the property of General Cunningham, is in tolerable repair, but occupied by a tenant; it does not appear to have been a place of much strength: the two towers that defended the entrance are still entire. Newton, the residence of General Cunningham, is a handsome modern mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds embellished with plantations.

There were formerly several villages; but they have mostly disappeared, and the only villages worthy of notice at present are the buildings in connexion with the bleaching and the calico-printing works at Huntingtowerfield and Ruthvenfield, respectively. The bleach-grounds at Huntingtowerfield, belonging to Messrs. Turnbull and Son, are very extensive; the quantity of cloth bleached annually is about 1,500,000 yards, and from eighty to 100 tons of linen yarn are bleached for a power-loom factory in the neighbourhood. The works afford constant employment to 150 persons, of whom nearly one-third are women and children. A little below these works, and on the same stream, are large flour and barley mills belonging to the company. Ruthven printfield, on the same water, and belonging to Messrs. Duncan, of Glasgow, is also on a very extensive scale; and in addition to the calicoes, the printing of mousselins-de-laine is conducted here with great success. The quantity of calico and muslin produced annually averages 2,000,000 yards, of which about two-thirds are printed by blocks, and the remainder by machinery. These works give employment to nearly 400 persons, of whom about one-half are women and children. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads, of which the turnpike-road to Crieff passes through Tibbermore for nearly three miles; the parish roads are kept in excellent order, and the Perth and Forfar railway intersects the parish.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Perth, synod of Perth and Stirling; and the patronage is in the Crown: the minister's stipend is £255. 12. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. Tibbermore church, rebuilt in 1632, and enlarged in 1810 by the erection of an aisle for their work-people by the Ruthvenfield company, is in good repair, and contains 600 sittings. The parochial school, situated near the church, is attended by about forty children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, in addition to the fees. A school has been established at Ruthvenfield, to the master of which the proprietors of the works allow a house rent-free, and guarantee a salary of £50, in the event of the fees not amounting to so much. There is also a parochial library, supported by subscription.

TIGERTON, a village, in the parish of MENMUIR, county of FORFAR, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Brechin; containing 91 inhabitants. This village, which is of recent origin, is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and on the road to Brechin. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture, which is carried on to some extent in the parish.

TILLICOULTRY, a parish, in the county of CLACKMANNAN; containing, with the villages of Coalsnaughton and Devonside, about 3560 inhabitants, of whom about 2300 are in the town or village of Tillicoultry, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Alloa. The name is by some writers supposed to be of Gaelic etymology, and descriptive of the situation of Tillicoultry on a rising ground in the rear of the county. Others deem it a corruption from the Latin, denoting that the place was a settlement of the ancient Culdees. Tillicoultry was the property of the family of Mar, to whom the lands were granted in the twelfth century by Alexander III.; and the estate continued in the possession of that family till about the commencement of the seventeenth century. The parish is watered by the river Devon. It is about six miles in length, and from one mile to two miles and a half in breadth, comprising an area of more than 7500 acres, of which 5000 are chiefly hills, including some of the highest of the Ochil range. The remainder of the area forms a plain, sloping gradually from the foot of the hills towards the south, and intersected by the Devon, beyond which the surface rises gently into a ridge nearly parallel to the Ochils. The most lofty of the Ochils within the parish is Bencleuch, which has an elevation of 2400 feet above the level of the Forth, and commands from its summit an unbounded view of the surrounding country, embracing the Grampian mountains, and the Dundaff, the Lomond, and the Pentland hills. Among the hills, which are interspersed with romantic glens, rise several springs, which, issuing down the declivities, swell into burns. Of these, one, partly bounding the parish on the west, and passing between richly-wooded banks, makes some picturesque cascades; but the largest of the burns is that of Tillicoultry, formed by the union of two streams which rise about the middle of the Ochil range, and, flowing through the plain, turn the machinery of some mills. The Devon has its source in the hills behind Alva, in Perthshire, and falls into the Forth at the village of Cambus.

The SOIL is various, in some parts a rich fertile loam, in others sandy and gravelly; and on the hills are large tracts of deep moss. The crops are oats, barley, and wheat, with the usual green crops. Agriculture is in a highly improved state: the lands are well drained, and inclosed partly with stone dykes, and partly with hedges of thorn kept in good order; the farm-houses are substantial, and all the more recent improvements in implements of husbandry have been adopted. Upon the hills is good pasturage for sheep, of which considerable numbers are reared, chiefly of the black-faced breed, and remarkable for the fineness of their wool. The plantations, which are situate both north and south of the Devon, consist of oak, ash, elm, beech, plane, birch, larch, and pine; they are well managed, and in a thriving state. In the parish are strata of sandstone of every variety, whinstone, and coal. Iron-ore has been wrought to a considerable extent; it was partially worked about fifty years ago by the Carron Company, and more extensively since by the Devon Company. Copper-ore was wrought about a century ago for several years by a company from London, and four different veins were found, one of which was eighteen inches in thickness; but though of good quality, the proceeds did not repay

the expense of procuring it, and the works were consequently abandoned. Coal of various quality is abundant. There are several seams of it, of which the uppermost is of rough cherry coal, three feet thick, and found at a depth of seventeen fathoms. The second, of finer quality, and five feet in thickness, is at a depth of twenty-six fathoms; and a seam of splint coal is found below this, at a depth of thirty-two fathoms, and three feet in thickness. The lowest is a seam of main coal, six feet thick, which lies at forty-two fathoms from the surface. The produce of the collieries is distributed throughout the surrounding districts, and not exported. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5109. Tillicoultry House and Harviestoun, both modern mansions pleasantly situated in grounds embellished with plantations, are the principal seats.

The village or town of Tillicoultry, which is rapidly increasing in population and extent, is neatly built, and contains several handsome houses, inhabited by persons engaged in the manufactures carried on in the vicinity. There are shops well stocked with wares and merchandise for the supply of the neighbourhood. The chief articles manufactured are woollen tartans of clan and fancy patterns, consisting chiefly of shawls, cloakings, and tweeds; the taste displayed in the manufacture of fine tartans is unrivalled, and the quantity of these goods made here is greater than in any other district of Scotland. The patronage of Her Majesty some years ago, when she first visited Scotland, gave a great stimulus to the manufacture of fine tartans here. Blankets and serges are made by one firm. There are various well-built mills and factories in full operation, affording employment to 1200 persons, of whom more than 600 are women and children; and many other people are engaged in hand-loom weaving at their own homes. The quantity of wool annually consumed in these manufactures is 40,000 stones. In the village is also an extensive manufactory for all kinds of machinery connected with the mills; and various handicraft trades are carried on. A branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank has been established here, and there is a post-office subordinate to that of Alloa. Facility of communication is provided by the roads to Alloa, Stirling, and Kinross, which pass through the parish; the bridge over the river Devon has been widened, and there is also a bridge of wood below the village, for foot passengers. In 1846 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a branch railway to Tillicoultry. There are two other villages in the parish; namely, Coalsnaughton, which is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the collieries, and is rapidly increasing; and Devonside, where there are four or five woollen-mills.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Dunblane, synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £240. 12. 7., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £44 per annum; patrons, the heirs of R. W. Ramsay, Esq. Tillicoultry church, a handsome structure erected in 1829, and situated in the centre of the parish, contains 650 sittings. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, and Unitarians. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £25. 13., with a house and garden, and the school fees. There are two subscription schools in connexion with the Established Church, one of them at Tillicoultry, the master of which has a salary of £8, paid by the Ramsay family, and Mr. Johnstone of Alva; and the other at Coalsnaughton, built by the Ramsay family, who pay the master a salary of £5, in addition to the fees. In both villages are also evening schools for the children employed in the factories. On Castle-Craig, above the village of Tillicoultry, are some remains of an ancient fort; and at Cunninghar, remains of a Druidical circle of granite stones. Near Harviestoun House was found a sword in 1796, and in 1802 an urn, both supposed to be Roman: the latter, inclosed within a rude stone coffin, contained some ashes, and a spear-head of flint.

TINGWALL, WHITENESS, and WEESDALE, a parish, in the county of SHETLAND, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Lerwick; containing, with the village of Scalloway, and the islands of Hildasay, Langa, Linga, Oxna, and Trondray, 2957 inhabitants. This district consists of the ancient but now united parishes of Tingwall, Whiteness, and Weesdale. The first of these at one time comprehended the lands of Lerwick, which were disjoined from it, and erected into a separate parish, in 1701; and also those of Sound and Gulberwick, which were severed in 1722, and united to Lerwick. Tingwall appears as a place of some consideration in the ancient history of the Shetland Isles. It was created an archdeaconry, after bishops had been appointed for these islands by permission of Adlebert, Archbishop of Bremen; and most of the church lands were conveyed by Sir Jerome Cheyne, one of the archdeacons, to his nephew, in whose family they were allowed to remain without litigation. On the establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland, in 1592, this place became the seat of the presbytery of Shetland; the business of which was, however, afterwards removed to the village of Scalloway. It is also celebrated in the ecclesiastical history of Scotland for its process of augmentation, a former incumbent, the Rev. William Mitchell, having obtained from the house of lords a decision in favour of an increase in the stipends of the clergy, by an appeal from the court of session, where, after a sharp discussion, the case had been rejected. During the time that Shetland belonged to the Danish crown, the chief magistrate, who was called the Foud, resided here; and when, in 1271, the isles were separated from those of Orkney, and Faroe was united to them, one "Foud" and "Lagamand" was appointed for Shetland and Faroe conjointly, who resided at Scalloway. The assize was held at a small holm in the loch of Tingwall, where an appeal was admitted from the other courts, which were all regulated by the law called Gula Thing; and the final sentence was executed on criminals upon a hill in the vicinity. This superior court was removed to Scalloway when the islands were ceded to Scotland.

The PARISH is situated in the Mainland, and washed on the north, south, and west by the sea. Tingwall is from twelve to fourteen miles in length, from north to south; Whiteness, on the west of Tingwall, between five and six miles in length; and Weesdale, to the north-west of Whiteness, from six to seven miles in length; the three comprising together upwards of 20,000 acres, about 2500 of which are under tillage. In general the shore is similar to that of other parts of the islands; but this district is superior on account of its excellent

harbours, formed by arms of the sea. The principal of these are, Deals voe, Laxfirth voe, Wadbister voe, and Catfrith voe, on the north; Weesdale voe, Binnaness voe, and Whiteness voe, on the west; and Cliff sound and Scalloway voe on the south. To the west of the last mentioned inlet, is a cluster of islands, contributing to afford fine anchorage in the waters towards the interior. The surface comprehends much variety. A number of valleys parallel with each other run through the district from north-east to south-west; and on the sides of these, rise hills, for the most part barren, and unfit for tillage, but serviceable for the pasturage of cattle and sheep, and for the supply of peat, which constitutes the chief fuel. Among the numerous lakes, most of which are well stocked with fish, the principal are, the lakes of Tingwall, Asta, and Girlsta, in Tingwall; and that of Strom, in Whiteness. At Strom are the remains of a small fort which, according to tradition, was inhabited by a son of one of the ancient Earls of Orkney, who was slain at the Standing-stone of Tingwall by order of his father.

In some places the SOIL is a light brown earth, in others a dark loam, and frequently moorish. The produce consists of almost every variety. Wheat and rye seldom arrive at maturity for want of sun; but barley, oats, and turnips thrive well, and Lerwick and Scalloway are usually supplied with potatoes from this parish. Grass-seeds, hay, peas, and pasture-grass are cultivated; and an improved system being practised here, founded on a regular rotation of crops, the district has advanced in husbandry far beyond most others in the Shetland Isles. The land in many parts is prepared by the spade; but ploughs are also much used, generally drawn by horses, but often by horses and oxen together. Shell-marl, of which there is a good supply, is found highly beneficial as manure. Draining has recently been carried on to a considerable extent. Much waste land, also, has been reclaimed; but a large proportion of open common of the best quality is destroyed by the practice of cutting up the turf for various purposes, and carrying it to the respective farms. On many of the high grounds, too, especially those on the east side of Tingwall, which appear capable of cultivation, the moss has been so deeply cut out in places as to leave nothing but the rugged substratum of clay-slate and micaceous schistus, with stones of coarse granite and gneiss. The progress of agricultural improvement is much obstructed by the nature of the subsoil in some lands, and of the substratum in others. A bed of fine blue slate was lately discovered on the north-east of Tingwall, which is very superior to the grey slate commonly quarried, and was for a time wrought. Sienite is found on the shores, and hornblende on some of the hills, where there is also a considerable quantity of quartz. The annual value of real property in the parish is £957. The only village is Scalloway (*which see*). Traffic is carried on by carts in the Tingwall district, where there are roads, which are now in very superior order compared with their former condition: there are no roads in the two other districts.

Here, as in the Shetland Isles generally, the principal article of trade is fish, the taking of which constitutes the main occupation of the inhabitants. The first fishing in the year, which is that of cod and ling, begins early in the spring, and is carried on in open boats; the produce is very considerable, and is exported partly to Leith and Liverpool, and partly to Spain. The "summer" fishery begins about the end of April, and is carried on in sloops of twenty tons' burthen, which bring home large freights of ling, saith, tusk, and other fish. That of herrings commences about the beginning of August, and there is now an early herring-fishery in June: the herring-fishery is often a source of great profit to the inhabitants, who, however, by its failure at times, as well as by failure of the agricultural crops, are occasionally reduced to great distress. Cattle and ponies, with several articles common to the islands, are exported to England; and oatmeal, tobacco, coffee, tea, and spirits are imported for the use of the inhabitants.

Ecclesiastically this parish is in the presbytery of Lerwick, synod of Shetland, and in the patronage of the Earl of Zetland: the minister's stipend is £263, exclusive of a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £20. The church at Tingwall was built in 1788, and contains 570 sittings, but when full can accommodate 700 persons. A church has been built in Whiteness (in place of an old church dedicated to St. Ola) for the use of the districts of Whiteness and Weesdale; and a missionary officiates, who is supported by the Royal Bounty. A church has also been erected at Scalloway, for the benefit of the village and its neighbourhood. There is a small place of worship for Independents. The parochial school is situated at Tingwall; the master has a salary of £35 a year, a dwelling-house built in 1799, and £8 fees. In addition are a school in Weesdale, another in Whiteness, and a third at Scalloway, all supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. In the island of Trondray, also, and at Laxfirth, schools are maintained by the General Assembly. The principal antiquities are, the remains of numerous chapels, and the fine ruin of a castle near Scalloway. There are several tumuli, originally used as places of sepulture by the Scandinavians, in which urns containing calcined bones have been discovered; and arrow-heads, and steinbartes, or stone axes, here called thunderbolts, have been frequently found. A church formerly existed at Weesdale, dedicated to Our Lady, whose shrine is still visited by persons from various parts of Shetland, in the expectation of obtaining relief from trouble.

TINWALD, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Dumfries; containing, with the villages of Amisfield, Kirkland of Tinwald, and Trailflat, 1085 inhabitants. The name is by some considered to be of Gaelic origin, and to signify "the harbour", in reference to the Tinwald isles, which are said in a Spanish history to have had the best harbour in Scotland. It is by others derived, and perhaps more correctly, from the Saxon word *Tin* or *Ting*, the appellation of the ancient courts of the Saxons or Scandinavians, which were held on high mounds in the open air: one of these mounds, of artificial construction, rises adjacent to the church. Trailflat, once a distinct parish, was united to Tinwald in 1650; the name is of Gaelic origin, and signifies "a sloping wet side". The illustrious family of Charteris, of Amisfield, has been from a very early date conspicuous in this locality. The name is of great antiquity in Scotland, and is supposed to be of French extraction, having been brought into Britain by William, a son of the Earl of Charteris

in France, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and whose son or grandson removed to Scotland in the time of David I., and became the founder of the family here. Sir Thomas Charteris of Amisfield was made lord high chancellor of Scotland by David II. in 1342, but was killed at the battle of Durham, where the king was taken prisoner. His great grandsire, of the same name and title, had been appointed to the same dignity by Alexander III. in 1280: and in the reign of James VI., the important office of warden of the west marches was held by Sir John Charteris, also of Amisfield. The family greatly declined, however, in consequence of the rigorous treatment of Cromwell for the aid afforded by Sir John Charteris to Montrose, to facilitate the restoration of Charles II.

The extreme length of this PARISH, which is divided by a ridge running from north to south, is about six miles, and its greatest breadth about four miles. It contains 9405 acres, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Kirkmichael, on the south and south-west by the parishes of Torthorwald and Dumfries, on the east by Lochmaben, and on the west and north-west by Kirkmahoe. The surface is pretty equable throughout, with the exception of the range already mentioned, and even the acclivity of this is gentle; the sides are cultivated in general nearly to the summit, and the elevation of the highest part does not exceed 682 feet above the level of the sea. There is a loch called Murdoch Loch, of small dimensions, and not above eighteen feet at its greatest depth; it has been considerably diminished by draining. The streams worthy of notice are the Ae and the Lochar, the former of which, rising in Queensberry hill, waters the northern boundary of the parish, and, uniting with the Kinnel, falls into the Annan above Lochmaben. It flows rapidly over a gravelly bed, and occasionally does serious damage by its floods.

In this parish the SOIL runs through the several varieties of alluvial mould, sand, gravel, dry clay loam, stiff spongy clay, cold moorish clay, and sea sand mixed in different proportions with the native earth. The larger portion is arable, and on the dry loamy soil in the southern district early green-crops of the finest quality are raised; the crops in the north-eastern quarter are later, and of inferior quality, the ground being mostly wet, and resting upon a tilly subsoil. On the south-west, a tract of moss about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, has been converted into very superior meadow-land. A large part of the parish was formerly under wood, the whole of which, excepting that on the estate of Amisfield, was cut down by the last Duke of Queensberry: the soil is most suited to oak and ash. About 1647 acres have never been cultivated; 350 are meadow, and 119 still occupied with wood: the rest are in tillage. All kinds of produce are raised, and the husbandry of this district is, perhaps, equal to that of any in Scotland: the parish is for the most part portioned out into fields, and well inclosed; but the state of the farm-buildings, with some exceptions, is indifferent. The common breed of cattle is the Galloway, to the improvement of which great attention is paid; the Ayrshire breed has for some years been introduced, and is gradually gaining ground. Among the recent improvements the chief is the cultivation of the higher lands by the use of bone-dust, guano, and sometimes rape-dust, as manure; fine crops of turnips and other produce are raised upon the sides, and even tops, of hills, which before were waste. The range of hills commencing in this parish, and extending to the south, consists entirely of greywacke and greywacke-slate. Peat-moss exists in considerable quantities, but it is of trifling depth, except on the eastern boundary of the parish. The annual value of real property in Tinwald and Trailflat is £5671. There are three mansion-houses, viz.: Glenae; Tinwald, belonging to the Marquess of Queensberry; and Amisfield, of modern architecture, till 1832 the seat of the Charteris family, who then sold it. The original seat of the Charteris family was a quadrangular building with a high tower, standing a little westward of the new mansion; the tower is in good preservation, and is said to be the most perfect of the kind now existing in the kingdom. Here are three villages, but they are all unimportant, consisting only of a few thatched houses falling into decay: Amisfield was erected into a burgh of barony by Charles I., with the privilege of weekly markets and annual fairs. In the district of Trailflat, one of the most extensive bleachfields in Scotland is carried on. Peat, obtained from Lochar Moss, which is mostly in the parish of Dumfries, is the ordinary fuel; but English coal is coming gradually into use. About four miles of the turnpike-road between Dumfries and Edinburgh lie within the parish; and both the roads and the bridges are in excellent repair.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; patrons, the Marquess of Queensberry and the Crown alternately. The stipend of the minister is £158, of which £8. 12. are received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe of the annual value of £26. 10. The church is inconveniently situated nearly at the western extremity of the parish, and is a long, narrow, rectangular building without aisle or gallery, containing 400 sittings: it was built in 1763. The churchyard is surrounded by some fine old sycamore-trees, which give it a very picturesque appearance, and are visible at a great distance. There are two parochial schools, at each of which the ordinary branches of education are taught; the salaries of the masters together are £51. 6. 7., and the fees £30: the principal master has a commodious dwelling, and separate schoolroom; the other a small tenement of one room, built by the farmers. The poor have the interest of several small sums, among which is a bequest of £100 left by Robert Mundell, Esq., of London, a native of the parish. A branch of the Roman road from Burnswark runs through the parishes of Dryfesdale and Lochmaben, enters the old parish of Trailflat, and passes by Amisfield House, where there are distinct traces of a *castellum*. Vestiges of a British fort are to be seen on the top of Barshell hill, about a mile distant from the church; and various antiquities, consisting of anchors, oars, &c., have been dug up from Lochar Moss, a circumstance which is considered a demonstration of its having formerly been a navigable estuary. The celebrated Paterson, author of the Darien scheme, and founder of the Bank of England, was born in 1660, in the district of Trailflat; and in the same house was born Dr. James Mounsey, his grand-nephew, and first physician for many years to the Empress of Russia.

TIREE and COLL, a parish, in the division of MULL, county of ARGYLL, the former district about 30 miles (W.) and the latter 20 (W. by N.) from Tober-

mory; containing 5833 inhabitants, of whom 4391 are in the island of Tiree. Of these two districts, Tiree is supposed by some to have derived its name, which they interpret as "the country of I or Iona", from its having formed part, as it is said, of the possessions of that celebrated church. It was granted by the Macdonalds, lords of the Isles, to the clan Mc Lean, who retained possession of it till the year 1674, when it became the property of the Argyll family, whose descendant, the Duke of Argyll, is now the sole owner. The island of Coll, the name of which is of unknown derivation, was given in the reign of James II. to John Garve, first laird of Coll, and ancestor of the present family, who still retain the principal portion of the isle: the extremities, having been acquired in 1674 by the Argyll family, were lately sold by them to two different families, and the island consequently now belongs to three several proprietors. During the minority of a young laird of Coll, long ago, the chief of the clan Mc Lean sent an armed force to take possession of the island, which he designed to annex to his own territory; but in these views he was opposed by Neil Mor, uncle and guardian to the laird; and a sanguinary battle took place near a small rivulet called Sruthan-nan-Ceann, in which the forces of Mc Lean were routed with great slaughter. In resentment of his defeat and disappointment, Mc Lean some time afterwards despatched a party of his retainers to Mull, the residence of Neil Mor; and that disinterested chieftain, who had merely defended the property of his nephew from attempts to wrest it from the rightful owner, was treacherously surprised and slain.

The islands of TIREE and COLL are situated to the west of the Isle of Mull, from which they are separated by the channel of the Little Minch; and are divided from each other by a narrow sound, in which lies the small island of Gunna, forming also part of the parish. Tiree is about thirteen miles in extreme length, varies from three to six miles in breadth, and comprises nearly 18,000 acres; Coll is about fourteen miles in length, and three in extreme breadth, making the whole parish, including the sound, about twenty-nine miles long. Gunna is of very inconsiderable extent, uninhabited, and affording only pasture for a few cattle. The surface of Tiree is generally low and even, scarcely rising more than fifty or sixty feet above high-water mark; but towards the west and south-west are some hills of considerable altitude, of which Bein-Heinish, the highest, has an elevation of 500 feet above the level of the sea; and Ceann-a-Mhara, about half that height, and forming the western headland, is perforated with numerous fissures, the resort of multitudes of aquatic fowl. The surface of Coll is rugged and uneven, and diversified with numerous hills. Few of these attain more than 300 feet above the sea; but though so low, the views obtained from the island, as from Tiree, are extensive and interesting, comprising, to the north and north-west, the isles of Skye, Uist, and Barra; to the south, the isles of Jura and Islay; and to the east, the mountains of Ardnamurchan, Sunart, Appin, and Lorn. In both the islands are many small fresh-water lakes, none of which, however, either for their extent or the peculiarity of their features, are entitled to particular description; they abound with eels of small size, and in some few are found trout of inferior quality, which are taken with the rod, more for amusement than for profit. There are several perennial springs, some of which are chalybeate; and also some small streams, but none deserving the appellation of rivers.

The coasts of Tiree are chiefly flat and sandy; those of Coll, more rocky and precipitous; and both are indented with bays. *Kirkapol* bay, near the eastern extremity of Tiree, is about two miles in width, and penetrates for nearly the same distance into the land; it is of considerable depth, and the bottom affords safe anchorage-ground for vessels of the largest burthen. The bay of *Heinish*, partly inclosed by the headland of that name, to the west of Kirkapol, is spacious and easily accessible, but from its exposure to the south-east winds, is insecure as a shelter for vessels in stormy weather. A pier was constructed here by the Commissioners of Northern Lights, to facilitate the landing of materials for the erection of the lighthouse on Sceir-Mhor. The bay of *Loch Breacacha*, on the south shore of Coll, extends nearly a mile into the land, and has good anchorage for vessels during the summer months. To the west of it is the bay of *Crosspol*, which is about two miles in width, and bounded on the north by a sandy beach more than a mile in length; but from the number of sunken rocks, with which it abounds, it affords but very insecure accommodation, and is scarcely ever frequented as a harbour. Near the bay of Kirkapol, and forming part of its eastern shore, is the small island of *Soay*, separated from the main land by a narrow channel which is passable at half-tide; it was formerly valuable for its quantity of kelp, and is covered with verdure affording good pasturage. Not far from the north-eastern extremity of Coll is *Eilean-Mhor*, uninhabited, like the islands of Gunna and Soay, but affording pasturage for a few sheep. The fish taken off the coasts are cod, ling, skate, lythe, gurnet, saith, and occasionally turbot: of these, the cod and ling are cured, and sent to the different markets; the others are merely for home consumption. There are ninety-four skiffs in the parish; but seldom more than ten are regularly engaged in the fisheries. Herrings are frequently seen in shoals, but no vessels are employed in herring-fishing. Various kinds of shell-fish are found on the shores, the principal of which are lobsters, crabs, cockles, lampets, mussels, and razor-fish; large quantities are taken by the inhabitants, and, especially during seasons of scarcity, they contribute greatly to the sustenance of the poorer classes.

The SOIL in both islands is various; for the greater part, light and sandy; in some places, a tenacious clay resting on a substratum of whinstone; in others, a deep rich loam alternated with moss and gravel. In the island of Coll, the larger portion is moorland and moss. Nearly in the centre of that of Tiree is a plain more than 1500 acres in extent, affording rich and luxuriant summer pasture. About 6000 acres of the whole parish are arable, 11,000 moorland pasture and waste, and more than 750 under water; the crops are oats, barley, and potatoes, of which great quantities are raised, and flax, with the usual grasses. The system of husbandry is adapted to the nature of the lands, and in the island of Coll was formerly much confined to the spade: the farm-buildings are in general of a very indifferent order; and though the lands have been partially drained and inclosed, the state of agriculture is far from being perfect. The cattle are of the native breed: from

the want of winter pasture, those in Tiree are greatly inferior, both in size and quality, to those of Coll, and are subject to certain diseases that render them less hardy, and less capable of being driven to distant markets, than the latter, which fetch a much higher price. The sheep in both islands are of the black-faced and Cheviot breeds; they are only of recent introduction, and it has not been yet ascertained whether the rearing of them is attended with profit. Great numbers of pigs, which have been found a remunerating stock, are sent to Glasgow and to Greenock, where they obtain a ready sale.

There are no plantations, but from the discovery of trunks and roots of trees in the mosses, the islands appear to have been anciently well wooded. The rocks are generally composed of whinstone, granite, and primitive limestone. Marble, both white and of a variegated colour, is found, and was quarried for a few years; some large blocks are still lying near the quarry, but the works have been altogether discontinued. In the west of the island of Coll, a vein of lead-ore has been discovered, but it has not been brought into operation; and near the manse of Tiree, and in various other places, are indications of iron-ore. The annual value of real property in Tiree and Coll is £4473. Coll House, the residence of Hugh Mc Lean, Esq., was erected towards the middle of the last century. The parish contains no villages of any importance. There are, however, one good inn at Tiree, and one in Coll; and fairs, chiefly for black-cattle, are annually held in the parish on the Tuesday before the Mull fair in May, the Monday before Mull fair in August, and the Wednesday preceding the Mull fair in October. Post-offices, under the office of Tobermory, have been established at Tiree and Coll; but for some years no regular packet has been stationed here, and during the interval from the end of November till the beginning of April, nearly all intercourse with other places is suspended, unless when a day of favourable weather may warrant the launching of a skiff. The internal communication is also as yet rather defective, from the want of good roads, with the exception of some of the sandy beaches, along which pedestrians, as well as horses and carts, may pass with ease. The ferry between the two islands, which is about two miles in width, and dangerous at times from the rapidity of the tides, is frequently impassable; the shore on each side is seldom without a violent surf, and near Gunna are some sand-banks under water, which shift their position in tempestuous weather, and add greatly to the difficulty of the passage.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Mull, synod of Argyll; and the Duke of Argyll is patron. The minister's stipend is about £347, subject to an annual teind tack duty of £22. 4. 5. payable to the synod, and also to a stipend of from £60 to £65 per annum to an assistant residing in Coll. He has a manse, and a glebe valued at £4. 10. a year. Two new and very comfortable churches have been built in Tiree within a few years, one of them intended to accommodate 650, and the other 450 or 500 persons with sittings. The church of Coll was erected in 1802, chiefly by the proprietor of Coll, who keeps it in repair; it contains about 300 sittings. The assistant minister officiates in this church. A catechist in connexion with the Established Church has a small salary from the funds of the synod; and there are places of worship in Tiree for members of the Free Church, Baptists, Independents, and members of the United Presbyterian Church. There are also two parochial schools in Tiree, affording instruction to nearly 200 children; the masters have each a salary of £22. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. In Coll is a school supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who pay the master a salary of £10, to which £5 are added by the proprietor, with a dwelling-house, and grass for a cow. Two schools, one in Tiree and one in Coll, are maintained by the education committee of the General Assembly, who pay the masters each a salary of £25. There are likewise a school supported by the Gaelic Society, who allow the master £20; one by the Glasgow Auxiliary Society, with a salary of £12; and various others, conducted by teachers on their own adventure. Among the relics of antiquity are numerous remains of Danish forts, near the coast; and in a lake about the centre of Tiree, are the remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been the residence of the original proprietor of Tiree. There are also perceptible the foundations of some religious houses: two crosses near their site are still almost entire. Several rudely-formed coffins of stone have been discovered at various times, containing human bones in a greatly decayed state; and coins, chiefly of copper, and a small silver coin of the reign of Malcolm Canmore, were found some years since. About the commencement of the present century, an armlet of gold, about five inches in diameter and one inch in breadth, was found in a stony knoll, and near it were human bones scattered among the earth and stones; the bracelet was sent to Glasgow, and sold for a small sum. On a farm in the west of Coll are two obelisks of stone, about six feet high, and fifteen yards asunder, which, according to tradition, point out the grave of some Fingalian hero; and the ancient castle of Breacacha, the baronial residence of the lords of the Isles, is still tolerably entire. The Duke of Argyll takes his inferior title of Baron of Tiree from this parish.

TOBERMORY, a sea-port town, and a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of KILNINIAN and KILMORE, district of MULL, county of ARGYLL, 30 miles (N. W. by W.) from Oban, and 171 (W. N. W.) from Edinburgh; containing 1390 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying in the Gaelic language the "well of Mary", from a well near the town, which in ancient times was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; to whom, also, was dedicated an old chapel, of which there are still some remains on the west side of the town. In 1588, the *Florida*, one of the ships belonging to the Spanish Armada, retreating towards the north, was blown up in the harbour of this town, and entirely destroyed. An attempt to raise the hull of the vessel was made in 1740, by Sir Archibald Grant and Captain Roe, but without any other success than the recovery of several of her guns; part of her timbers, however, were subsequently found, and some of the wood was presented by Sir Walter Scott to George IV., on His Majesty's visit to Edinburgh in 1822. In the reign of James VII., Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, having joined in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, landed with his followers in the bay, or, according to some authorities, in Cantyre, to assist in what proved an unsuccessful project for the

invasion of Scotland: being afterwards made prisoner, he was sent to Edinburgh, where he was executed.

The TOWN, which is finely situated on the north-western shore of the bay, was commenced in 1788, by the British Society for Promoting the Fisheries and Improving the Coasts of the Kingdom, who, as an inducement to settlers, granted parcels of land for building on very favourable leases. The houses along the shore are well built and of neat appearance; and on a rising ground immediately behind, are numerous cottages of an inferior description. A public news-room, supplied with journals and periodical publications, was formerly supported. The original purpose for which the town was designed, seems not to have been carried into full effect; no fisheries of any importance appear to have been established. The site of the town, and the adjacent lands, have been recently purchased from the society, and are now the property of Mr. Nairne, of Aros, formerly of Forfarshire.

From its advantageous situation, and its excellent harbour, which is one of the best in the Western Isles, Tobermory has become a thriving sea-port, and is frequented by numerous steamers, and by most of the vessels trading from the western ports of Britain to the north of Europe. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coasting-trade, and in the handicrafts connected with the shipping, and requisite for the wants of the surrounding district. The town has a few resident merchants, a distillery, and many shops stored with various kinds of goods. There are several boat-builders, coopers, and other artificers connected with ship-building. The harbour is capacious, easy of access, and protected from the sound of Mull by the Calve Island, which extends nearly across its mouth, leaving at the north-western extremity ample facility of entrance for vessels of the largest size, but at the south-eastern only space for small craft. Two commodious quays have been constructed, one of which, erected by the late Colonel Campbell in 1835, is accessible at low water to vessels not drawing more than four feet; the other is of older date, and accessible only to vessels requiring no more than half that depth. A custom-house for the district has been established here, also a branch of the Western Bank of Scotland, and some insurance agencies; the post-office has three deliveries weekly, and there are several good inns for the accommodation of those whom the facility of conveyance by steamers may induce to visit the place. The sheriff-substitute holds a court weekly in the town, which is also the polling-place for the electors of Tiree and Coll, the Isle of Ulva, and others of the Western Isles. There is a lock-up house, but so little needed, that the upper story of it was some time ago used as a schoolroom.

The district is bounded on the north by Loch Sunart, and on the east by the sound of Mull. It is about six miles in length, and nearly two miles in breadth, comprising more than 7000 acres, of which a very considerable portion is arable, producing good crops of oats and potatoes. The surface is varied with hills, some of them finely wooded; the general scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enriched with plantations. Near the town is St. Mary's lake, a beautiful sheet of water, on the shore of which an elegant mansion called Drumfin, now the property of Mr. Nairne, of Aros, was erected by Hugh Mc Lean, Esq., of Coll: the hills between which this lake is situated are precipitous. There are some thriving plantations on the lands of Mishnish, in the neighbourhood of the town. Tobermory is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll. The church, erected by parliament in 1828, stands on the hill behind the town, overlooking the bay: the minister has a stipend of £120, paid from the exchequer; with a manse and a small glebe: patron, the Crown. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. A school, attended during the winter by about 100 children, is supported by government; and there is also in the town a school of industry, in which are ninety girls.

TODHILLS, a hamlet, in the parish of TEALING, county of FORFAR; containing 50 inhabitants.

TOLLCROSS, a village, in the former quoad sacra parish of SHETTLESTON, parish of BARONY, suburbs of the city of GLASGOW, and county of LANARK, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Glasgow; containing 1767 inhabitants. This populous and prosperous village owes its origin to the establishment of the Clyde iron-works, in the immediate vicinity; at which, and also in the neighbouring collieries, its population for the most part is employed. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in other manufactures of the district, principally hand-loom weaving. The road from Holytown to Glasgow passes through. Tollcross House, the property of the Misses Dunlop, is a handsome mansion, built about the middle of the seventeenth century, and subsequently enlarged and improved.

TOMACHAR, a small hamlet, in the parish of PORT of MONTEITH, county of PERTH; containing not more than 20 inhabitants.

TOMBRECK, a small hamlet, in the parish of WEEM, county of PERTH; containing 21 inhabitants.

TOMINTOUL, a village, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of KIRKMICHAEL, county of BANFF; containing 919 inhabitants, of whom 530 are in the village. This place is supposed to have derived its name, signifying the "barn hillock", from the situation of the barn belonging to a farm that originally occupied the site of the village. Tomintoul was commenced in 1750; it stands on a tract of table-land overlooking the river Aven, and consists chiefly of one long street. In the centre is a spacious square. The houses of the village, with few exceptions, are one story high, neatly built, and roofed with slate; and attached to each are about two acres of land, in the cultivation of which the inhabitants are partly employed. No manufactures are carried on here, nor any trade, except the handicrafts requisite for the wants of the neighbourhood; there are a few shops for the sale of various articles of merchandise for the supply of the inhabitants, and a circulating library containing nearly 200 volumes of religious and historical works. A post-office has been established, which has a daily delivery; and there are four good inns. A small lock-up house has been erected for the temporary confinement of offenders against the peace; but there is no resident magistrate. Fairs, chiefly for cattle and sheep, and for the hiring of servants, are held on the last Friday in May, the last Friday in July, O. S., the third Wednesday in August, O. S., the Friday after the second Tuesday in September, O. S., and the second Friday in November, O. S. The great military road from Perth to Inverness passes through the village; and the district affords ample means,

which might easily be made available to greater facilities of communication.

The district was separated for ecclesiastical purposes from the parish of Kirkmichael, and erected into a quoad sacra parish, under act of the General Assembly. It comprises by computation 30,000 acres, of which by far the greater portion is moorland pasture. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and the scenery, from the want of plantations, bleak and comparatively uninteresting; the river Aven flows through the district in its course to the Spey, and there are numerous springs. Some of these possess mineral properties, but they are not used medicinally. The soil in some parts is a rich marl, and the arable lands are under good cultivation, producing favourable crops of grain; the hills, also, afford pasturage for sheep and black-cattle, of which considerable numbers are reared, and sent to the southern markets. Tomintoul is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray. The church was erected in 1827, at a cost of £750, by the commissioners under the act for building additional places of worship in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. It is situated about five miles from the parish church, and is a neat substantial structure containing 336 sittings, to which 200 may be added by the erection of a gallery, for which the plan of the building is well adapted. The minister has a stipend of £120, paid from the exchequer; with a manse, built by government at an expense of £738, and a glebe valued at £2 per annum: patron, the Crown. A Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1838; and there is a school in connexion with the Established Church, the master of which receives £17. 3. 3. as a gratuity from the Duke of Richmond, in addition to the fees. There is also a school the master of which has a salary of £26, arising from an endowment by the late Mr. Donaldson, of Aberdeen.

TONGLAND, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Kirkcudbright; containing 826 inhabitants, of whom 31 are in the village or hamlet of Tongland. This parish, the name of which is of very doubtful origin, is bounded on the east by the river Dee, separating it from the parish of Kelton; and on the west by the river Tarff, dividing it from the parish of Twynholm. From the confluence of these rivers, at its southern extremity, the parish extends nearly eight miles towards the north, gradually increasing from less than half a mile to about three miles in breadth, and comprising an area of about 6138 acres. Of this extent, 1346 acres are arable, 2792 meadow and pasture, a few acres woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor and waste. The surface is divided in the southern and central portions by a narrow and uneven ridge, which increases by degrees in height from the junction of the two rivers; in the northern portion it expands into broken moorlands, interspersed with irregular tracts of partially cultivated land, and with rugged valleys whose acclivities are partly clothed with wood. The Tarff has its source in Loch Whinyion, in the adjoining parish of Twynholm, and, after winding through the western district of this parish in a beautifully limpid stream, runs into the Dee at Compston Castle. It abounds with yellow trout, and herling, and occasionally with salmon. In its course it forms several romantic cascades, the principal of which is the Linn of Lairdmannoch, where its water falls from a height of nearly sixty feet into a dark and deep pool. The scenery of the Dee is remarkably picturesque, along the whole of the four miles for which it forms the boundary of the parish; its banks are planted with oak, birch, ash, elm, alder, and hazel, and in many places it forces its way with great impetuosity between rugged and precipitous rocks rising to the height of seventy or eighty feet.

The SOIL varies greatly in different parts, but is mostly fertile, and in some places exuberantly rich; the crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, which last are cultivated to a great extent, and in every variety. Agriculture is improved: the farms are usually of moderate extent, averaging from 300 to 500 acres; the principal manure is lime, and the rotation system of husbandry is generally practised. The farm-buildings are commodiously arranged. The cattle are of the Galloway breed, except on some of the dairy-lands for which the Ayrshire breed is preferred; the sheep on the arable farms are the Leicestershire, and on the moorlands mostly the Cheviot and the black-faced. In this parish the substrata are chiefly porphyry and clay-slate; the bed of the Dee is entirely slate. An attempt was made some time since in search of coal, but without the least success. Lime, coal, and bone-dust for manure, are supplied from the landing-place at Tongland bridge. The plantations consist of oak, ash, lime, larch, and Scotch, spruce, and silver firs; and around the church are some fine plane and beech trees, of more than 100 years' growth. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6283. The principal mansions are, Argrennan, the seat of Robert Ker, Esq., a handsome modern house, beautifully situated; and Barcaple, Valleyfield, and Dunjop, which are also modern residences. There is no village of any importance; neither is any trade or manufacture carried on, the population being wholly agricultural. Communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Carlisle to Portpatrick, which passes through the centre of the parish, and by other roads in excellent repair. There are three bridges across the Tarff, and two across the Dee. The latter river, which is navigable for vessels of forty tons to Tongland bridge, affords means of conveyance for supplies of coal and lime from Cumberland, and of bone-dust from Ireland and from Liverpool, and also facility for the export of grain, potatoes, and other agricultural produce; for which there is a commodious wharf. Tongland bridge is a handsome structure of one arch, 110 feet in span, erected under the superintendence of Mr. Telford, engineer, at a cost of £7700.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £158. 17. 7., of which about one-tenth is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £40 per annum: patron, the Crown. The church, situated on the Dee, at the southern extremity of the parish, was erected in 1813; it is in the early English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower, and contains 420 sittings. Tongland parochial school is attended by about ninety children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, in addition to the fees. There is a school for females, the mistress of which receives a salary of £10, raised by subscription; and a Sunday school is taught by the same person. Of the abbey of Tongland, founded in the twelfth century by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, for Præmonstratensian canons, the only remains are a small low arch forming part of the

northern wall of the old church: in digging in the vicinity for a garden, on the farm of Kirkconnel, part of an ancient cemetery was explored, in which was found a gold ring, without either name or date. There are some remains of a Druidical circle, of eleven upright stones, with one in the centre; the tops are very little above the surface of the moor on which they are situated. At a short distance to the west is a large cairn.

TONGUE, a parish, in the county of SUTHERLAND, 250 miles (N. by W.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the villages of Tongue, Skianid, and Torrisdale, 2041 inhabitants, of whom 1558 are in the rural districts. This place anciently formed part of the parishes of Durness and Eddrachillis, from which it was severed in 1724, by act o the General Assembly. It derived its original name, *Kintail*, signifying in the Gaelic language the "head of the sea", from its situation at the head of an inlet from the North Sea, by which latter it is bounded on the north. The parish, on its separation, took its present name from a narrow neck of land projecting far into the Kyle of Tongue, the inlet above noticed: there is a ferry from this neck to the opposite shore. This part of Sutherlandshire was for many generations the residence of the Mackays, from whom the surrounding district, to a large extent, obtained the appellation of Lord Reay's Country; it now belongs to the Duke of Sutherland, who is sole proprietor of the parish. No transactions of historical importance are recorded in connexion with the place. Some tumuli, at a place called Druim-na-Coup, point out the spot where a battle was fought between the Mackays and the Sutherlands, and where, also, in more recent times, in 1746, a party landing from a vessel bringing a supply of gold from France for the Young Pretender, were seized and stripped of their treasure, by the inhabitants.

The PARISH is about twenty miles in extreme length, and nearly eight miles in average breadth, comprising an area of 140 square miles, of which not more than 1000 acres are arable; 500 acres are in natural woods, about 250 in plantations, and the remainder, of which some few tracts might be reclaimed, mountain pasture, water, and waste. The surface is boldly diversified. Two continuous ridges of mountainous elevation, rising abruptly from the sea, and stretching towards the south, intersect the parish in nearly parallel directions, and, terminating in a similar range of heights which extends from east to west, form a semicircular chain of hills inclosing a spacious vale. In the western range, the highest hill is *Ben-Hutig*, on the north, elevated 1345 feet above the level of the sea, which for several miles is the average height of the ridge, till it terminates on the south in the lofty mountain of *Ben-Hope*, rising to a height of 3061 feet. The eastern range, which is greatly inferior in elevation, consists of a series of hills of conical form, in some places ascending precipitously from the shores of the Kyle of Tongue, but mostly of gradual ascent, and of which the lower acclivities, to a considerable distance from their base, are under profitable cultivation. The inland or southern ridge abounds with features of picturesque and romantic character. The principal mountain in this range is *Ben-Laoghal*; it rises from a base two miles in breadth to a height of 2508 feet, and the summit is divided into four massive and lofty peaks, of which the highest is by far the most prominent. When partially covered with mist, the hill presents a most fantastic appearance. In the valley inclosed by these mountain ranges, the Kyle of Tongue forms a chief feature. This inlet, from the number of islands at its mouth, which in some points of view hide its communication with the sea, resembles a spacious inland lake, apparently divided into two lakes by the tongue of land: from the south-eastern shore rises the bold promontory of *Varrich*, crowned with the ruins of a castle.

The lands are interspersed with numerous lakes, of which more than a hundred may be seen at one time from some of the eminences, and of which those most deserving of notice are the following. *Loch Maedie*, in the southern extremity of the parish, is about six miles in circumference; it is indented with many points of land projecting from its shores, and forming small bays, and is studded with islands, on which are trees of ancient growth. *Loch Diru* is situated at the base of a rock of the same name, branching off from the west side of the mountain of Ben-Laoghal. It is two miles in length, and is accessible to persons travelling on foot. The shore on one side is the rock, which towers precipitously to the height of 200 feet, but whose rugged aspect is at intervals softened by a few trees of birch and mountain-ash. *Loch Laoghal*, the largest of a series of four lochs on the east and south sides of the mountain, is five miles in length and more than a mile in breadth. Its margin on the west is ornamented with a few trees, and that on the east with a wood of thriving birch, at the base of a considerable hill clothed with verdure to its summit. There are two islands in this lake, the resort of numerous wild-fowl. The other lakes in the chain are *Lochs Cullisaid, Craggy*, and *Slam*, which communicate with each other, and with Loch Laoghal, by small rivulets, and of which Loch Craggy, commanding a fine view of Ben-Laoghal, is the most interesting. The principal rivers are the Borgie, the Rhians, and the Kinloch. Of these the *Borgie*, which is the largest, and is sometimes called the Torrisdale, has its source in Loch Slam, and, flowing in a north-eastern direction, and forming a boundary between this parish and that of Farr, falls into the bay of Torrisdale. The *Rhians* and the *Kinloch*, after very short courses, flow into the Kyle of Tongue near Castle-Varrich; and the smaller streams of *Tongue* and *Skerray* both run through straths to which they respectively give name, the former into the Kyle, and the latter into the sea. There are many perennial springs in the parish, and several sulphureous and chalybeate springs around the mountain of Ben-Laoghal, which are strongly impregnated, but have not hitherto been accurately analyzed.

The COAST is more than ten miles in extent, generally elevated and rocky, and, around the promontory of Whiten Head, extremely bold and romantic. It is indented with some fine bays and numerous creeks, affording shelter to vessels of considerable burthen, and to various small craft. *The Kyle of Tongue*, nearly in the centre of the coast, is about nine miles in length, and more than a mile and a half in breadth; of no great depth; from the numerous islands at the entrance, difficult of access; and from the shifting nature of the sand-banks, of dangerous navigation. At the mouth of the Kyle is good anchorage for ships of the largest size, which may ride there in safety, protected from the adverse winds of almost every quarter; and on the western shore are two fine roadsteads for vessels, one near *Port-*

vasgo, and the other in the small bay of *Talmine*, which has a good bottom and a smooth sandy beach, and is one of the principal fishing-station on the coast. On the eastern side of the Kyle, and nearly opposite to the bay of Talmine, is the small creek of *Sculomy*, affording shelter only for a few fishing-boats, but which, at no very great expense, might be rendered a safe station for vessels of larger burthen. The bay of *Torrisdale*, eastward of the entrance of the Kyle, is wide and spacious, but gives little shelter to vessels, being open and exposed to the winds, which are here frequently violent and tempestuous. The only headland of any importance on the coast is *Whiten Head*, which is partly in Durness parish; it is abruptly bold and precipitous, and the rocks are perforated by the action of the waves into various caverns of romantic appearance. Of these, Fraisgill cavern has a naturally-formed arch at the entrance, fifty feet high and twenty feet wide, and penetrates for nearly half a mile into the rock, gradually contracting its dimensions both in breadth and height. This cavern is in the parish of Durness.

The principal islands are, Eilean-nan-Naomh, or "the saints' island"; Eilean-nan-Ron, or "the island of seals"; and the Rabbit islands. *Eilean-nan-Naomh*, situated near the eastern extremity of the coast, had anciently a chapel with a burying-ground, of which traces may still be discovered. On the south side of this island is a circular fissure in the rock, through which the sea, after forcing its way along a narrow channel, ascends in a perpendicular column to the height of thirty feet, accompanied, within a few seconds, by a violent rushing of water from the eastern side of the island, with a noise resembling the discharge of a cannon. *Eilean-nan-Ron*, to the west of the former, has at high water the appearance of two islands, and is partly under cultivation by a few tenants who, from a hollow in the form of a basin, containing land of much fertility, raise some fine crops of grain. The rocks rise precipitously, and on the north side are divided by numerous fissures, through which the wind rushes with great force, carrying with it quantities of saline spray, and thus affording the means of curing fish without the use of salt. On the same side of the island is a naturally-formed arch, of lofty dimensions, and of such symmetry and elegance as to rival the work of art. Nearly in the centre of the isle, the surface has subsided into a spacious chasm of circular form and great depth, which is supposed to communicate by a cavern with the sea. Eilean-nan-Ron contains forty-two inhabitants. *The Rabbit islands*, which are more within the mouth of the Kyle of Tongue than Eilean-nan-Ron, are three in number, of no great elevation, and only covered with verdure affording pasture to rabbits. The ancient name of these islands, "Eilean-na-Gaeil," or "the island of strangers," is supposed to have been derived from their occupation by the Danes, who are said to have landed on them, and retained possession for a time. The FISH taken off the coast of the parish are chiefly cod, ling, haddock, whiting, skate, and flounders. Coal-fish are found in great quantities, in September, near the rocks; and turbot and tusk are occasionally taken. The shores in the upper part of the Kyle abound with shell-fish, including mussels and spout-fish of excellent quality, and cockles, of which vast numbers are used for food during the summer months. Salmon, grilse, trout, and char are found in some of the lakes and rivers; and at the salmon-fishery on the Borgie, about 2000 salmon are annually taken, on an average. The herring-fishery, which was formerly carried on to a great extent, and was very lucrative, has of late years decreased.

From the small proportion of land under cultivation, the agricultural economy of the parish is scarcely an object deserving notice; the soil of the arable portions is a rich black loam, producing grain of all kinds, but the only remunerating crop is potatoes, which are raised in large quantities. The lands are chiefly in pasture; but from being overstocked, both the sheep and cattle are often stinted in their growth. The sheep on the larger farms are generally of the Cheviot breed, and are sent to the southern markets, where they are in much estimation and obtain high prices; the sheep reared by the smaller tenants are either of the black-faced breed, or a cross between that and the Cheviot. Great quantities of wool are forwarded to Inverness, and also to the Liverpool market. The cattle are of the Highland breed, and are usually sent for sale to the Aultnaharrow market in the adjoining parish of Farr, or to the Kyle market near Bonar Bridge, but frequently are purchased by drovers who travel through the country to collect them. The natural wood, which for some time had been neglected, and for want of regular thinning was beginning to decay, has within the last few years been carefully managed, and is now in a thriving state. Of the plantations the most extensive are those around the House of Tongue; they display some fine specimens of beech, ash, elm, and lime, with firs of various kinds, of which the spruce thrives better than the Scotch fir. The rocks in the parish are principally gneiss, in some places intersected by veins of quartz and granite; the mountain of Ben-Hope is composed chiefly of mica-slate, and that of Ben-Laoghal of sienite. In the lower lands the substratum is chiefly sandstone. Black manganese ore has been found in Ben-Laoghal, and bog-iron ore occurs in many places. Slate and flag quarries are wrought at Talmine and Portvasgo, on the lands of Melness, on the western shore of the Kyle of Tongue. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3417. The House of Tongue is the property and occasional residence of the Duke of Sutherland. This mansion, which is of ancient date, and irregular in its style of architecture, is situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and comprehending much beautiful scenery; the surrounding demesne is richly planted, and embellished with timber of stately growth. The villages of Skianid and Torrisdale are described under their respective heads. In Tongue is a post-office, which has a delivery three times a week from Thurso, and twice from Golspie and Durness; a subscription library and a public reading-room, lately established, are supported by subscription, and there is a good inn. Facility of communication is maintained by excellent roads, of which nearly forty miles pass through the parish, chiefly parliamentary and county roads; and by the ferry across the Kyle of Tongue.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Tongue, synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend, including an allowance for communion elements, is £158. 6. 8., of which more than two-thirds are paid from the exchequer; with a handsome and commodious manse, and a glebe valued at £35 per annum, patron, the Crown. The church, erected in 1680, was nearly rebuilt in 1731, at

the expense of Lord Reay, and substantially repaired in 1779; it is a neat substantial structure, conveniently situated, and containing 520 sittings. A missionary station is established at Melness, in the western district of the parish; and a church containing 500 sittings, and a manse, were erected there by the late Duchess-Countess of Sutherland: the missionary has a stipend of £50, paid by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. Tongue parochial school affords instruction to about sixty children; the master receives a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. There are two schools supported by the education committee of the General Assembly; one is at Melness, the other at Skerray. Among the interesting monuments of antiquity, the remains of the castle of Varrich are the most conspicuous. These ruins, which occupy the summit of the promontory of the same name, consist chiefly of the massive walls of a square tower two stories in height; the lower story had a roof of vaulted stone, and the upper a ceiling of timber frame-work. Nothing of the founder of the castle, or of its early history, is known. Extending from the coast into the interior, are remains of several circular towers which, from their being within sight of each other, are supposed to have formed a chain of signal stations, for the communication of intelligence in times of danger. Subterraneous caverns, some of them evidently of artificial construction, are to be found in various places, and appear to have been retreats of the inhabitants from the pursuit of enemies.

TORBOLTON, county of AYR.—See TARBOLTON.

TORBREX, a village, in the parish of ST. NINIAN'S, county of STIRLING, 1 mile (S.) from Stirling; containing 141 inhabitants. This is a small place in the suburbs of Stirling, and a short distance west of the high road thence to the village of St. Ninian's. It is one of the smallest of several villages in the parish.

TOROGAY, an isle, in the parish of HARRIS, county of INVERNESS. It is a small uninhabited isle, lying in the sound of Harris, a short distance from the most northern point of the main land of North Uist, and equidistant, southward, from the island of Bernera.

TOROSAY, a parish, in the district of MULL, county of ARGYLL, 18 miles (W. by N.) from Oban; containing, with the former quoad sacra parish of Kinlochspelve, and part of that of Salen, 1616 inhabitants, of whom 679 are in Torosay Proper. This place derives its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "the country of hills and water," from the mountainous character of its surface, and the numerous indentations of its shores by arms of the sea. Originally it formed part of the territories of the Macdonalds, lords of the Isles, whose principal residence was at Aros, in the neighbouring parish of Kilninian. In the earlier part of the fourteenth century, the lands were granted by the Macdonalds to two brothers of the family of Mc Lean, who, during a visit to the chieftain Macdonald, had become his sons-in-law. One of them fixed his residence at *Duart*, in the north-eastern, and the other at the head of *Loch Buy*, in the south-western, extremity of the parish. In a succeeding age, after the death of a Maclaine of Lochbuy, whose son was then an infant, Mc Lean of Duart took forcible possession of his estates, which he annexed to his own; failing, however, to obtain the person of the infant, who was conveyed in safety to Ireland, and placed with his maternal uncle, ancestor of the present Earl of Antrim. The heir of Lochbuy, on attaining the age of manhood, embarked with a few resolute attendants to recover his paternal estates, and, landing near Lochbuy, was recognized by the tenantry, who reinstated him in his inheritance, which is now mostly the property of his descendant, Murdoch Maclaine, Esq., the principal landowner in the parish. The lands of the Duart family afterwards became forfeited to the crown, and were granted, in reward of their eminent services, to the Argyll family, of whom the late Duke sold the lands of Torosay Proper to the late Colonel Macquarrie, of Ulva, from whom they were purchased by Colonel Campbell, of Possil. The other landholders in the parish are, the Macquarrie family (of Glenforsa, lately part of the lands belonging to the Lochbuy property); the Duke of Argyll; and Duncan Mc Intyre, Esq. The are still considerable remains of the ancient castles of Duart and Lochbuy. The former, situated on the promontory of Duart, consists of a quadrangular range of buildings, with a strong tower of two stories on the north. The walls of the tower are from ten to fourteen feet in thickness, and of more ancient date than the other buildings, on one of the doors of which is the crest of the Mc Leans, with the date 1663. Lochbuy Castle, situated on a low rock near the head of a loch, consists of a square tower of three stories, of which the two lower have roofs of stone, richly groined. It is in much better preservation than Duart Castle. On the east it was defended by a semicircular fosse, which may still be traced; and the entrance was by an embattled gateway, with a portcullis and drawbridge. From charters in the possession of the family of Lochbuy, the castle is known to have existed as early as 1450.

The PARISH is about twenty miles in extreme length, and nearly twelve in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 160 square miles. Not more than 7500 acres are arable and in cultivation, to which, however, 8000 might be added; the large remainder is moorland-pasture and waste incapable of tillage. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and in some parts diversified with glens of considerable extent. The principal mountains are *Ben-More* and *Bentealluidh*, rising, the former to an elevation of 3000, and the latter to the height of 2800, feet above the level of the sea, commanding extensive prospects, and forming magnificent features in the landscape as seen from Loch-na-Gaul and the sound of Mull; especially Bentealluidh, which, being of conical form, and clothed with verdure to its summit, combines beauty with grandeur. In addition to these, a chain of mountains of inferior elevation, having one common base, extends through the whole length of the parish; and in a transverse direction, and nearly parallel with each other, are several ranges, the summits of which are peaked. At the head of Loch Buy is the mountain of *Ben-Maigh*, ascending from an extensive plain to a height nearly equal to that of Bentealluidh. The chief valleys are Glenmore, Glenforsa, and Glencainail. Of these, *Glenmore* is about ten miles in length, constituting a narrow defile between mountains, and extending from the eastern to the western extremity of the parish. *Glenforsa* is about five miles in length and three-quarters of a mile in width, reaching from the coast, near Salen, to the base of Bentealluidh, in Glenmore. *Glencainail*, to

the west of Glenforsa, with which it is nearly parallel, is about three miles in length and three-quarters of a mile in breadth; it is bounded by a mountain range that separates it from Glenforsa, and by the base of Benmore, near which it terminates: the principal feature of this glen is a fresh-water lake of considerable size, at the lower extremity.

Of the rivers, the *Lussa* has its source in some lakes near Glenmore, from which it flows in a north-eastern direction for nearly two miles, when it deviates towards the south-east: after a rapid course of six miles, it runs into the sea at Loch Spelve. The *Forsa* takes its rise near the base of the mountain Bentealluidh, and, flowing northward, falls after a course of about four miles, in which it has received the waters from the heights of Glenforsa, into the sound of Mull near Pennygowan. The *Ba* issues from the lake of that name, in the western part of the parish, and, passing in a north-western direction, after a course of two miles joins Loch-na-Gaul. There are many lakes; the most conspicuous are Loch Ba and Loch Uisge. *Loch Ba*, which is near the western extremity of the parish, is about seven miles in circumference. *Loch Uisge*, situated between the arms of the sea called Loch Spelve and Loch Buy, is five miles in circumference; its appearance is most romantic, and owing to the precipitous elevation of its banks, every feature in the surrounding scenery is distinctly reflected on its surface. None of the smaller lakes are remarkable for their extent or any peculiarity of character. The rivers abound with salmon, grilse, and sea-trout: trout of small size are found in all the fresh-water lochs; and in such of them as have communication by rivers with the sea, the fish that ascend the streams frequently remain till the end of spring.

The COAST is indented with numerous bays, of which the principal are, Loch Buy, on the south; Loch Spelve and Loch Don, on the east; and the bays of Duart, Craignuire, Mac Alister, and Corinachencher, on the north. *Loch Buy* is about three miles in length and two in width. *Loch Spelve* is six miles long and about a mile and a half in breadth, communicating with the sea by a lateral opening nearly in the centre of the eastern side, which is supposed to have been produced by some violent convulsion, changing the loch from a fresh-water lake into an arm of the sea. *Loch Don* is four miles in length, and half a mile in breadth at its entrance, beyond which it contracts itself to a few yards, but again expands into an irregular surface of considerable width. The bay of *Mac Alister*, one of the best harbours on the west coast, is two miles wide; and each of the others about a mile. These several bays abound with cod, ling, whiting, plaice, flounders, skate, and lythe. Herrings, mackerel, and gurnet are also taken during the seasons. Oysters and mussels are abundant on the shores of Loch Spelve, especially the former fish; and in the bays of Duart and Craignuire, shell-fish of circular form, of the size of an oyster, and of little less depth than the cockle, are found in great quantities at low water.

In this district the SOIL is various; on some of the arable lands, tolerably fertile; near the shores, a deep loam alternated with sand and gravel; and in other parts, clayey: on the higher lands are extensive tracts of peat. The chief crops are oats and bear, potatoes, turnips, and the usual grasses. Husbandry is improved, and considerable breadths of waste land have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation; but the principal reliance of the farmers is upon the rearing of sheep and cattle, for which the hills afford good pasture. The farms are of various extent, and there are many small crofters. On the larger farms the buildings are generally substantial, and many of the houses are of recent erection; but the cottages of the crofters are of a very inferior order, and few inclosures have been made expect on the immediate lands of proprietors. The laird of Lochbuy is making extensive improvements. In this parish the sheep are mostly the black-faced, and much attention is paid to the breed by the importation of "tups" from the southern districts, and of ewe lambs from the mainland of Argyll; the cattle are all of the West Highland breed, and under the patronage of an association of gentlemen for their improvement, much benefit is anticipated. The Mull ponies, of small stature, but strong and hardy, and equal to arduous labour, have here, of late, been improved in size; but what they have gained in that respect, is more than counterbalanced by what they have lost in spirit, and in their capability of enduring fatigue. There are some remains of the ancient woods, with which, from the discovery of large trunks of trees in all the peat bogs, it is evident the parish must have abounded; they consist of copses of oak, ash, mountain-ash, hazel, birch, and holly. The few acres of plantations are recent, and consist of larch, spruce, Scotch, and silver firs, with elm, alder, beech, and plane, of which the last is found to flourish in some of the most unfavourable situations both with respect to soil and climate. At Fishinish, on the Lochbuy estate, are some large planes in a very thriving condition, while there is scarcely a tree of any kind, or even a shrub, in the neighbourhood. One of the largest sweet-chesnut trees in Scotland is also to be seen in the parish. The principal rocks are trap, sandstone, and coarse limestone: granite, in large boulders, occurs near the shore; and rock-crystals, and calc and fluor spars, are found in the rocks. In the limestone are various fossil remains, chiefly of the testaceous kind. The annual value of real property in the parish in £5008.

The principal seats are, Lochbuy House, a handsome mansion, erected by the grandfather of the present proprietor, at the head of Loch Buy, and at a small distance from the ancient tower, commanding a fine view of the loch, and of the island of Colonsay in the Atlantic; Achnacroish House, the seat of Colonel Campbell, of Possil, to which considerable additions have been made; and Glenforsa, the seat of the late Captain Macquarrie. The only village of importance is Salen. Fairs for black-cattle and sheep are held annually, on the lands of Fishinish, on the Tuesday before the last Wednesday in May and October; and a fair for horses on the first Friday after the 20th of August. The post-office, at Auchnacraig, has three deliveries a week. Facility of communication is afforded by the district-road from the ferry at Auchnacraig to Tobermory, which passes for seventeen miles through the parish; and by the road to Kilfinichen, which intersects the southern portion of the parish for eighteen miles. Steamers ply almost daily in the sound of Mull; the bays are all frequented by trading-vessels, and there are ferries to Morvern, Nether Lorn, and Kerrara.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll.

The minister's stipend is £172. 18. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £11 per annum; patron, the Duke of Argyll. The church, erected in 1783, and repaired in 1832, is conveniently situated, and contains 280 sittings. There are parliamentary churches at Kinlochspelve and Salen. Three parochial schools are held; the masters have salaries of £15 each, with a house and garden, and the fees. There are also schools supported from the funds of the General Assembly and the Gaelic Auxiliary Society, the masters of which receive salaries of £20 each. At the extremity of Laggan Point, on the south side of Loch Buy, is an excavation in the rock, 300 feet in length, about twenty feet in width at the mouth, and forty feet high. These dimensions of width and height it retains for about one-third of its extent, when it expands into a breadth of forty-five feet, and reaches 120 feet in height, which elevation it preserves to its extremity. From the point where it begins to expand, there branches off, at an angle of thirty degrees, another cave, 150 feet long, twelve feet broad, and twenty-four feet in height, which appears to have had an entrance from the sea that is now closed. The whole bears the appellation of *Odin's Cave,* which it probably received from the Danes when they had possession of the Hebrides. There is a rocking-stone of large size in the parish. At Killean and Laggan are the ruins of ancient chapels whose history is wholly unknown; and in the burying-grounds adjacent to them are some richly-sculptured tombstones, supposed to have been removed from the island of Iona. There is a Druidical circle behind the garden at Lochbuy, and another at Rossal. Stone coffins, containing human bones and ashes, have been found in various places, while excavating the ground for the formation of roads; and also some silver coins, among which were a Spanish dollar, a shilling of Queen Elizabeth, and a small coin of Charles II.

TORPHICHEN, a parish, in the county of LINLITHGOW; containing 1417 inhabitants, of whom 397 are in the village of Torphichen, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Bathgate. This place, which is supposed to have derived its name from its hills, was anciently the seat of a commandery of the Knights of Malta and St. John of Jerusalem, founded in the year 1153 by King Malcolm IV., and more largely endowed by his successors, Alexander II. and III. The establishment received additional grants of land, and various immunities, from succeeding sovereigns till the time of King James IV., by whom the privileges were confirmed; and the possessions of the commandery were ultimately erected into a lordship, designated the Lordship of St. John and Commandery of Torphichen. In 1298, Sir William Wallace made the place his head-quarters for some time previously to the battle of Falkirk, in which Alexander de Wells, then commander of Torphichen, was killed. Many of the commanders or preceptors were distinguished for the important offices they filled in the state, and as members of the council and of parliament: the last, Sir James Sandilands, took an active part in promoting the Reformation. When the establishment was dissolved, Sir James was invested with a new lordship of Torphichen; and at his death he was succeeded by his nephew Sandilands of Calder, who made Calder House, which had long been the patrimonial residence of the family, the seat of the lordship. The commandery was now abandoned, and soon fell into decay. Its only remains are the choir, which, however, is almost perfect, and is about sixty-six feet in length and twenty feet in breadth within the walls, which are of great thickness. The interior contains many interesting architectural details in the richer Norman style; and at each end is a beautiful window enriched with tracery. Beneath one of these windows is an arched and canopied recess, where the remains of the commanders were placed, during the performance of the funeral rites previously to interment. In the cemetery is a low square pillar of stone, with a Maltese cross rudely sculptured: from this were measured the limits of the sanctuary of Torphichen, marked by stones similarly sculptured, and within which all persons charged with offences not capital were safe.

The PARISH is about ten miles in extreme length from east to west, and varies from a mile and a half to about two miles and a half in breadth, comprising an area of 10,430 acres, of which the greater portion is arable, and the rest composed of extensive tracts of hilly moorland, pasture, and plantations. Its surface is diversified with ranges of hills, the highest, called Cairn-Naple, having an elevation of 1498 feet. Towards the north are Cockleroi (Cockle-de-roy) and Bowden hills, from the summits of which are interesting views extending from North-Berwick Law to Ben-Lomond, and embracing the city and castle of Edinburgh with Salisbury Craigs and Arthur's Seat, the Firth of Forth, the Fifeshire coast, the Ochils, the ancient town of Stirling, and the Grampians. The ridge of hills immediately above the village forms a continuation of bold circular eminences, and on the western side gradually diminishes into gentle undulations, among which are seen, with beautifully picturesque effect, the village, the church, and the venerable remains of the commandery. A small river called the Avon flows along the northern boundary of the parish, dividing it from that of Muiravonside; and the Loggie burn, a still smaller stream, for several miles separates the parish from that of Bathgate, and flows into the Avon near Craw Hill. About a mile north-eastward of the village is Loch Cote, a sheet of water about twenty-two acres in extent, surrounded by the hills of Bowden, Cockleroi, and Kipps, and which, after having been drained, has been restored by the present proprietor.

Around the village the SOIL is extremely fertile; and in other parts, though wet, the soil is well adapted to the growth of timber of every kind. The lands have been mostly inclosed, and improved by draining, and produce favourable crops of grain; the farms are generally small, but the farm-buildings are nevertheless substantial and commodious. Those parts not in cultivation afford good pasturage for the sheep and cattle, which are usually of the common breeds: of the latter, several of the Ayrshire kind have been introduced within the last few years. There are quarries of limestone in the Hilderston and Bowden hills, the latter of which is worked by an adit from the side of the hill; and on Hilderston, and in the hollow between the Kipps hills and the Torphichen range, are coal-mines. At the former of these the coal crops out at the surface, which has an elevation of 800 feet above the level of the sea. There is also a mine on the lands of Bridgecastle; but the seam is thin, and not now in operation. In the parish are two quarries of granite, and one of sandstone; and on the banks of the Avon is a mine of ironstone: this, however, has not been wrought for many years. In the

limestone-quarry on Hilderston hill, silver-ore was formerly found, but not of any purity, or in quantity adequate to the expense of extracting it. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6644. The seats are *Wallhouse*, *Cathlaw*, and *Lochcote*; the last is a modern mansion, and, when completed, will be an elegant structure. *Bridgecastle*, formerly the seat of the Earls of Linlithgow, still retains vestiges of its ancient character, and some of the venerable trees by which it was surrounded are preserved. Behind the old mansion-house of *Craw Hill*, on the banks of the Avon, is a chasm called Wallace's Cave; and in some clefts in the rock are fine specimens of mosses, of several rare varieties. About two miles to the south-west of Bridgecastle are the foundations of the castle of *Ogilface*, the ancient seat of the family of De Boscos, barons of Ogilface. There are some vestiges of the castle of *Bedlormie*, comprising a square tower with a vaulted roof; also remains of the castle of *Kipps*, of similar character, but smaller size.

The village of Torphichen, consisting of scattered clusters of houses, is pleasantly situated. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits and in the quarries; there are two corn-mills, two flax-mills, and two mills for the spinning of wool, part of which is manufactured into shawls. Blackridge is in the western part of the parish, near the river Avon; it is noticed under its own head. Facility of communication with Linlithgow and other towns in the neighbourhood is maintained by good roads; the Linlithgow and Glasgow, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow, turnpike-roads passing through the parish. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £163. 13. 7., of which £25. 7. are paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum: patron, Lord Torphichen. The church, which is adjacent to the ancient commandery, near the eastern extremity of the parish, is a neat building erected in 1756, and containing about 560 sittings. A church in connexion with the establishment has been erected in the village of Blackridge, and the members of the Free Church have a small place of worship in the parish. There are parochial schools at Torphichen and Blackridge; the master of the former has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and his fees. There are also parochial libraries in both villages. Several stone coffins of rude construction have been found on the high grounds above the Logie burn.

TORRANCE, a village, in the parish of Campsie, county of Stirling, 2 miles (W.) from Kirkintilloch; containing 473 inhabitants. This village is situated in the southern extremity of the parish, and on the northern boundary of the parish of Cadder, or Calder, in Lanarkshire. The estate of Torrance once belonged to the Hamiltons, cadets of the illustrious family of that name; it was afterwards sold to the Stuarts, of Castlemilk. The village stands on the high road from Lennoxtown to Calder, and a large portion of the population is engaged in the various branches of manufacture connected with the district. One of the parochial schools is situated here; and divine service is performed in the schoolroom on Sunday evenings, the church of Campsie being about five miles distant. The present population in the village, and around it, is stated to be about eight hundred.

TORRISDALE, a village, in the parish of Tongue, county of Sutherland, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from the church of Tongue; containing 106 inhabitants. This village is situated on the north coast of the county, at the head of a small bay of its own name, and is the seat of a valuable salmon-fishery. The water of Borgie, also called Torrisdale, issues from Loch Laoghal, and pursuing a northern course, and separating the parish from that of Farr, falls into the sea at the village. At the east side of the bay is a small indentation called the bay of Farr.

TORRY, or Newmills, a village, in the parish of Torryburn, district of Dunfermline, county of Fife, 1½ mile (E.) of Culross, and ½ a mile (W.) from Torryburn village; containing 411 inhabitants. This village, which was formerly in a flourishing state, has greatly declined in importance since the discontinuance of the extensive salt-works, and of several collieries, in the vicinity. The inhabitants are partly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and partly at the remaining colliery; and from its situation on the Firth of Forth, it participates in the exportation of coal, which is the only trade carried on here.

TORRY, a village, in the parish of Nigg, county of Kincardine, 1 mile (S. by E.) from Aberdeen; containing 295 inhabitants. This place is situated on the south shore of the river Dee and harbour of Aberdeen. It is inhabited by persons employed in the fisheries, and by a few others engaged in various handicraft trades. The fish taken here are, salmon, with which the river abounds, and cod, haddocks, ling, turbot, and different kinds of shell-fish, all which are found off the coast. The salmon are packed in ice, and sent to the London market, and the white-fish chiefly to the market of Aberdeen. Three boats, of fourteen tons' burthen, with crews of six men, belonging to this place, go during the season to the herring-fishery on the north coast. There is a pier, at which vessels occasionally land supplies of various articles; but since the breaking up of a Greenland company, which had a boiling-establishment here, it has not been much frequented. A school in the village is supported by the fees.

TORRYBURN, a parish, in the district of Dunfermline, county of Fife; containing, with the villages of Torryburn, Torry or Torrie, and Crombie-Point, 1435 inhabitants, of whom 602 are in the village of Torryburn, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Dunfermline. This place takes its name from the situation of the church and principal village on the burn of Torry, and comprises the ancient parish of Crombie, which, after its church had fallen into decay, was annexed to Torryburn about the year 1620. The parish is bounded on the south by the Firth of Forth; it is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, and is about five miles in length and from one to two miles in breadth, comprising an area of 3520 acres. In this district the surface is beautifully varied; and the higher grounds command fine views of the Firth and the opposite coasts, with the castle and part of the city of Edinburgh. The lower grounds are watered by the Torry, which flows into the Firth; and two small streams form part of the boundaries of the parish on the east and west. Off the shore are tracts that are dry at low water, and a considerable portion of rich soil might be recovered from the sea, by embankment, at a very moderate expense.

The SOIL is various, but generally fertile, producing crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips. Agriculture is in an improved state: the farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged; the land has been well drained and inclosed, and all the more recent improvements in implements of husbandry have been adopted. The substratum is chiefly coal, of which mines were formerly in operation. At present, one mine only is wrought, affording employment to sixty men; about 2500 tons of fine parrot-coal are annually raised, and of rough or splint coal about 6000 tons. The annual value of real property in the parish amounts to £5978. Torry House, the seat of Capt. James Erskine Wemyss, is a handsome mansion finely situated: it once contained a valuable collection of paintings, which were bequeathed by the late Sir John Erskine to the university of Edinburgh. There are also the houses of Craigflower, Inzievar, and Oakley, all of them pleasant residences.

The village of Torryburn stands on the road from Dunfermline to Alloa, and was formerly a place of considerable trade; but since the discontinuance of the salt-works in the parish, which were extensive, and the abandonment of most of the collieries, it has greatly declined. About 6000 tons of coal, however, are still shipped annually from Torry pier (which is in a very indifferent condition); and there are seven vessels, of 320 tons' aggregate burthen, engaged in what remains of the extensive trade in coal. Some of the inhabitants of the parish are employed in the weaving of damask, and of cotton goods for the houses of Glasgow: in these branches of manufacture about sixty persons are engaged; and many of the females are occupied in tambour-work and the flowering of muslin. A fair, chiefly for pleasure, and which generally terminates in a horse-race, is held annually on the village green, on the second Wednesday in July. Facilities of communication are afforded by the turnpike-road from Dunfermline, which passes for four miles through the parish; and the northern boundary of the parish is skirted by the Dunfermline and Stirling line of railway. By means of a boat from Crombie-Point, access is obtained to the steamers in the Firth of Forth, that ply between Stirling and Edinburgh. The hamlet of Crombie-Point contains 54 inhabitants, partly employed in agriculture, and partly in the collieries.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £179. 4. 4., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10. 13. per annum; patrons, the representatives of the late Rev. Dr. Erskine, of Carnock. Torryburn church, which is situated at the east end of the village, was rebuilt in 1800, and is a neat plain structure in good repair, containing 502 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is attended by a considerable number of children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. There are other schools, two of which are chiefly for teaching girls to read and sew. Some remains exist of the ancient church of Crombie, situated on an eminence overlooking the Firth of Forth; and there are some upright stones in the parish, supposed to have been erected in commemoration of a battle which took place near the spot, but of which there is no distinct record.

TORSAY, an island, in the parish of KILBRANDON and KILCHATTAN, district of LORN, county of ARGYLL. This small isle lies in a sound encompassed by the islands of Seil, Luing, and Shuna, and on the west by the main land of Nether Lorn. It has a quarry of excellent slate, and is inhabited. There is an ancient tower here, which at one period belonged to the great Macdonald, who made it his half-way hunting-seat in his progress from Cantyre to his northern isles. Hence it was called Dog Castle. Macdonald invariably resided in the tower until he had expended the whole of the revenue collected by him in the neighbourhood.

TORTHORWALD, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES; containing, with the villages of Collin or Collyn, and Roucan, 1346 inhabitants, of whom 178 are in the village of Torthorwald, 4¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Dumfries. The name of this place is supposed to be Saxon, and to signify "the tower or castle of Thor in the wood"; the ruins of an ancient castle are yet remaining, and the parish is said to have been originally surrounded by an extensive forest. The castle appears to have been erected during the Saxon heptarchy, probably in honour of Thor, the chief of the Saxon deities. It was subsequently the residence of the Torthorwald family, of whom David de Torthorwald swore fealty to Edward I. of England, at Berwick, in 1291. The castle and the lands were afterwards the property of Sir William Carlyle, Knt., who married the sister of Robert Bruce, and whose son obtained from that monarch a grant of the whole barony of Torthorwald, which in the reign of James III. was confirmed to his descendant, Sir John Carlyle, who was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Carlyle. After the decease of Michael, Lord Carlyle, without issue male, the estate passed to his grand-daughter Elizabeth, who conveyed it, with the title, to Sir James Douglas; on the death of whose son, in 1638, the title became extinct, and the estate went into the possession of William, first Earl of Queensberry, whose descendant, the Marquess of Queensberry, is now principal proprietor in Torthorwald.

The PARISH is bounded by the river Lochar, separating it from the parish of Dumfries. It is about six miles and a half in extreme length, varying greatly in breadth, and comprising an area of 5500 acres; about 2600 acres are arable, 1050 meadow and pasture, and the remainder moss and waste, of which part has been reclaimed. The surface in the west, along the river, is low, forming a portion of the tract called Lochar Moss. Towards the east it rises into a ridge of hills of considerable elevation, of which one, the Beacon, commands an extensive view over the surrounding country, embracing the southern portion of Dumfriesshire, the eastern parts of Galloway, the coast of Cumberland, Solway Firth, and the Irish Channel. The river Lochar, which for more than seven miles forms the western boundary of the parish, flows in a gently winding course southward, through the centre of Lochar Moss, and, deviating towards the east, falls into the Solway Firth. This river, from the level nature of the ground, has scarcely any perceptible current. It abounds with pike, perch, trout, and eels.

In this parish the SOIL is various; for some breadth to the east of the moss, light and sandy, and well adapted for turnips, potatoes, and barley; for some distance up the sides of the ridge, of stronger quality, and equally

fertile, producing excellent crops of wheat; and thence to the summit of the ridge, of an inferior description, cold, and resting on a substratum of retentive till. The crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. Husbandry has been gradually improving; and the lands have mostly been inclosed, partly with stone dykes, which, however, soon fall into decay from the perishable nature of the stone; and partly with hedges of thorn, which, with moderate attention, are kept in good order. The lands in general are better adapted for tillage than for pasture; but owing to the introduction of turnip-husbandry, 2000 sheep are fed on turnips in winter, for distant markets. Considerable attention is also paid to the dairy: about 360 cows are pastured; and large quantities of milk, butter, eggs, and poultry are forwarded to Dumfries. Of young black-cattle the number in the parish is about 500; and about 400 swine are annually fattened. There are scarcely any plantations, and no remains of ancient wood, but the numbers of trunks of trees dug up in the mosses afford sufficient evidence that the parish was originally thickly wooded; oak, fir, birch, and hazel trees are met with in a sound state, and used by carpenters for various purposes. The substrata are chiefly greywacke and transition rock, of which the ridge is chiefly composed. Stones found on the surface of the lands are employed for forming dykes on some of the farms, but there are neither quarries nor mines. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4960.

The village of Torthorwald is situated on the acclivity of the ridge, about half way from its base, and on the road from Lockerbie to Dumfries. It consists chiefly of clusters of cottages, irregularly built, and inhabited by persons employed in agriculture, and the various handicraft trades requisite for the accommodation of the neighbourhood. Letters are delivered every day from the post-office at Dumfries; and facility of communication is afforded by turnpike-roads, which pass for more than seven miles through the parish, and by roads kept in repair by statute labour. The villages of Collin and Roucan are described under their respective heads. Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries: the minister's stipend averages about £200 or upwards, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Marquess of Queensbury. Torthorwald church, conveniently situated nearly in the centre of the parish, is a substantial structure, erected in 1782, and containing 500 sittings. There are two parochial schools; one of them near the church, and the other in the village of Collin. Of the former the master has a salary of £31. 6. 6., with a house and garden; and the fees average about £28, in addition to which he receives the interest of a bequest of £160. The master of the school at Collin has a salary of £20, with a house, and three-quarters of an acre of land reclaimed from the moss; the school fees average £20. The remains of the ancient castle are situated on rising ground near the church, and form an interesting feature in the scenery: the building appears to have been strongly fortified; and the walls, of extraordinary thickness, seem likely, from their solidity, to bid defiance to the ravages of time. On the west, and also on the east, of the castle, are the remains of a British camp, thirty yards in diameter, and surrounded in some parts with two, and in others with three, strong intrenchments. In Torthorwald churchyard is the burying-place of the family of the first Lord Douglas of Dornoch, who was proprietor of the ancient castle.

TORWOOD, a village, in the parish of DUNIPACE, county of STIRLING, 4 miles (N. W.) from Falkirk; containing 151 inhabitants. This village, which is chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in agriculture, is beautifully situated near some remains of the Caledonian forest, and distinguished for the venerable ruins of Torwood Castle, the ancient residence of the Lords Forrester. By marriage with the daughter of the second lord, it became the property of the Baillie family, from whom it was purchased by the grandfather of Colonel Dundas, the present proprietor. The high road from Falkirk to Stirling passes through the village. The remains of the castle are surrounded by a richly-wooded demesne, in which was once an oak twelve feet in diameter, wherein it is said the celebrated Sir William Wallace concealed himself after the battle of Falkirk. Near the site of this oak, Donald Cargill pronounced sentence of excommunication against Charles II., the Duke of York, and others, in Sept., 1680; but this act was never publicly ratified by the Presbyterians.

TOUGH, a parish, in the district of ALFORD, county of ABERDEEN, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Alford; containing 762 inhabitants. This place is comprised partly in the northern and western portions of the Corrennie range, or "Red hill," and partly in the vale of the river Don, occupying that extension of it called the Vale of Alford. In no part, however, does the parish reach to the bank of the river. Its figure is altogether irregular; its length from north-east to south-west is between five and six miles, its breadth varies from half a mile to upwards of three miles, and, exclusively of a large tract of hills bounding the parish on the south, the whole contains 5650 acres, of which 2300 are in tillage, 1100 in plantations, and 2250 uncultivated. The rugged and unequal nature of the surface, which consists of mountains and valleys, and its general elevation of 420 feet above the level of the sea, produce much diversity in the scenery, the climate, and the soil. The district is exposed to many vicissitudes of weather, and in the early part of the winter the low grounds, which are damp and marshy, often suffer from sharp frosts. The Corrennie hill, rising to a height of 1578 feet, forms a protection to the subjacent vales, and affords commanding views from its summit of all the local scenery. Though well watered with rivulets and good springs, the parish is destitute of any considerable stream.

The prevailing SOIL is a light reddish mould, shallow, and rather sharp, but of good quality; the best lands are those along the bases, or on the lower acclivities, of the hills. Oats and bear are the kinds of grain raised here; and the green crops consist principally of turnips and potatoes, of which the former are extensively cultivated, and the latter grown only for domestic consumption. The grounds receive large supplies of bone-manure, which is often mixed with dung; and guano has also been applied of late. The cattle are a very excellent stock, in general the old Aberdeenshire, crossed with the West Highland and other sorts, and not unfrequently with the Teeswater. About 1000 head are usually kept on the pastures, and the farmers make the fattening of cattle a leading object; they are fed during

winter on oat-straw and turnips, and sent to market when about three years old. The sheep are mostly the black-faced; they are comparatively few in number, and kept by the farmers who dwell near the hill. The annual average value of the agricultural produce is £7400, of which £4000 are returned for grain alone. The rotation system is followed, and various other improvements have been introduced, among which the most important are the adoption of the new plough, the cultivation of turnips, the growth of various grasses, the free use of lime, and the cleaning and draining of the land. These have placed the husbandry of the parish upon a superior footing; and in addition to the improved cultivation of the soil, the subsidiary aids to good farming have received much attention; especially the erection of threshing-mills, the construction of stone dykes for fences, and the improvement of the farm houses and offices.

The predominant rock is red granite, and mica-slate interlaid with granitic veins. Magnesian limestone is found, and there are boulders of blue granite in various places; also red slate, clay-stone, and very beautiful felspar-porphyry supplying excellent stone for building. The red granite is frequently quarried, and used for repairing roads. A clay-stone and porphyry dyke of a reddish hue, and of compact texture, traverses the eastern side of the parish, and continues for several miles. The plantations cover most of the higher grounds, and, with other varieties, consist of Scotch fir, larch, and spruce, all of them of large bulk and height, and yielding excellent timber. Tonley, the seat of the late eminent antiquary, James Byres, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion erected on the site of a former house, part of which is included in the present: its garden is inclosed in the midst of luxuriant wood, and forms an exquisite spot in a picturesque dell. The mansion of Whitehouse, also surrounded by flourishing plantations, occupies the south-west portion of a hill, and commands fine prospects of the fertile vale of Alford, and the adjacent mountains. The turnpike road from Aberdeen to Strathdon passes through the northern quarter of the parish, and that from the same place to Tarland touches on the south. There is also a good road to Kintore, about thirteen miles distant. Thither the produce of Tough is occasionally sent, being conveyed thence by canal to Aberdeen; but the direct route to Aberdeen by the road is generally preferred. Many black-cattle from this place are shipped for the London market; and butter, cheese, and large quantities of eggs, are also taken for sale to Aberdeen, the eggs amounting to about 6000 dozen yearly. About 3000 pairs of good worsted stockings are annually knitted by females here, for a manufacturing establishment at the same place. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2450.

This place is ECCLESIASTICALLY in the presbytery of Alford, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patronage of Sir John Forbes, Bart. The minister's stipend is £159, of which above a fifth is paid by the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £7. 10. per annum. Tough church, containing 550 sittings, is a handsome edifice, built in 1838, and conveniently situated for the greater part of the people. By a decree of the Court of Teinds within the present century, this parish was annexed to that of Keig; and on account of the saving thus made of £57. 17. paid to the two ministers previously, from the exchequer, under the Small-stipend act, the government agreed to advance £1200 towards the erection of a bridge at Keig, over the river Don. The annexation, however, after having been effected upon the death of one of the incumbents, in 1832, according to the decree, was found so inconvenient and unsatisfactory that it was dissolved, and the parishes now remain in their former state. The parochial school affords instruction in the usual branches; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 4., a house, an allowance from the Dick bequest, and £5 fees. A school, also, for girls, under the direction of the Kirk Session, receives an auxiliary sum annually from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. The interest of £200, left by the late Peter Mc Combie, is distributed among the poor. There is a subscription library containing between 400 and 500 volumes. Many Druidical circles are to be seen; the largest of them is called the Auld Kirk of Tough, and is surrounded by tumuli. On the hill above Whitehouse is a monumental stone more than twelve feet high, called Luath's Stone, from a son of Macbeth, who, according to tradition, fell here in his flight from Lumphanan, where his father had been slain. Two stone collars, of the shape of those used for horses, but only of a size to fit a pony, are preserved as curiosities, among other things, at the mansion-house of Tonley, the late proprietor of which, Mr. Byres, who died here at an advanced age, was celebrated for his profound acquaintance with architectural antiquities and the fine arts, and delivered public lectures on these subjects at Rome, where he long resided.

TOWIE, a parish, in the district of ALFORD, county of ABERDEEN, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Kildrummy church; containing 748 inhabitants. This parish was formerly named Kinbethok, or Culbethok, from a cell or church endowed with a *beatha* or benefice in land by Gilchrist, Earl of Mar, in the twelth century, in favour of the Culdees, the primitive ecclesiastics of Scotland. In the succeeding century, when the Culdees were constituted canons regular of Monymusk, under the bishopric of St. Andrew's, the bishop of that see appropriated the lands of Culbethok, on the retrospective plea of the gift having been made without episcopal sanction. Kinbethok continued to be the name of the parish until after the Reformation. About that period, a cadet of the Forbes family obtained possession of a portion of the lands, which was named Towie from a rivulet ("north flowing stream") that characterises the situation of the manor. Towie seems to have been the name employed by the Presbyterian party in compliment to the then Presbyterian house of Forbes, to designate the parish, of which one of the manors, of this name, was held by them. A castle, or manorial residence, begun by the first or second Forbes, had been so far built as to be partially inhabited, when a party of unreformed Gordons destroyed it and its unfortunate inmates by fire. The names, however, of the parties engaged or suffering in this catastrophe, cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, as the metrical legend that records it confounds the circumstances with others of a like nature which are not connected with it.

The PARISH is nearly four miles in length, and about three miles and a half in breadth. It is of pretty regular form, but its superficial contents are not correctly known. Nearly 3000 acres of the land, however, are arable; and the remainder, with the exception of a moderate extent

of woodland and plantations, is hill pasture, moor, and waste. The surface is abruptly diversified, and almost surrounded with hills of considerable height, the Soccoch hills, on the south-east, attaining an elevation of 2000 feet above the level of the sea; the hills in the interior are mostly of undulating form, and covered with heath. In general the aspect is cheerful and well cultivated, but the higher parts of the hills are the abode of grouse and other game. The river Don traverses the parish from west to east, dividing it into two nearly equal portions, and making in its course several graceful windings. From the rapidity of its current along a narrow gravelly channel, it frequently overflows its banks, and lays waste the low lands on either side. The water of Deskry bounds the parish for almost a mile on the west, and taking a north-western course flows into the Don; the burn of Kindie runs along the north-western boundary of the parish into the same river, which also receives several smaller streams that have their rise in the south and south-east of Towie. The Don abounds with trout of large size and of very superior quality, and formerly salmon were taken in great numbers; but since the use of stake-nets at the mouth, and cruives in the lower parts of the stream, few salmon have ascended so high up the river. The moors are the resort of grouse, partridges, snipes, woodcocks, wild-ducks, &c., affording ample recreation for sportsmen; many hares are to be found, and there are considerable numbers of roe-deer in several parts, with occasionally red deer.

For the most part the SOIL is a light friable loam, of no great depth, resting on a gravelly bottom; but in some few places clay, with a hard retentive subsoil. The chief crops are oats and barley, potatoes, some flax, and the various grasses; and within the last few years, the cultivation of vegetables of most kinds has gradually increased. Husbandry has been greatly improved. Much waste land has been reclaimed; and the steep acclivities of the hills, previously considered as inaccessible to the plough, are now under good cultivation to a considerable height above their base. The lands have been drained and partly inclosed; and the farm houses and offices, with few exceptions, are substantial and commodious. A due regard is paid to a regular rotation of crops, and most of the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. The hills afford good pasture for sheep and black-cattle, of which numbers are reared, and much attention is paid to the improvement of the breeds; the sheep, when fattened, are sent chiefly to the Aberdeen market, and the black-cattle sold when young to dealers for the supply of the English markets. There are still some considerable remains of ancient wood in the north-western part of the parish, and the plantations have lately been extended. The rocks are mainly of the trap, magnesian, and primitive limestone formations. Limestone was formerly wrought for agricultural purposes; but owing to its inferior quality, and the difficulty of obtaining fuel for burning it into lime, the working of it has been discontinued; and though there are pretty certain indications of freestone, yet from the wet and low situation in which the material occurs, it has not been thought advisable to open any quarries. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2383.

There are no villages. The St. Andrew Masonic lodge, here, was instituted in 1814, and a spacious hall erected in 1821; the buildings comprise also an excellent and well-frequented inn. A public library, which contains more than 500 volumes on theology, history, and general literature, was established in 1827, and is supported by subscription. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held near the Masonic lodge, at Glenkindie, on the first Monday after Trinity Muir fair in April, and the first Saturday after Keith fair in September; there are fairs for hiring servants on the day after Whitsuntide and after Martinmas. Facility of communication is afforded by the Aberdeen turnpike-road, which passes through the north of the parish; by the old road from that city, which intersects it on the south; by roads kept in repair by statute labour; and bridges over the river Don. Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £159. 6. 1., of which about one-sixth part is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum: patron, Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B. Towie church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, is a plain substantial structure with a small campanile turret. The parochial school affords instruction to about ninety children: the master has a salary of £28, with a house and garden, and the fees average £20; he has also a portion of the Dick bequest. Of the ancient castle of Towie, one square tower is remaining, but in a very ruinous state. There are ruins of chapels at Nether Towie, Kinbattoch, Belnaboth, Ley, and Sinnahard; and on the farm of Kinbattoch are several tumuli in which, on being opened in 1750, were found kistvaens containing urns, human bones, trinkets, and some Roman medals. On the Glaschul, or "grey moor", are also tumuli, which appear to have been raised after some conflict in the neighbourhood. At Fechley is a mound sixty feet in height, 200 feet in length, and 127 feet in breadth, surrounded at the base by a broad fosse, and on the summit of which are the remains of a vitrified fort.

TRADESTON, a suburb of the city of GLASGOW, in the parish of GORBALS, county of LANARK. This flourishing place, which is situated on the south bank of the river Clyde, and forms one of the most interesting of the Glasgow suburbs, was founded in the year 1790, for which purpose lands were purchased from the Trades' House and corporation of the city. It consists of several spacious and well-formed streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and the principal of which are in a direction nearly parallel with the river. The houses are generally three and four stories in height, handsomely built of stone, and roofed with slate; and attached to each is a court-yard or garden: the streets are lighted with gas, and the inhabitants amply supplied with water. Facility of communication with the city is afforded by the Jamaica-street bridge, from which, on this side of the river, a spacious quay extends towards the west in front of the Clyde-buildings, an elegant range of houses, beautifully situated in Clyde-street. This street, with Carlton-place, forms an extensive and delightful promenade on the margin of the river. At Tradeston is the Glasgow station of the Greenock and Ayr railway. The inhabitants include many of the most opulent merchants and manufacturers of the city, and others connected with the trade of the port. Some of the population are employed in the various branches of manufacture carried on in the vicinity. A factory for the weaving of silk veils, satin,

velvet, and other articles, affords employment to fifty persons; the bleaching and printing of cotton and calico are also on a considerable scale.

TRAILFLAT, a hamlet, in the parish of TINWALD, county of DUMFRIES, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Lochmaben; containing 44 inhabitants. This is a very small place, lying in the eastern part of the parish, and watered by the river Ae. The lands around the hamlet of Trailflat formed an ancient parish, now united to Tinwald, *which see.*

TRANENT, a parish, in the county of HADDINGTON; containing, with the villages of Cockenzie, Elphinstone, Meadowmill, and Portseaton, 3887 inhabitants, of whom about 2000 are in the town of Tranent, 7 miles (W.) from Haddington, and 10 (E.) from Edinburgh. The name of this place is of uncertain derivation; it is generally supposed to be of Gaelic origin, and descriptive of the position of the ancient village at the head of a deep ravine watered by a small rivulet. Property has been held here by distinguished families, and the parish has at different times been the scene of events of historical importance. On the invasion of Scotland by the Earl of Hertford, in 1544, the parish church was plundered, and almost destroyed, by the English soldiers under his command; they defaced and burnt the timberwork of the interior, and carried away the bells and every thing of value. During the invasion of the country by the English under the same nobleman, then Duke of Somerset, in 1547, an engagement took place here between the English and Scottish cavalry, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 1300 men. After this defeat, many of the Scots, having taken refuge in the coal-pits in the parish, were pursued by the English, who, unable to dislodge them from their retreat, stopped up all the avenues that admitted air to the mine, and kindled large fires at the entrances, with a view either of forcing them to surrender or of suffocating them. The battle of Pinkie occurred in an adjoining parish and county on the following day, September 10th; when, according to some historians, 14,000 of the Scots were slain by the English. In 1745, the battle of Prestonpans was fought within less than a mile from the parish church, on the 21st of September, and the royal forces, consisting of nearly 3000 men, were defeated by the Scottish adherents to the fortunes of the Young Pretender. After the engagement, the military chest belonging to the royal army was found at Cockenzie. In this battle, Colonel Gardiner was killed while endeavouring to rally a body of infantry near the present village of Meadowmill; he was buried in the parish church. Others who were slain were interred on the farm of Thorntree-Mains, where, towards the close of the century, some of the bodies were discovered by workmen employed in making a drain, the clothes being in such preservation as to distinguish the royalists from their opponents.

The PARISH is about five miles in length from north-east to south-west, and three miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth, and comprises 5464 acres, of which, with the exception of 100 acres in woodland and plantation, and about 50 along the sea-shore, the whole are arable. The surface rises in gentle undulations from the Firth towards the south, attaining at its greatest height an elevation of 300 feet above the level of the sea; the sea-shore is flat and sandy, and the coast, which extends about two miles, is a regular range of greenstone rock. In this district the scenery is not strikingly varied, but it is generally pleasing, in some parts enriched with wood; and the views from the higher grounds embrace many interesting and romantic features. The lands are watered by a few small rivulets, which are concentrated in the coal-field, and thence conveyed to the sea in one united stream: this stream is powerful enough to give motion to several mills in its progress. Towards the coast the SOIL is light and sandy, but of late considerably improved; in some parts of the parish, an unproductive moor, of which a portion has been reclaimed by draining; in others, a deep, rich, and fertile loam, occasionally intermixed with clay. Crops are raised of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips. The system of agriculture is in a highly improved state: the lands are inclosed with hedges of thorn, kept in good order; tile-draining has been carried on to a great extent, and rape and bone-dust manures have been introduced.

The substratum is of the coal formation, intersected with dykes of trap or whinstone, and other "troubles". Coal has been wrought from a remote period: the upper seam is from six to nine inches in thickness, of very good quality, and found at about 220 feet below the surface. The second seam, at a depth varying from fifty to eighty feet below the first, is about five feet thick; and at a further depth of from thirty to fifty feet is a third seam, three feet in thickness. About 100 feet lower is a seam of four feet, and there is another of five feet, which has not been wrought. In addition to these, a thin seam of cannel-coal has been found on the lands of Falside. The mines were extensively wrought by the Seaton family (created Earls of Wintoun), who obtained a grant of the lands from Robert Bruce; and were formerly cleared from water by levels cut through the rocks, but now chiefly by steam-engines: the produce was generally conveyed to the port on the backs of horses. After the forfeiture of the estates by the Earl of Wintoun, the works were sold to the York Buildings' Company, of London, who in 1722 laid down a tramroad of wood, which continued till 1815, when an iron railroad was constructed by Messrs. Cadell, who had obtained possession of the mines in this parish, and who still work them. About 400 persons are employed in the collieries; and the produce, averaging 60,000 tons annually, is shipped from Cockenzie. Freestone is extensively quarried for building, and whinstone for mending the roads. Some faint indications of ironstone have been observed; and in the sandstone quarries, various fossils of trees, and specimens of fern, are found. The annual value of real property in the parish is £15,081. St. Germain's, the residence of David Anderson, Esq., an ancient structure, was originally a preceptory of the Knights Templars, and was conferred, on the suppression of the order, on the principal and fellows of King's College, Aberdeen; it is pleasantly situated in grounds containing many stately trees. The village, or town, is mostly inhabited by persons connected with, and working in, the coal-mines; and several of the people are employed in the salt-works carried on here, which were introduced by the Earl of Wintoun in the year 1630. Facility of intercourse is afforded by good roads, and by the line of the North-British railway.

The parish was anciently of much greater extent than it is at present; including the whole of the parish of Prestonpans, which was severed from it in 1606, and also parts of the parishes of Gladsmuir and Pencaitland. It is in the presbytery of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Crown; the minister's stipend is £295. 13. 5., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The church, erected in 1801, is a substantial structure adapted for a congregation of 912 persons. A church was erected in the village of Cockenzie in 1838, by subscription, aided by grants from the General Assembly and the East-Lothian Church-Extension Society, and £150 raised by the Rev. A. Forman, of Innerwick; it is a neat edifice containing 452 sittings, from the rents of which is derived the minister's income. There are places of worship in the village of Tranent for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords a useful course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with the fees, and a house and garden. In the village are three schools supported by subscription; and a subscription library is also maintained, which forms a useful collection of volumes. An hospital was founded by the late Mr. George Stiell, of Edinburgh, who endowed it with property producing an income of £900 per annum, for the education of boys and girls, a few of them to be also maintained as inmates. For this institution a handsome building was erected near the village of Meadowmill, at an expense of £3000. The boys' school is under the care of two masters, of whom the first has a salary of £40, and the second of £30 per annum, with board and lodging; and the girls' under a mistress who has a salary of £18. There are no longer any remains of the old palace of Seaton, which was the possession of the Seaton family; the few remains that formerly existed were removed to make room, and afford materials, for a modern house, by the late proprietor of the estate. When James VI. was on his way to England to take possession of the throne, the funeral of the first Earl of Wintoun was proceeding from the palace; and the king, out of respect to this friend of his family, ordered his retinue to halt, and remained till the procession had passed. The king visited the palace in 1617, as did Charles I. subsequently. The ancient church of Seaton, on which considerable sums were spent by the Seaton family, was a beautiful structure in the decorated English style of architecture; and the remains are carefully preserved by the Earl of Wemyss, the present proprietor of the estate. Falside Castle, which offered resistance to the progress of the Duke of Somerset, was burnt on the morning of the battle of Pinkie; but from the great strength of its walls, a considerable portion is still remaining, to which some additions have been made.

TRAQUAIR, a parish, in the county of Peebles, 8 miles (S. E.) from Peebles; containing 682 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is supposed to be a modification of *Strath-Quair*, "the valley of the river Quair", is not distinguished by any incidents of historical importance. The Marquess of Montrose is said to have rested here, at the house of the Earl of Traquair, on the night after the battle of Philiphaugh. In 1674, the greater portion of the ancient parish of Kailzie, which was at that time suppressed, was united to this parish, and the remainder to the parish of Innerleithen. Traquair is situated in the eastern part of the county, and bounded on the north by the river Tweed. It is about eight miles in length from east to west, and five miles in breadth, comprising 17,600 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 600 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hilly moorland and sheep pastures. The surface is very hilly, with tracts of valley on the banks of the Tweed and the Quair. In some parts the hills attain a mountainous elevation. The highest are, Minchmoor, nearly 2300 feet above the level of the sea, situated in the eastern part of the parish, and Gumscleugh, in the west, which is about 2500 feet high, and was selected as one of the stations for carrying on the trigonometrical survey of Great Britain. The other hills, though rather steep, are not of very great height, and afford good pasturage for sheep. Among the hills near Gumscleugh are the banks of Glendean, forming a strikingly romantic chasm between rocks of nearly perpendicular elevation, which extend for more than half a mile on both sides. The lands are intersected by numerous streams, of which the Quair is the principal. It has its source within the parish, through which it flows for five or six miles, receiving in its devious course many streamlets and burns, whereof the Glenlude and the Glengaber are the most considerable. Other burns fall into the Tweed near the eastern extremity of the parish. This river contains abundance of salmon at certain seasons, particularly after floods; but, from so long a run, they are seldom of good quality: trout of excellent quality abound both in the Tweed and in the Quair, and also in the several burns that flow into them.

The soil is generally light and thin, and on some grounds, probably from over-cropping, appears to be very much exhausted for barley and turnips; the crops are oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. Agriculture is improved, and the lands are in general very well drained and inclosed; but the distance from limeworks and collieries, which is not less than twenty miles, and the acclivity of the farm roads for conveying heavy manures to the fields, greatly retard advancement. The farm-houses are substantial and commodious, and the various improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. Much attention is paid to the breed of live-stock. The cattle are the Teeswater or short-horned, with an occasional cross of the Ayrshire; the number reared is not very great, but considerable numbers are bought, and pastured and fed for the market. The sheep are almost entirely of the Cheviot breed, and about 1200 are annually fed off (or fattened for the butcher) chiefly on turnips; about 2300 lambs are disposed of in the autumn. There is but little ancient timber remaining. The plantations are mostly Scotch fir, spruce, and larch, of which fine specimens are found in the demesnes of the resident heritors. For the most part the rocks are whinstone of various qualities; with some slate, of inferior quality, and not much used, one small quarry of it only having been wrought. A vein of porphyry is found in the hills. Traquair House, the seat of the Earl of Traquair, is an extensive mansion, of which part is of very great antiquity, though the precise time of erection is not known. The mansions also of Cardrona, Kailzie, and the Glen, are elegant residences, situated in well-planted demesnes commanding much interesting scenery. Facility of communication with the neighbouring places is afforded by

good roads, of which the turnpike-road to Edinburgh passes near. The annual value of real property in Traquair is £5565.

It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Peebles, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Crown: the minister's stipend is £216. 3., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum. The church, built in 1788, altered in 1821, and much improved in 1840, is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, but at a distance from those portions which are most thickly inhabited; it is adapted for a congregation of 350 persons. On the outside wall is a tablet to Mr. Brodie, a native of this place, who, as an iron-master in the county of Salop, in England, accumulated property to the amount of nearly half a million sterling. At Traquair House is a private Roman Catholic chapel for the family. The parochial school affords a useful course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with £25 fees, and a good house and garden. A handsome and commodious parochial school-house was lately erected by the heritors. A friendly society has been established some time in the neighbourhood. Near the house of Cardrona are remains of a large British camp. An urn of Roman bronze, and a small battle-axe, were found in making a drain on the lands of Kailzie; and sepulchral urns containing ashes have been found in the parish at various times. The Earl of Traquair takes his title from this parish.

TREISHNISH, isles, in the parish of KILNINIAN, county of INVERNESS. These are a cluster of small islands, lying about four leagues westward of the Isle of Mull, and in the vicinity of Staffa. One of them, designated Cairn-burgh-more, was formerly considered by the natives as a place of great strength, and its castle was generally occupied by a small party; it is a high rock, of considerable extent, and inaccessible on all sides except by one narrow pass. Another, Cairn-burgh-beg, is a smaller rock near it, separated by a narrow sound, and to which the same description in every respect applies. These rocks are said to have been the boundary of the two governments into which the Hebrides were divided when subject to the crown of Denmark. In 1249, Cairn-burgh-more was summoned to surrender to Alexander III., who meditated the conquest of the Hebridean islands. The Macleans possessed it in 1715, and during the rebellion of that year it was taken and retaken by each of the contending parties.

TRINITY-GASK.—See GASK, TRINITY.

TRINITY-MUIR, a hamlet, in the parish of BRECHIN, county of FORFAR; containing 34 inhabitants.

TRODA, in the parish of KILMUIR, county of INVERNESS. It is a small isle of the Hebrides, appropriated to the pasturage of sheep.

TRONDRAY, an isle, in the parish of TINGWALL, WHITENESS, and WEESDALE, county of SHETLAND; containing 8 inhabitants. This island lies in the sound of Cliff, south of Scalloway, and opposite to that village. It is about four miles in length and two in breadth, with a very indented coast; and is distant west-south-west from the town of Lerwick about four miles.

TROON, a flourishing town, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of DUNDONALD, district of KYLE, county of AYR; containing, with the village of Loans, 2306 inhabitants, of whom 1409 are in the town, 9 miles (S. W. by W.) from Kilmarnock. This place is situated on the shore, about five miles south of the port of Irvine, of which it is considered a creek. It has within the present century risen into great importance under the auspices of the Duke of Portland. A charter for the construction of a harbour was obtained in the reign of Queen Anne, by William Fullarton, Esq., proprietor of the lands of Fullarton, in the parish; but no measures were taken for carrying that design into effect. The advantages of its situation for the purposes of a harbour, also, induced the merchants and citizens of Glasgow to make advantageous proposals to the proprietor for granting them a lease of the adjacent lands, in order that they might accomplish this desirable object; but their offers were rejected. In this state things remained till the year 1808, when the Duke of Portland, who had purchased the estate of Fullarton, embarked in the undertaking, which after great perseverance was finally completed, at a cost of more than £100,000. Since that period the town has progressively increased in importance as a place of maritime trade; and the facilities for sea-bathing which it affords, have materially contributed to its prosperity, by rendering it the resort of numerous visiters during the season.

The TOWN is romantically situated on a promontory projecting in a semicircular curve for about a mile and a quarter into the Firth of Clyde. It is neatly built, containing many substantial houses, several handsome cottages for summer residences, and numerous respectable inns and lodging-houses for the accommodation of visiters. A public library is supported by subscription. The post-office has a regular delivery; two branch banks have been established, and there is great facility of communication afforded by the lines of the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway company, and by steamers. On a site commanding a fine view of the Firth and the adjacent country, was an octagonal building called the Temple, erected by Mr. Fullarton for the entertainment of his friends; but it was demolished about fifteen years ago. The principal TRADE of the port is, the exportation of coal from the mines belonging to the Duke of Portland and others in the parish and vicinity of Kilmarnock, also of pig-iron from the iron-works at Glengarnock; and the importation of timber. The coal is conveyed from the various works by the Kilmarnock and Troon branch railway, and on an average about 180,000 tons are annually shipped: the quantity of timber imported exceeds 5000 tons. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is fifteen, of the aggregate burthen of 3800 tons; and the vessels that enter and leave the harbour, in the course of the year, are of 108,000 tons' aggregate burthen. In 1843 the foreign trade was 7363 tons; in 1844, 16,779 tons; and in 1845, 25,150 tons. Troon harbour, which is easy of access, affords safe anchorage for vessels requiring sixteen feet depth at low water; and at the pier, at right angles with the rock, constructed by the duke, and measuring 800 feet in length, is a depth of nineteen feet at low water. A spacious wet-dock has been formed, in which vessels of the greatest size may ride in safety from all storms; there are also two dry-docks, the larger of which is 300 feet in length, and of proportionate width. A lighthouse has been erected, which is maintained from the funds of the harbour; and on Lady Isle, south-west of the port, two lofty pillars have been raised as a guide to the entrance. These also point to good anchorage and shelter from

north-west gales, for vessels that may be too far to leeward to gain the harbour with these winds. There are an extensive yard for building and repairing vessels, a large sail and rope manufactory, and other works connected with the trade of the port.

The district of Troon was separated from the parish of Dundonald for ecclesiastical purposes, under an act of the General Assembly, in 1836. It was about four miles in length, and nearly two miles in average breadth. Two-thirds of the land are arable and under good cultivation, and the remainder is rough pasture and waste: there are sixty acres of plantations. Fullarton House, the property of the Duke of Portland, is a handsome mansion, built by the late proprietor, William Fullarton, Esq., and pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the Ayrshire coast: in 1801 it was for some time the residence of Louis-Philippe, late King of the French. Ecclesiastically this town is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The church, a handsome and substantial structure, was erected in 1837, by subscription, and contains 1000 sittings: the expense, including a spire subsequently raised, amounted to £1750. The minister, who is appointed by the male communicants, has a stipend of £150, of which £20 are paid by the Duke of Portland, and the remainder derived from seat-rents and contributions. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. A school for the accommodation of 230 children has been erected at a cost of £335, of which sum one-half was paid by government, and one-half raised by subscription. The village of Loans is described under its own head. There are some remains of the ancient church of Crosbie, the burial-ground of which is still used by the inhabitants: David, brother of James Hamilton who shot the Regent Murray, was buried there; and the castle of Crosbie, now a shapeless ruin, was for some time the residence of Sir William Wallace.

TROQUEER, a parish, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, ¾ of a mile (S.) from Dumfries; including the burgh of Maxwelltown, and containing 4351 inhabitants, of whom 3230 are in the burgh. It is supposed to have derived its name from its forming one of the three ancient seminaries in the district, the other two being Lincluden and Newabbey. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Nith, and is about seven miles and a half in length, and four miles and a half in extreme breadth, comprising an area of almost 6000 acres, of which from 500 to 600 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture. Its surface is intersected by three nearly equidistant and parallel ranges of heights, the first of which, rising gradually from the river, has been long in a high state of cultivation, and contains several nursery-grounds and gardens of great fertility. The valley between it and the second ridge is also fruitful, and is watered by the Cargen, which flows into the Nith. The second ridge, of greater elevation, produces excellent crops of turnips and potatoes, with wheat, barley, and oats; and the interval between it and the third ridge is partly good meadow land, but chiefly moss, which might at a moderate expense be brought into tillage. The third ridge, and the highest, extends through the whole length of the parish; it is arable on the acclivities nearly to the summit, and though less fertile than the others, yields remunerating crops. The Nith, the water of which is beautifully limpid, abounds with salmon, grilse, and herlings, beyond what is necessary for the supply of the surrounding district. In this parish the plantations consist of fir, larch, oak, ash, elm, and other trees; they are carefully managed, and in a flourishing condition. The substrata are principally mica-slate passing into sienite, with occasional masses of granite; there is neither limestone nor coal, nor any mineral of importance. The annual value of real property is £11,906.

There are some handsome mansion-houses with grounds tastefully laid out, and also various pleasing villas, scattered through the parish, of which the north-eastern portion forms a suburb of Maxwelltown. That village, anciently called *Bridge-End*, from its situation at the extremity of a bridge over the Nith, connecting it with the town of Dumfries, has been erected into a burgh of barony in favour of the proprietors, the family of Maxwell; and is described in a separate article. Ecclesiastically this parish is within the limits of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries, and the patronage is in the Crown; the minister's stipend is £350. 7. 2., with a manse, and a glebe of ten acres of good land. Troqueer church is an ancient and handsome structure in good repair, and contains 840 sittings. A chapel of ease was erected some years since in the burgh of Maxwelltown, containing 1600 sittings; and the members of the Free Church have a place of worship there. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £30. 16., with a house and garden, and £2. 10., the proceeds of a bequest for teaching gratuitously the poor children on the estate of Dalscairth. A school is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who pay the master a salary of £15; he has also an allowance of £9. 12. from the heritors for the keep of a cow, with a dwelling-house and garden rent-free. There is a third school, on the estate of Cargen, supported by the tenants; the master lives by turns with the parents of his scholars. These schools together are attended by about 180 children; and there are also schools at Maxwelltown. In the parish are traces of a circular mound of considerable elevation, the site of the ancient castle of the Cummins.

TROWS, NEW, a village, in the parish of Lesmahagow, Upper ward of the county of Lanark, 1 mile (S. by W.) from the village of Lesmahagow; containing 61 inhabitants. This small hamlet lies on the west side of the Nethan water, on the banks of which river, in its neighbourhood, are several handsome mansions.

TRUMISGARRY, a quoad sacra parish, in the parish and island of North Uist, county of Inverness, 30 miles (N. W. by W.) from Dunvegan; containing 1495 inhabitants. This place, which occupies the eastern portion of the island, was separated for ecclesiastical purposes from the parish of North Uist, and erected into a quoad sacra parish, under act of the General Assembly, in 1838. The district is bounded on the north by the sound of Harris, and on the east by the Little Minch; and is nearly seventeen miles in extreme length and about twelve in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 140 square miles, of which one tenth part is arable, and the remainder hill-pasture, moss, and waste. Its surface is diversified with ranges of hills, varying in elevation from 300 to 700 feet, and is relieved with lakes, in some of which are found salmon and various kinds of

trout of excellent flavour. The coast is bold and elevated, and deeply indented with bays. Loch Maddy, the most important and extensive of the bays, forms a harbour for vessels of the largest burthen, to which it is easily accessible, and is sufficiently capacious to afford accommodation to any number of ships, which, protected by the high grounds on either side from all adverse winds, may ride at anchor in perfect safety. The fish caught are cod, ling, sythe, eels, and other kinds, of which the inhabitants near Loch Maddy take enough for their own subsistence; and several sorts of shell-fish are found on the sands.

The principal crops are bear and potatoes; the system of agriculture is improved, and considerable tracts of land have been reclaimed and brought into cultivation. The cattle are all of the Highland breed; large numbers are reared in the pastures, and sold at the fairs held annually near Loch Maddy in July and September. There are no villages; and the only manufacture carried on is that of kelp, in which some families are employed during the months of June, July, and August, under the proprietor, who sends the produce to the south, where it is sold on his account. A post-office has been established at Loch Maddy; a gaol has been built at the same place, and there is a good inn. A packet of sixty tons' burthen sails twice a week from this port to Dunvegan, when the weather permits; and facility of internal communication is maintained by good roads, which within the last few years have been greatly improved. Ecclesiastically the district is within the limits of the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £120, paid from the exchequer, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £4 per annum; patron, the Crown. Trumisgarry church, erected by government in 1829, at a cost of £750, is a substantial structure containing 326 sittings, and conveniently situated for the accommodation of the district. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. A parochial school is established here, and a school is supported by the General Assembly.

TULLIALLAN, a parish, in the county of PERTH, ½ a mile (N. by E.) from Kincardine; containing, with the sea-port town of Kincardine, 3196 inhabitants, of whom 321 are in the rural districts. This place derives its name, signifying in the Gaelic language the "beautiful hill", from its situation on a gently sloping eminence at the south-western extremity of the county. It was anciently the property of the Blackadder family, of whose baronial residence of Tulliallan Castle there are still some portions remaining. Previously to the Reformation, and for some time after, the parish consisted only of the barony of Tulliallan; but in 1673, the barony of Kincardine, with the lands of Lurg, Sands, and Kellywood, was separated from the parish of Culross, and annexed to this parish, by the Earl of Kincardine, at the recommendation of the presbytery. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Forth, and is about three miles and a half in extreme length and nearly two miles and a half in breadth, comprising 3850 acres, of which about 3000 are arable, 500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. Its surface is varied, rising by a gradual ascent from the shore of the Forth towards the north, and commanding some fine views of the river and the country adjacent; the scenery is enriched with wood, and embraces many interesting features.

In this parish the SOIL is various; in some parts clayey, in others a deep rich loam alternated with sand; and on the lands recently reclaimed from the Forth estuary, an alluvial deposit of great fertilty. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. Husbandry has been greatly improved, and considerable quantities of land have been reclaimed from the sea by embankments on the east and west of the town of Kincardine, one of which was commenced by the late Viscount Keith in 1821, and completed in 1823, at an expense of £6000; the other was commenced in 1829 by his trustees, and completed in 1838, at a cost of nearly £14,000. In general the farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged. The lands have been inclosed partly with stone dykes, and partly with hedges of thorn, which are kept in excellent order. The facility of obtaining manure from Kincardine in some degree counterbalances the expense of bringing lime from distant quarries; and the farms are all under excellent cultivation, producing abundant crops. The plantations, which are in a thriving state, consist of firs, interspersed with other kinds of trees; and in the hedge-rows on the public roads are fine specimens of oak, ash, beech, elm, plane, and hornbeam. There are strata of freestone, coal, and ironstone. Of these the freestone is excellent for building, of very compact texture, and of a beautiful white colour. The quarry at Longannat, in the eastern part of the parish, has been long in operation, and the produce in high repute. This quarry was formerly wrought by a company from Holland, who raised from it the materials for the erection of the Stadt House; and in addition to the Royal Exchange, the Infirmary, and the Register Office, of Edinburgh, and one of the churches in Aberdeen, it has supplied materials for most of the principal mansion-houses in the neighbourhood. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4880. Tulliallan House, a seat of Lady Keith's, is a handsome modern mansion, beautifully situated on rising ground about half a mile from the Forth, in a richly-planted and tastefully-embellished demesne. The town of Kincardine is described under its own head. At Longannat is a small hamlet inhabited by persons employed in the quarry, and where are some slight remains of a pier which is said to have been constructed by the Dutch company who rented the quarry. The Stirling and Dunfermline railway skirts the northern boundary of the parish.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Dumblane and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is about £256, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £44. 10. per annum; patron, Lady Keith. The church is a substantial structure, erected in 1833 by the heritors, at an expense of £3500, and contains 1176 sittings. There are also places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school affords instruction to 180 children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £60 per annum, out of which he pays £40 to an assistant. A school-room has been built by aid of government; and the school is attended by about 100 scholars, who pay the usual fees. The remains of Tulliallan Castle, situated on a rising ground to the west of the town, consist of a portion of the walls, of great thickness, and three rooms

on the lower story, whose groined roofs are sustained on a pillar in the centre; the castle appears to have been originally a place of much strength, and was surrounded with a moat communicating with the Forth. There are also vestiges of the ancient church at Overtown, formerly the burying-place of the Keith family, and in which are several tombstones of great antiquity. Near the site of this church have been found gold, silver, and copper coins of Edward I. of England; and on the farm of Damend, in the north of the parish, Roman urns partly filled with ashes were dug up in 1830.

TULLIBODY, a village, in the parish of ALLOA, county of CLACKMANNAN, 2 miles (W.) from the town of Alloa; containing 600 inhabitants. The ancient parish of Tullibody was united to Alloa about the time of the Reformation. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly employed in the tanning of leather, for which there is a large establishment; and in the manufacture of glass, for which there are extensive works belonging to the same proprietors. The ancient church was restored about fifteen years ago, for the accommodation of this remote part of the parish; and the members of the Free Church have a place of worship. A school is supported by Lord Abercromby, who provides the master with a dwelling-house and garden, and an acre of land, and pays him a salary in addition to the fees.

TULLICH, a village, in the parish of GLENMUICK, TULLICH, and GLENGAIRN, district of KINCARDINE O'NEIL, county of ABERDEEN, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Tarland; containing 74 inhabitants. The lands, of Tullich, situated on the north side of the river Dee, and now annexed to Glenmuick and Glengairn, anciently formed a distinct parish, and are more extensive than either of the other portions of the present united parish, being eighteen miles in length from east to west. Tullich appears to have belonged in whole or in part to the Knights Templars, who had a residence in the district; and on the largest of several islands in a beautiful lake about three miles in circumference, called Loch Cannor, formerly stood a small fortress, said to have been built, and occasionally occupied as a hunting-seat, by Malcolm Canmore. In this fortress, many of the Cummings, in 1335, took shelter after their defeat in the famous battle of Culblean, fought between them and the forces of King David Bruce. Soon after the Revolution, an encounter took place here between the soldiers of King William under the command of General Mackay, and some gentlemen of the country with their dependents; when the latter made so precipitous a retreat, that in derision it was called "the race of Tullich". The village is situated on the high road from Tarland to Ballater, from which latter place it is distant north-eastward about two miles.

TULLIEBOLE, in the county of KINROSS.—See FOSSOWAY and TULLIEBOLE.

TULLOCH, a village, in the EAST parish of the city of PERTH, county of PERTH; containing 216 inhabitants.

TULLYNESSLE and FORBES, a parish, in the district of ALFORD, county of ABERDEEN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Alford; containing 846 inhabitants. The former of these ancient parishes, which were united by act of the General Assembly in 1808, derives its name, in some records *Tullynesset*, from the Gaelic; signifying either a dwelling on a sloping bank, or a dwelling upon the river Esset, from the situation of its church and manse. The latter parish was named from its proprietors, the ancient family of Forbes. There is but one transaction of historical importance connected with the district, namely, the encampment of General Baillie in the immediate vicinity, near the river Don, on the night previous to the battle of Alford, in which he was defeated by the forces under the Marquess of Montrose, in 1645. The parish is bounded on the south by the Don, with the exception of a small part which stretches across the river at the south-western point. It is nearly seven miles in extreme length and four miles in breadth, comprising about 10,000 acres, of which 3500 are arable, 1100 meadow and pasture, 1300 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. The surface is intersected with hilly ridges, interspersed with glens, and extending towards the south-east from a chain of lofty hills which surround the parish on the north and west, and of which the highest have an elevation of more than 1300 feet above the level of the sea. The glens are watered by burns descending from the northern and western hills, the most copious being the Esset, which in its course of little more than two miles gives motions to three meal-mills, a flax-mill, and six threshing-machines, previously to its influx into the Don. There are numerous springs of excellent water, and a few springs more or less impregnated with iron. The Don abounds with trout of superior quality, some of which are of very large size; but since the use of stake-nets near the mouth, few salmon are met with in this part of its stream. Par, and trout of smaller size, are found in great numbers in the Esset burn.

The soil of the arable lands is mostly fertile, and even on the acclivities of some of the heights, of very considerable depth; on other rising grounds, thin and stony, but dry, producing favourable returns. Crops are raised of oats, barley, and bear; occasionally a little wheat; potatoes, turnips, flax, and the usual grasses. The husbandry is good, and a regular rotation of crops is duly observed; bone-dust has been introduced as manure. In general the farm-buildings are substantially built, roofed with slate, and adapted to the extent of the several farms; the cottages of the smaller tenants, also, are comfortable and commodious. Threshing-machines have been erected on most of the farms, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of implements have been adopted. The cattle reared in the pastures are usually of a cross between the Aberdeenshire and Teeswater breeds; considerable attention is paid to their improvement, and from the facility of conveyance by steam navigation, great numbers are fattened and sent to the London market. The plantations, which are very extensive, consist chiefly of larch, Scotch, and spruce firs; on the lower parts of the hills, of oak, ash, elm, Spanish chesnut, plane, and gean; and along the banks of the Don, of alder and birch: all are under good management, and in a thriving state. The rocks are generally composed of granite, gneiss, mica-slate, sandstone, and limestone. The limestone, neither in its quality nor in quantity, has been thought sufficient to warrant a continuance of the mines formerly in operation. There are two slate-quarries, producing slabs for the pavement of halls and kitchens. From the quarry at Coreen, slabs of very large size are raised, some of which are used as sides for the porches of farm-houses;

and a few years since, attempts were made to open a quarry of roofing-slate, but they were discontinued on account of the expense. Iron-ore is found in a vein of siliceous sandstone, but it is not wrought. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £3629.

Whitehaugh, the seat of James Forbes Leith, Esq., is a spacious and elegant mansion, consisting of a centre of ancient architecture, the original seat of his ancestors, and two wings of corresponding character, added by the late proprietor. It is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Don, near the south-eastern extremity of the parish, in a demesne tastefully laid out, and embellished with thriving plantations. Little Wood Park, the property of the second son of Lord Forbes, stands also on the river, in grounds surrounded with plantations; it is at present rented by the tenant who farms the neighbouring lands. There are no villages; the whole of the population is agricultural, with the exception of a few who are engaged in handicraft trades. During the winter and spring months there are monthly markets for grain and fat-cattle at Alford, where also are two annual fairs; but the produce of the parish is chiefly sent to Aberdeen. Facility of communication is afforded by the roads from Huntly to Kincardine and from Aberdeen to Strathdon: these intersect each other at a bridge over the Don, which is substantially built of stone, and near which is a well-conducted inn, as well as a post-office where letters are received daily by a mail-coach from Aberdeen. There are also good roads kept in repair by statute labour. The inn has been enlarged for the accommodation of numerous visiters who frequent this part of the country on fishing excursions. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen: the minister's stipend is £222. 3. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patron, the Earl of Fife. The church is a substantial structure, affording ample accommodation. The parochial school is attended by about one hundred children: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £25 per annum; he receives also a share of the Dick bequest. A juvenile library has been established for the use of the scholars. There were formerly numerous remains of Druidical circles, all of which, except one, have been removed in the progress of cultivation.

TUNDERGARTH, a parish, in the county of Dumfries, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Lockerbie; containing 524 inhabitants. This appears to have been one of the principal seats of the Johnstones, Marquesses of Annandale, of whose ancient castle some very slight vestiges are still remaining, and between whom and the Johnstones of Lockerbie there were frequent and inveterate feuds for many years. The parish is bounded by the river Milk, and is nearly thirteen miles in length and from a mile and a half to two miles in breadth, comprising about 10,800 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 160 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill-pasture, moor, and waste. Its surface is generally undulated, and in some parts abruptly precipitous; but the only hills of any considerable elevation are those of Grange Fell and Crieve, which rise about 900 feet above the level of the sea. The river, which skirts the parish on the north and west, is beautifully picturesque throughout the whole of its winding course. It receives numerous rivulets rising in the higher grounds, and flowing through the deep valleys with which the parish is intersected.

The soil is various, but mostly fertile in the valleys; towards the hills, thin and cold, resting on a subsoil of till and gravel; and in other parts, rocky, and alternated with indurated clay. There are some extensive peat-mosses in the upper districts, and the hills afford good pasturage for sheep. Crops are raised of grain of all kinds, potatoes, turnips, and the various grasses; the system of husbandry is improved, and the arable lands are under good cultivation. The farms are from 100 to 200 acres in extent, with some of smaller size; they have been well drained, and inclosed partly with stone dykes, and partly with hedges of thorn. In general the sheep are of the Cheviot breed, but on some farms is a cross with the Leicestershire, which is found to be well adapted for the English market; much attention is paid to their improvement, and large numbers are reared in the sheep-walks, which occupy nearly half the parish. The cattle, of which considerable numbers are also reared, are of the Galloway breed; and the greatest care is shown in the selection of the finest bulls in the county for the improvement of the stock. The sheep and cattle are sent to Lockerbie and Dumfries, whence they are forwarded to England. There are some remains of ancient woods, chiefly on the lands of Whitstone Hill, consisting of ash of venerable growth; but the parish generally is destitute of old timber. Plantations, however, have been formed in various parts, all of which are in a thriving state; and on the estate of Grange, especially, are some extensive plantations of trees of every kind, which have attained a luxuriant growth, and add much to the beauty of the scenery. The substrata are transition slate and clay-slate, greywacke, and occasionally greenstone. Repeated attempts have been made to discover lead-ore, but without success; some fine specimens of antimony have been found; and coal is supposed to exist in some places, but none has yet been actually discovered. Of the houses belonging to landed proprietors, the principal are Whitstone Hill, Pierceby Hall, Grange, and Gibsontown; they are beautifully situated, and surrounded with flourishing plantations. There is no village; the inhabitants are all engaged either in agricultural or pastoral pursuits, except a few who are employed in the handicraft trades requisite for the accommodation of the immediate neighbourhood. The nearest market-town is Lockerbie, with which facility of communication is maintained by a road extending more than eight miles through the parish, and kept in good repair, but inconveniently hilly. An excellent road might be constructed near the banks of the Milk, which would be level, and pass through the most interesting part of the district.

For ecclesiastical purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £156. 15., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patron, the Earl of Mansfield. The church, erected about the year 1775, is a neat plain structure conveniently situated. The parochial school affords instruction to about seventy children: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £20 per annum; he has also the interest of a bequest of £100 for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. Some

traces of a Roman road leading from the camp on Burnswark Hill were lately discovered, formed of broad flat stones, and about eight feet in width; it had been covered with earth about nine inches in depth. There are also various British camps on eminences, each surrounded by a strong vallum and fosse, and inclosing an area of about an acre; they are supposed to have been places of safety during the border warfare, and in some of them urns have been found containing human bones and ashes. On the farm of Whiteholm are the remains of a Druidical circle consisting of seven upright stones; and about a mile distant were two large cairns, and also one on the lands of Grange, on the removal of which for constructing dykes, were found human skeletons in rudely-formed coffins of square slabs of stone.

TURRIFF, a burgh of barony, a parish, and the seat of a presbytery, in the district of TURRIFF, county of ABERDEEN; containing 3146 inhabitants, of whom 1309 are in the burgh, 11 miles (S. by E.) from Banff, and 34 (N. N. W.) from Aberdeen. This place derives its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "heights" or "towers", either from the hills surrounding the parish, or from its ancient castles, of which, till towards the close of the last century, the ruins of several were remaining. The gateway and vaults of Castle-Rainy have but recently been removed. Of the original foundation of the town, which is of remote antiquity, little is accurately known; it appears to have been a place of importance at a very early period, and is generally supposed to have been the residence of one of the Pictish monarchs. An hospital here seems to have belonged to the Knights Templars. On the north side of the town are some lands retaining the appellation of Temple-Brae; and a house called Temple-Feu is still in existence, the proprietors of which held their lands under Lord Torphichen, to whom many of the possessions of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, whose privileges were augmented with those of the Templars, were at the Dissolution granted by the crown. Another hospital was founded here in 1272 by Alexander Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, with the consent of Hugo de Benham, Bishop of Aberdeen, for a warden, six chaplains, and thirteen poor brethren of Buchan, and was dedicated to St. Congan, the supposed tutelar saint of the parish. It had also, to a limited extent, the privileges of a sanctuary, the warden being bound to deliver up only notorious malefactors for public trial. This hospital was in 1329 endowed with lands in the parish of Fyvie, by King Robert Bruce, for the maintenance of a chaplain to say mass for the soul of his brother Nigel, who in 1306 had been taken prisoner, and put to death, by the English who besieged and made themselves masters of the castle of Kildrummy, in which Nigel at that time resided. In 1412, Greenlaw, Bishop of Aberdeen, raised the wardenship of the hospital into a prebend of the cathedral church; and William Hay, the warden, who thus became prebendary of Turriff, built in the Chanonry of Aberdeen a house for the residence of himself and his successors, which is now the property of the corporation of Old Aberdeen. In 1511 James IV. granted to Thomas Dickson, then prebendary, a charter, erecting the town into a free burgh of barony, of which he was to be the superior, and granting to the burgesses power annually to choose bailies and other officers for the government of the burgh; with the privilege of holding weekly markets and annual fairs, and receiving all the tolls, customs, and dues. In 1589, James VI., in the course of his progress through the country, passed one night in the town; which does not appear to have been subsequently distinguished by any event of historical importance. There was a skirmish between certain royalists and Covenanters, called the "trot of Turriff", in 1639, when the first blood in the Covenanters' cause was shed.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the bank of a rivulet to which it gives name, about two furlongs from its influx into the Doveron; and comprises one principal street of moderate extent, and several others of inferior order, to which have been lately added two that are spacious and regularly formed. The houses are substantial and neatly built, and to most of them are attached small gardens tastefully laid out, which give to the town a cheerful and lively aspect; the streets are lighted with gas from works established by a joint-stock company in 1839, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. A public library, consisting of about 600 volumes of standard works, is supported by subscription. There are several respectable inns, and in the principal street is an ancient cross twenty feet in height, raised on a building of circular form. The environs abound with pleasing scenery. The spinning of linen yarn, and bleaching, are carried on here, but not to so great an extent as formerly; and the weaving of linen and woollen cloth by hand-loom, and the dyeing of woollens and silks, are also pursued, upon a moderate scale. In the town are numerous shops for the supply of the district with groceries, haberdashery, and hardware; and the inhabitants display a general spirit of enterprise in various branches of mercantile speculation: the handicraft trades are carried on with skill, and the articles produced are equal to those of the principal towns. Here are branches of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and the North of Scotland and Aberdeen Banking Companies; and agencies for different insurance companies. The nearest ports with which the town has intercourse are Banff and Macduff, to which the grain and other agricultural produce of the parish are sent, and from which supplies of coal, lime, bone-dust, and other extraneous manures, and the various kinds of merchandise, are brought for the consumption of the neighbourhood. A customary market is well supplied with butchers' meat, and other provisions. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, horses, sheep, and merchandise, are held on the Wednesdays after the 5th of February, April, and August; the Wednesdays after the 12th of October and December; the Friday after the 7th of May; the Saturday before Trinity Muir fair in June; and the Thursday after the 27th of October; all O. S. Fairs for hiring servants are also held, at Whitsuntide and Martinmas, O. S. A post-office under that of Aberdeen has two deliveries daily from the north and south. Facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Banff, which passes through the whole length of the parish; by good roads kept in repair by statute labour, which intersect the parish in different directions; and by bridges over the Doveron and the burn of Turriff. The sheriff-substitute holds a quarterly court in the burgh for the recovery of debts not exceeding £8. 6. 8., and from the number of causes brought before him for decision, it appears to be highly serviceable. Justice-of-peace courts, and courts of lieu-

tenancy for the district, are also held when requisite. There is a beautiful town-hall, of recent erection, occupying the site of the gateway and vaults of Castle-Rainy. A lock-up house here contains two apartments, in which offenders are lodged previously to their committal to the county gaol.

The PARISH is bounded on the north-west by the river Doveron, separating it from the parishes of Forglen and Marnoch; and is rather more than six miles in length and five miles in breadth, comprising 21,300 acres, of which 13,555 are arable, 3000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland pasture and waste. Its surface is beautifully varied, rising gradually from the banks of the Doveron towards the south, and terminating in gently-undulated hills. Of these, even Darra, the highest, attains only a moderate degree of elevation. The hills of Vrae on the north, Cotburn on the east, and Ardmiddle on the west, may also be mentioned. All of them command from their summits extensive prospects over a diversified country, abounding with interesting features, and with varied scenery, in many parts beautifully picturesque. The Doveron has its rise on the confines of the county of Banff, and flows in graceful windings along the northern boundary of the parish to the mill of Turriff, where it changes its course abruptly to the north. It falls into the Moray Firth at Banff. The only other stream of any importance is the burn of Turriff, which has its source in the parish of Aberdour, and, after a course of about two miles and a half through this parish, in which it gives motion to several mills and the machinery of a bleachfield, flows into the Doveron below the mill of Turriff. In the parish are numerous smaller streams, and also several springs of excellent water, with a few mineral wells, none of which, however, have obtained much celebrity. The Doveron abounds with trout and other varieties of fish, and salmon are also found in moderate quantities; the salmon-fishery was formerly very valuable, but from the use of stake-nets near the mouth of the river, it has ceased to be advantageous. The burn of Turriff also contains trout, and affords good sport to the angler.

On the banks of the river, and on most of the level lands, the SOIL is an alluvial deposit, alternated with clay; on the higher grounds, and in other parts, sharp, light, and gravelly, generally early, and of great fertility. The crops are oats, barley, bear, potatoes, turnips, and occasionally a few tares, with the various grasses. Husbandry has been greatly improved; and by a judicious use of lime, and the introduction of bone-dust, guano, and other manures for turnips, the soil has been rendered more productive: due regard is paid to a regular rotation of crops; and much of the waste land has been reclaimed, and brought in cultivation by draining. In general the farm-houses are substantially built of stone, and roofed with slate, and are commodious and well arranged; but the cottages are very inferior. On most of the farms are threshing-mills, many of which are driven by water-power. Much of the land is inclosed with dry stone dykes, palings of wood, and hedges of thorn; and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. Under the auspices of the Turriff Agricultural Association, of which the Earl of Fife is patron, and which holds two annual meetings for awarding premiums to successful competitors in husbandry, and also a cattle-show annually, much emulation has been excited, both in the cultivation of the lands and the improvement of live-stock. The cattle are mostly the Aberdeenshire; but of late years, a cross between these and the Teeswater has been introduced: great numbers are conveyed by steam to the London market. The breed of horses has been also improved, and many of those reared in the parish are equal to the Clydesdale: a considerable number, however, of the old small-sized kind are still bred, which are remarkable for their strength and agility. A few sheep are reared in the parish, chiefly Cheviots; and during winter, numbers of the black-faced breed are brought by the Highland shepherds to pasture on the hills. Many pigs, mostly of the Chinese breed, are fed on the different farms, and sold to the curers, one of whom sends the pork to the London market, frequently to the value of £3000 in a year. Little cheese is made; but large quantities of butter of excellent quality are produced, for the supply of families in the neighbouring towns, and for dealers who salt it for distant markets.

In this parish the old woodlands and the plantations are very extensive; of the latter more than 700 acres are comparatively recent. The former consist chiefly of beech, oak, ash, and elm; and around the principal houses are some plane and horse-chesnut trees of stately and luxuriant growth. The plantations consist of larch, spruce, and Scotch firs, and alder, interspersed with other kinds of trees; they are under excellent management, regularly thinned, and in a very thriving state. The rocks are mainly composed of greywacke, clay-slate, and red sandstone. Of these, the sandstone is quarried for building purposes; and considerable quantities of coping-stone, and ashlar for mill-courses, are raised for the supply of the adjacent parishes. Several attempts have been made to work a quarry for roofing-slate, which has been met with of good quality; but from the great labour and expense attending the undertaking, no quarries are wrought. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,422. *Delgaty Castle*, once the residence of the Earls of Errol, is now the seat of General Sir Alexander Duff; the ancient structure, in the castellated style, and of great strength, forms the central range of the present mansion, two wings having been added of corresponding character, connected by corridors. The house is situated in a demesne embellished with stately timber and thriving plantations. It contains many spacious apartments, with some paintings by the old masters, and portraits of the late Earl of Fife and his second son, General Sir Alexander Duff. In the grounds is a lake, with a small island in the centre, to which access is afforded by a rustic bridge of pleasing design. *Hatton Castle*, the seat of Garden Duff, Esq., is a handsome castellated mansion with turrets at the angles, situated in an ample and richly wooded demesne, to which are approaches by two neat lodges. The lawn in front of the house is interspersed with clumps of trees, and the gardens and shrubberies are tastefully laid out. In the grounds are some artificial lakes, on which swans are to be seen, and the whole of the scenery is picturesque. The other mansions are, *Muiresk House*, a pleasant residence on the south bank of the Doveron; *Scobbach House*, a building of recent erection, in the ancient style; *Gask*, a sporting-lodge belonging to the Earl of Fife, but let,

with the adjacent land, to a farmer; and *Towie-Barclay*, an ancient mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is about £232, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Earl of Fife. Turriff church, erected in 1794, and enlarged in 1830 by the addition of an aisle, is a neat plain structure, conveniently situated. There are an Episcopal chapel, a Free church, and a place of worship for Independents. Among various day schools is the parochial school: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees; he has also a share of Dick's bequest, but pays an assistant. Four Sabbath schools are held in the town, and four in the rural districts of the parish. The late Dr. Hall, in 1829, bequeathed £200 towards a fund for the supply of coal to the poor, to which £50 were added in 1834 by Mr. Johnstone, of Aberdeen; this fund is under the management of the Kirk Session, and is assisted by an annual collection made at the church, and other contributions. There are some remains of the ancient church, supposed to have been founded by Malcolm Canmore, consisting of the choir and the belfry, in which latter is a bell with the date 1557. In the churchyard are some very old monuments with Latin inscriptions, to proprietors of the parish. On the lands of Laithers were, till lately, some remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Carnac; and on the high grounds are tumuli and cairns, supposed to have been raised over the remains of men who fell in battle with the Danes, by whom this part of the country was much infested. At the burn side near Delgaty, urns have been found, containing ashes and calcined bones; and arrow-heads of flint, fragments of ancient weapons, and silver and copper coins of great antiquity, have been dug up in the parish at various times.

TWEEDDALE.—See PEEBLESSHIRE.

TWEEDSMUIR, a parish, in the county of PEEBLES, 13 miles (S. E. by S.) from Biggar; containing 276 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the moorish aspect of the ground in that part of the parish through which the river Tweed flows, immediately on issuing from its source. It appears to have originally formed part of the parish of Drummelzier, on its separation from which, in 1643, it assumed its present appellation. The parish is from eight to nine miles in length, and nearly equal in breadth; comprising an area of about 42,000 acres, of which 375 are arable, thirty woodland and plantation, and the remainder meadow and hill pasture. Its surface is strikingly diversified with hills and numerous small valleys. The highest of the hills are, Broad Law, in the north, which has an elevation, according to a survey made by government, of 2741 feet above the level of the sea; and part of the Hartfell range of heights, on the south, of which the loftiest point is 2635 feet. These hills are of gradual ascent, and perfectly flat upon the summit. The former commands an unbounded prospect, extending to the English border, and comprising the mountains which invervene in almost endless succession, with an interesting assemblage of highly picturesque and strikingly varied features, and the German Ocean. The home scenery is greatly enlivened by the winding course of the Tweed and other streams, which flow along valleys of romantic appearance, enriched with thriving plantations, and in a state of luxuriant verdure. The Tweed has its source in a spring in the upper part of the parish, which has an elevation of 1500 feet above the sea. It flows for ten miles through the parish, receiving in its progress numerous tributaries: of these the Core, the Fruid, and the Tala, which all have their sources within the parish, are the principal. Leaving the district, it pursues a winding course of more than ninety miles, and falls into the sea at Berwick. At the base of the hill in which the Tweed rises, and which is about half a mile from Lanarkshire on the west, and from Dumfriesshire on the south, are also the sources of the rivers Annan and Clyde. All the streams abound with trout, par, and eels; and in the Tweed, salmon of considerable size are frequently taken. Among the smaller burns is the Gameshope, which is a tributary of the Tala, and in its course spreads into a lake, about 600 yards in circumference, said to be the highest water in this part of the country; it abounds with excellent trout of a dark colour, and is much frequented by anglers. Near the summit of Broad Law is a powerful perennial spring called Giddes Well; and at the southern extremity of Hartfell is a strongly impregnated chalybeate spring, in great repute.

In some parts the SOIL is a strong loam formed of earth and moss, and in others a light loam intermixed in a few instances with gravel. The mountains are covered to their summits with luxuriant verdure, and may be mowed to almost any extent; they afford rich pasturage for sheep and black-cattle. The chief crops are oats, barley, turnips, peas, and potatoes, with artificial grasses of every kind, which thrive in great abundance. Agriculture is improved; the farmhouses are substantially built of stone, and roofed with slate; and every improvement in implements of husbandry has been introduced. The want of lime, however, which is only to be procured from a distance, has greatly retarded the cultivation of the lands. The sheep, of which 16,000 are kept in the parish, and pastured on the hills, are of the Cheviot and black-faced breeds; there are 9000 of the former, and 7000 of the latter. Considerable attention is paid to the improvement of the breeds; and at a late annual meeting of the Highland Society, the tenants of the farms of Carterhope and Menzion gained the highest premiums for specimens, one of the black-faced, and the other of the Cheviot. The woods in the parish, formerly extensive, have almost entirely disappeared, and only a few trees remain on the lands of Fruid and Hawkshaw; the plantations are chiefly Scotch and silver fir, larch, birch, and poplar, which seem best adapted to the soil. Among the ancient residences were, Hawkshaw, which for some hundreds of years was the seat of the family of Porteous, and near which are remains of a chapel and burial-ground; Oliver Castle, the seat of the ancient family of Fraser; Menzion House; and Fruid. Facility of intercourse with the market-town, and with places in the more immediate vicinity, is afforded by good roads, of which the turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Dumfries passes for ten miles within the parish. The annual value of real property in Tweedsmuir is £3992.

It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Peebles, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Principal and Professors of St. Mary's College, St. An-

drew's; the minister's stipend averages £237, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12. 10. per annum. The church, beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the junction of the rivers Tweed and Tala, was erected in 1648, and is adapted for a congregation of 160 persons. The parochial school affords a useful course of instruction; the master has a salary of £32 per annum, with £12 fees, and a house and garden, and the garden being less than the usual size, he receives one boll of meal also. There is a school for children living at an inconvenient distance from the parochial school; the master has an endowment of £8 a year from the heritors, in addition to the fees. Near the source of the Tweed, in a spot called Tweed's Cross, was an upright stone supposed to have been a Druidical relic, and subsequently a guide for passengers. There are still some remains of a Druidical circle elsewhere, of which, however, but one upright stone is left, the remainder having been taken away to furnish materials for dykes. On removing a cairn on the side of the Tweed, a kistvaen was discovered, formed of smoothed stone, and covered with a large flag; containing fragments of an urn of ancient character. A similar grave was discovered on the lands of Menzion. Sir Simon Fraser, who, assisted by Cumming, at the head of 10,000 Scottish forces, attacked and defeated the army of Edward I., consisting of 30,000 men, near Roslin, in 1303, was lord of Tweeddale, and resided at Oliver Castle, in this parish.

TWYNHOLM, a village and parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Kirkcudbright; containing 777 inhabitants, of whom 216 are in the village. This place, whose name, supposed to be a corruption of *Twynham*, is descriptive of the situation of the church and village on rising ground, appears to have attained to some little importance at an early period. During the contest between Bruce and Baliol, Edward I. of England, after remaining with his court for some time at the castle of Kirkcudbright, crossed the Dee on the 9th of August, 1300, and took up his abode here: he remained ten days, and made several offerings at the altar of the ancient chapel. The parish seems to have been enlarged by the annexation of that of Kirk-Christ about the middle of the seventeenth century. It is bounded by the river Dee, separating it from the parish of Kirkcudbright; and is about ten miles in length, and nearly three miles in extreme breadth, comprising an area of 10,700 acres, of which 6500 are arable, 3270 meadow and pasture, 320 plantation, and the remainder waste. Nearly one half of the parish is the property of the Earl of Selkirk; and the remainder is divided among several proprietors, of whom Thomas Maitland, Esq., of Dundrennan, and the family of Mc Millan, of Barwhinnock, are the principal. Its surface is diversified with hills, which in the northern portion rise into considerable elevation, affording only pasturage to cattle and sheep; in the southern portion the hills are of inferior height, and arable to their summits. The rivers are, the Dee, which bounds the parish on the east; and the Tarf, which, after winding through the north, takes an eastern course, and falls into the Dee. The lower grounds are also watered by other streams; and of the several lakes the most extensive is Loch Whinyeon, at the north-west boundary of the parish, bordering on that of Girthon. The water of this lake was formerly conveyed by the small burn of Glengap into the Tarf; but a tunnel has been cut through the hill, by which it is diverted to the cotton-works at Gatehouse, in the parish of Girthon.

The SOIL is generally fertile, and the pastures in several parts are luxuriantly rich; the principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. Agriculture is much improved; the lands have been well drained, and are partly inclosed with fences of thorn, which have been lately introduced, and are gradually superseding the stone dykes formerly in use. The cattle are usually of the Galloway breed, but on one or two farms are some of the short-horned; the sheep are principally a cross between the Leicester and Cheviot breeds. Great numbers of sheep are bought in during the autumn, in addition to what are reared; they are fed on turnips, and, when fat, are sent by the steam-boats to Liverpool. In this district the substratum is chiefly whinstone; there is no sandstone: granite occurs in large boulders in several places. The plantations are oak, interspersed with larch, spruce, and Scotch firs; they are under good management, and in a very flourishing condition. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6259.

Compston, a residence of Mr. Maitland's, is a handsome house, built by the late proprietor, Adam Maitland, Esq.; and Barwhinnock, the residence of Mr. Mc Millan, by whom it was erected, is also a handsome building. The village, which is situated on the great road from Carlisle to Portpatrick, is spacious and well built: the inhabitants, with the exception of a small number employed in the various handicraft trades requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood, are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. There are a mill for carding and spinning wool, and, on the same premises, a mill for dressing flax, both for the farmers, who work them up at their own houses for domestic use. Facility of communication is maintained by the turnpike-road to Portpatrick, which passes through the centre of the parish, and by statute roads kept in good repair. Across the Dee is a ferry to Kirkcudbright; and that river, which is navigable to Tongland bridge, affords ample means of procuring supplies of coal and lime, and of conveying the agricultural produce to Liverpool and other markets.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is £225. 11. 1., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £40 per annum; patron, the Earl of Selkirk. Twynholm church, erected in 1818, is a neat structure in the early English style of architecture; it is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and contains 410 sittings. The parochial school is attended by about 100 children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £15 per annum. At Doon, in the south of the parish, is a female school, for which a house was built by the Earl of Selkirk, who pays the teacher's salary. Remains exist of several British forts, near one of which, in a tumulus, was found a stone coffin containing human bones, some coins, and an instrument resembling a hammer. There are some slight remains of the ancient castle of Compston, consisting of three of the walls of the tower, in a very ruinous condition. Of the nunnery that existed in the southern part of the parish, the only memorial is preserved in the names of the farms of High and Low

Nunton, with that of a mill adjoining them, still called Nunmill. The poet Montgomery once resided at Compston.

TYNDRUM, a village, in the parish of KILLIN, county of PERTH, 16 miles (N. E.) from Inverary. This is a small Highland village, upon the great western military road, about twelve miles from Dalmally, and the same distance from Killin. It contains a post-office, and here is one of six inns in the parish, said to be the highest situated of any house in Scotland.

TYNNINGHAME, a village, in the parish of WHITEKIRK and TYNNINGHAME, county of HADDINGTON, 1 mile (N. E. by E.) from the village of Prestonkirk; containing 271 inhabitants. It is situated in the southern part of the parish, on the road from Whitekirk to Stenton, and about half a mile westward from the river Tyne, which shortly merges its waters in the sea. The lands of Tynninghame formed a separate parish, which was united to Whitekirk in 1767: the church, now demolished, stood about a quarter of a mile below the village, on the north side of the Tyne, in a beautiful field having a gentle slope to the water's edge; and it possessed in early times the privilege of sanctuary. Tynninghame belongs to the Earl of Haddington, whose fine seat here, surrounded with plantations commenced by his ancestor, the fifth earl, is in the Elizabethan style. The population of the village is almost exclusively agricultural. One of the parochial schools is situated at this place.

TYNRON, a village and parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Thornhill; containing 474 inhabitants, of whom nearly 80 are in the village. The name, of Gaelic origin, is in different records written *Tyndron*, *Tintroyn*, and *Tindroyn*; and is supposed to have been derived from the peculiar form of a hill near the lower extremity of the parish, called the Dun, or Doon, of Tynron. On the summit of the hill, which is of pyramidal shape, with a singular projection from one of its sides, might, till lately, be traced the foundations of an ancient fortress, said to have been the retreat of King Robert Bruce after the death of Comyn at Dumfries. During his concealment here, the king frequently visited the cottage of a poor man named Brownrig, situated in a neighbouring croft adjacent with thick woods, and where in perfect security he partook of such fare as the humble dwelling afforded. In acknowledgment of the hospitality he had experienced, the monarch conferred upon his host a grant of the croft in which the cottage stood, with a portion of the adjacent lands for the pasture of a few cattle; and the lands and croft remained in the possession of the Brownrigs until about a century ago. They were then sold to the session of Tynron, and are still the property of the poor.

The PARISH is situated in the district of Nithsdale, and bounded on the north-east by the river Scar, which separates it from the parish of Penpont. It is about fourteen miles in length and two and a half in breadth, comprising nearly 15,000 acres, of which 3100 are arable, 500 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill pasture, moor, and waste. The surface is boldly diversified. Two ranges of hills intersect the parish in a direction from north-west to south-east; one terminates in the Dun of Tynron, and the other in that of Maxwelltown, in the adjoining parish of Glencairn. The hills are uniformly covered with verdure, affording excellent pasture for sheep and cattle; and those of Lamgarroch and Cormilligan, the highest in the parish, have an elevation of 1800 feet above the level of the sea. Between the ranges of hills, which command from their summits extensive and richly-varied prospects over the surrounding country, are some large tracts of fine even land, forming portions of the strath of Nithsdale, and chiefly arable and in good cultivation. The prevailing scenery, being enriched with wood, is pleasing. The river Shinnel flows in a south-eastern direction through the parish, dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and falls into the Scar at Capenoch, in the adjoining parish of Keir. In its course it makes a romantic cascade called Aird-Linn, near the manse, where its banks are richly wooded. There are minor streams flowing through the lands in various directions, all of which abound with trout of small size, affording good sport to the angler; also several fine springs of excellent water.

In general the SOIL is light and sandy, but of tolerable fertility, producing more grain than is requisite for the consumption of the inhabitants; the parish is, however, rather of a pastoral than of an agricultural character. Crops are raised of grain of all kinds, with potatoes, turnips, and the usual grasses. Due regard is paid to a regular rotation; and from the facility of obtaining lime from the neighbouring quarries of Closeburn, and the introduction of bone-dust and guano for manure on the turnip lands, much improvement has taken place. The farm houses and offices, most of which are of late erection, are substantial and commodiously arranged; the fences are kept in good order, and much waste and unprofitable land has been reclaimed and brought into cultivation under the auspices of both the resident and non-resident proprietors. Great attention is paid to live-stock. The sheep are of the Cheviot and black-faced breeds, with a few of a cross between the Cheviot and the Leicester; the cattle are the Ayrshire and the Galloway, with a few Highland. There are considerable remains of natural wood, consisting of oak, common and mountain ash, birch, plane, alder, and willow; and the plantations are larch, Scotch, spruce, and silver firs, and Balm of Gilead, interspersed with other kinds of trees. The principal substrata are, greywacke, of which the rocks are mainly composed; clay-slate; and a flinty kind of slate called Lydian stone. An attempt was made on the lands of Stenhouse to discover lead-ore, of which there were some slight indications; but none was found, and the works were soon abandoned. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3816. The village, or Kirktown, of Tynron, is pleasantly situated on the road from Thornhill, under which it has a daily post: the nearest market-town is Dumfries, to which both the agricultural and the pastoral produce are chiefly sent. Facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Portpatrick to Edinburgh, which passes through the eastern portion of the parish; and by good roads kept in repair by statute labour, of which fifteen miles intersect it in various directions. There are bridges over the river Shinnel and the Scar.

Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is about £235, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Tynron church, which is well situated, was erected in 1837, at a cost of £1000; it is a handsome structure in the later English

style of architecture, after a design by Mr. Burn, of Edinburgh, and contains 314 sittings. The parochial school is well attended; the master has a salary of £25. 13. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £5. There is likewise a school the master of which has a salary of £22 from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, under the will of Mr. John Gibson: a school-room, and dwelling-house for the master, were built for this school in 1765 by the Duke of Queensberry. Mr. Gibson also bequeathed £13 per annum to twelve industrious poor persons of the parish. There are some vestiges of a Roman road leading from the Dun of Tynron to Drumloff, and crossing the Shinnel near Stenhouse: along the line have been found Roman urns containing calcined bones. Three cairns were formerly to be seen in the parish, in one of which, at M' Question, and in another, on the farm of Land, were found stone coffins, with fragments of human bones and a hammer of stone: in the third, at Pingarie, were nine stone coffins containing human bones, the whole of which, with the surrounding stones to some distance, had been fused into one solid mass.

TYRIE, a parish, in the district of DEER, county of ABERDEEN, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) distant from Fraserburgh; containing, with the village and former quoad sacra parish of New Pitsligo, 2639 inhabitants. This place, the name of which, in the Gaelic language, signifies "the king's house", is of remote antiquity; but very few particulars of its history have been recorded. A religious establishment appears to have been founded here at an early period; it was munificently endowed by one of the Scottish monarchs, and the buildings occupied the site of the last manse of Tyrie. In connexion with this monastery, from which the parish most probably derived its name, a church is supposed to have been erected about the year 1004, which obtained the appellation of the "White Kirk of Buchan", and which, when it afterwards became the parish church, had still an aisle connecting it with the conventual buildings. Towards the close of the tenth century, a sanguinary battle took place between a Danish army, encamped on the neighbouring hills, and the forces of the Thane of Buchan, which terminated in the defeat of the former with great slaughter. The PARISH lies in the north-eastern portion of the county, and is about ten miles in length and four and a half in breadth; it is of oblong shape, and the surface is diversified with hills, some of which attain a considerable degree of elevation. There are no rivers of any importance; the principal streams are the Tyrie water, which runs along the northern boundary, and the Goner, a smoothly-flowing rivulet over which a handsome stone bridge was built near the mill of Tillanamont, by the late Sir William Forbes. Of the numerous copious springs, some are strongly chalybeate. The rivulets abound with small trout.

In the valleys, and in the lower lands, the SOIL is generally a rich deep loam of a reddish colour; in the higher grounds, shallower, and less fertile; and there are some large tracts of moss, and much waste land that might be reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation. Among the crops are oats, for which the soil appears to be peculiarly adapted, and which are almost the only grain. Large quantities of potatoes are shipped hence at Rosehearty, Sandhaven, and Fraserburgh; and since the establishment of a horticultural society at New Pitsligo by Sir John Stuart Forbes, vegetables of every kind, and garden produce, have been grown in perfection. At the annual meetings of the Buchan Agricultural Society, some of the farmers of this parish have been successful competitors for prizes, for the best samples of oats for seed. On the hills is good pasturage for sheep and black-cattle, of which considerable numbers are sent to markets in the vicinity and to London; and much attention is paid to the management of the dairy, the produce of which finds a ready sale. The plantations extend over 100 or 120 acres in different detached portions, and consist of ash, mountain-ash, plane, alder, and various kinds of fir: even such trees as are in the most unprotected situation are in a thriving state. In general the substrata are limestone and granite, of which latter the rocks are chiefly composed. The limestone was formerly wrought in the eastern district, but the quarries have been abandoned. Granite quarries have been opened, from which blocks of ten tons' weight are raised without difficulty; the stone is of a very durable quality, and much of it has been used in the dressings of the pier of Fraserburgh, and for the ornamental parts of the public buildings in that town. Iron-ore has been found, but not in sufficient quantity to encourage the working of it. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4442. Here are, Boyndlie House, the seat of Alexander Forbes, Esq.; and the ancient houses of Ladysford and Tillanamont. The village of New Pitsligo is described under its own head. The post-office at New Pitsligo has a tolerable delivery; and facility of communication is maintained by good roads, of which the turnpike-roads from Banff to Peterhead and to Fraserburgh pass through the parish. Fairs for sheep, cattle, and horses, are held in the village.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £158. 7. 7., of which nearly one-fourth is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £9. 10. per annum: patron, Lord Saltoun. The ancient church has been some years in ruins, a new church having been erected in 1800, a neat substantial structure containing 400 sittings. A church, to which a district was for a time annexed, and an episcopal chapel, have been erected in New Pitsligo. The parochial school is well conducted: the master has a salary of £25. 18., with £6. 2. in lieu of a house and garden, and the fees; also the produce of two bequests. There is a bequest of the interest of £600 for the benefit of the poor, and many families receive weekly distributions of meal from the granary of Sir John Stuart Forbes, of Pitsligo. In the immediate vicinity of the ancient church, till within the last few years, was a circular mound called the Moat, of which nothing was distinctly known; and in various parts of the parish are barrows, supposed to have been raised over the remains of men who fell in the battle with the Danes. In some of these barrows that have been opened, were discovered coffins of grey flagstones, containing human bones; and near the Law Cairn were found, within the last thirty years, some fragments of ancient armour, thought to be Roman. In digging up the foundations of the ancient church, there was lately found a rude shapeless mass of clay-stone of a blue colour, on which were some hieroglyphic characters that could not be deciphered.

TYRIE, county of ARGYLL.—See TIREE.

U

UDDINGSTON, a village, in the parish of Bothwell, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 1 mile (N. W. by N.) from the village of Bothwell; containing 703 inhabitants. It is situated in the western part of the parish, on the eastern bank of the Clyde, and on the high road from Carlisle to Glasgow, from which latter place it is distant east-south-eastward about seven miles. The population consists of weavers and agriculturists, and a few persons engaged in handicraft trades: several of the villagers are employed on the estate and grounds of Lord Douglas, in the vicinity. Uddingston has considerable repute for the manufacture of Wilkie's plough, now used in the best-cultivated districts of Scotland, and in many parts of England, on account of its lightness, acute angle, and manageable form. It is wholly constructed of iron; and many thousands are exported, some, among other parts, to the West Indies.

UDDINGTON, a village, in the parish of Douglas, Upper ward of the county of Lanark, 2 miles (N. E.) from the town of Douglas; containing 97 inhabitants. This village lies in the north-eastern part of the parish, on the high road from Douglas to Carstairs, and a short distance east of the Douglas water. Its population is chiefly agricultural.

UDNY, a parish, in the district of Ellon, county of Aberdeen, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Old Meldrum; containing 1450 inhabitants. This place derived its name from the ancient family of Udny, who have held possession of the barony more than 800 years, and whose descendant, Colonel Udny, is the present proprietor. The barony, and several portions of land in the parishes of Ellon, Tarves, Logie-Buchan, and Foveran, were erected into the present parish of Udny, by authority of an act of parliament passed for that purpose, in 1597. The parish is nearly circular in form, and comprises about 12,000 acres. Of this area, 8500 acres are arable, 400 woodland and plantations, and the remainder, of which a large portion might be reclaimed, moorland pasture and waste. The surface is gently undulated, and diversified with hills of moderate elevation: the prevailing scenery is of pleasing character. Three small streams, one of which bounds Udny on the north, and another on the south, flow in a direction from west to east, and after leaving the parish, fall into the river Ythan, about six miles distant.

The soil is principally a rich loam resting on a bed of granite, alternated with portions of inferior quality on a substratum of clay: the chief crops are oats, bear, barley, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses; and vegetables and fruit of every kind are also raised in perfection. Husbandry has been greatly improved, and a due rotation of crops is in general observed. The lands have been drained, but from the insufficient depth of the drains, the full benefit of the process has not been yet produced. Much waste land has been brought into cultivation; and from the liberal encouragement given by the proprietors to their tenants, improvements are still being made. The farm houses and offices are substantial and commodiously arranged. On the farms exceeding fifty acres in extent threshing mills have been erected; the inclosures are kept in good order, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. Great care is bestowed on the management of the dairy, and large quantities of butter and cheese of excellent quality are sent to the Aberdeen market. The cattle are in general the Aberdeenshire, which thrive well; but on some of the larger farms, cattle have been imported from Durham with a view of improving the breed. Few sheep are reared in the parish.

The plantations, nearly 300 acres of which are firs of various kinds, interspersed with other trees, are generally in a thriving state; and around the mansions of the principal proprietors are many fine specimens of well-grown timber. Towards the end of the last century, the Mains of Udny was tastefully laid out in inclosures of about sixteen acres each, separated from each other by double rows of beech and elm: the inner rows were cut down about twenty years afterwards; but the outer rows, which have attained a maturity of growth, still add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. The principal substrata are granite and limestone, with alternations of grey slate; the limestone has been wrought at different times, but never to any very considerable extent, the works being discontinued from the irruption of water into the quarries. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7431. Udny Castle, the ancient baronial residence of the Udny family, appears to have been erected about the close of the fifteenth century. It is a building of four stories, and the walls are of great thickness. The two lower stories, of which the upper contains a spacious hall comprising the whole length and breadth of the building, have groined ceilings of elegant design; and the floors are neatly paved with hexagonal slabs of granite. The proprietor began to modernise the castle in 1801; but the design was not completed, and the mansion is at present uninhabited. Pittrichie, the property of Alexander Milne, Esq., is a handsome house of granite, built by the late proprietor in 1819; and another seat in the parish is Tillygreig, the property of Arthur Harvey, Esq., a small mansion lately enlarged. At Pitmedden, the property of Sir W. C. Seton, Bart., are the ruins of two ancient mansions, and also an extensive garden, planted about the middle of the seventeenth century with the choicest fruit-trees of every kind, and tastefully laid out at a great expense. The garden is still in a flourishing condition, and the apples are said to be superior to any in the north of Scotland.

There is no village. Various handicraft trades are carried on in different parts, and the several shops for the sale of groceries and other articles for the supply of the inhabitants are distributed throughout the parish. A post-office, which has a daily delivery, has been established under that of Aberdeen; and there are several good inns. Fairs, chiefly for black-cattle, are held annually at the Green of Udny on the Tuesdays after the 25th of March and May, and the Tuesday after the 21st of November. Facility of communication is maintained by turnpike-roads from Aberdeen and Newburgh, which intersect each other nearly in the centre of the parish; and by the turnpike-road from Aberdeen to Meldrum, which passes through the western portion. There are parish roads kept in repair by statute labour; and good bridges over the streams. Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Ellon and

synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £217. 7. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum; patron, Colonel Udny. The church, erected in 1821, is a substantial structure with a low spire, and contains 750 sittings. Udny parochial school is attended by about thirty children; the master has a salary of £32, with a house and garden, and the school-fees average £20.

UIG, a parish, in the county of Ross and CROMARTY; containing, with the islands of Great and Little Bernera, Pabbay, and Vuiavore, 3316 inhabitants. This place seems to have derived its name, signifying in the Gaelic language "a solitary spot", from its situation on the western coast of the island of Lewis, at a remote distance from the parishes of Stornoway and Lochs, from which it is separated by a tract of swampy moorland nearly twelve miles in length. With the exception of occasional incursions of the Danes, and hostilities between the rival clans of the Macaulays and the Morrisons, who were continually at war, the place does not appear to have been distinguished by any events of importance. The PARISH is bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean, and, including the firth of Loch Roag, which penetrates several miles into the interior, is about twenty-four miles in length and ten miles in average breadth; comprising not much less than 124,000 acres. Scarcely 300 acres are arable and in cultivation; about 1800 are meadow and pasture, and the large remainder moorland, moss, and waste. Hills of moderate elevation prevail throughout nearly the whole of the interior; but towards the shore the ground is pretty level. The hills are marked by extensive tracts of moorland, and numerous fresh-water lochs; and the lowlands are watered by several rivulets, of which the Grimsta and Cean loch flow into Loch Roag, the Resort falls into the bay of that name, and the Red River joins the bay of Uig. Of the lakes, the only one of any considerable size is Loch Langavat, on the south-western boundary of the parish, which is more than nine miles in length and nearly two miles in extreme breadth: the largest of the others does not exceed two miles in length and one mile in breadth. They all abound with trout of small size, and salmon are found in moderate quantity in the rivers. There are several perennial springs of excellent water: but they are generally small, and afford only a scanty supply.

The COAST, including its windings, is about forty miles in extent, and is indented with many firths and bays. *Loch Roag*, on the north-west, intersects the parish for twelve miles to the south-east; its entrance is about eight miles in breadth, and is divided by islands, which also abound throughout its whole length, the most considerable being the greater island of Bernera. This firth, in which an extensive herring-fishery was formerly carried on, contains several roadsteads of sufficient capacity for the safe anchorage of the whole British navy. *Loch Resort*, on the western coast, penetrates nearly eight miles into the land, between the districts of Lewis and Harris; it is a little more than two miles in breadth at the entrance, from which it gradually diminishes to a point. The bay of *Uig*, also on the western coast, is likewise about two miles in breadth at the entrance, which is exposed to all the fury of the Atlantic Ocean. It is protected on the north by the promontory of Gallan Head, and on the south by a headland of inferior height, constituting the western extremity of the island of Lewis. It penetrates into the land for three miles and a half, preserving a mean breadth of about one mile, and branches out into several well sheltered creeks. Since the failure of the herring-fishery at Loch Roag, the inhabitants have been engaged in fisheries of cod and ling, which are found in abundance off the coast, and in taking which about eighty open boats and one decked-vessel are employed; the fish are cured in drying-houses on the shore, and about thirty tons are annually prepared for the London market. Shell-fish of every kind are also abundant on the shores of Loch Roag, and the oysters and lobsters taken here are of very superior quality: vessels from England frequently stay here for several months to fish for lobsters, of which not less than 100,000 are on an average sent to London annually. Of the numerous islands within the parish, the Flannan islands, seven in number, are about thirty miles distant from the main land; they are supposed to have been an abode of the Druids, and contain many interesting relics. Of the others, four are inhabited, and the remainder afford good pasturage for cattle and sheep. The larger islands, Bernera and others, are described under their respective heads.

Along the coast the SOIL is generally light and sandy; in the interior, partly clay, but chiefly mossy; and, with the advantage of sea-weed as manure, every where capable of being rendered tolerably fertile. The crops are oats and barley, with a few potatoes, which have been gradually growing more into use as an article of food; but the quantity of land under cultivation is far from being sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants, and the system of husbandry is still in a very unimproved state. On the moorlands is tolerably good pasture for black-cattle and sheep, upon the rearing of which the people place their chief reliance, and to the improvement of which, within the last few years, they have paid a considerable degree of attention. The cattle, sheep, and horses are mostly of the small Highland breeds, which from time immemorial have been reared in the parish; and large numbers are sent to Stornoway, for the supply of the southern markets. Recently, however, sheep of the Cheviot and black-faced breeds have been introduced, and they appear to thrive well. There are no villages of any importance; but in various parts are rural hamlets, or clusters of houses, containing each from forty to fifty families, employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Kelp is manufactured to a considerable extent, and about 225 tons are annually sent to market; the people also weave woollen and other cloths for their own use. There is a post-office at Stornoway, the only market-town in the island of Lewis; but little facility of communication is enjoyed, from the want of roads, which tends greatly to impede the improvement of the district. The annual value of real property in the parish is £2542.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Lewis and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 7., of which one-third is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £7 per annum: the patronage is in the Crown. Uig church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, is a neat plain structure, erected in the year 1829, and containing 1000 sittings. A catechist is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and

the members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial school is attended by about fifty children; the master has a salary of £28, with a house, half an acre of land, and the fees. Two schools are maintained by the society just named, three by the Edinburgh Gaelic School Society, and one by the education committee of the General Assembly: commodious schoolrooms, with dwelling-houses for the teachers, were built at Valtos and Calanish by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Mc Kenzie. At Calanish, on the eastern shore of Loch Roag, are the remains of a Druidical temple in nearly entire preservation, consisting of a circle of thirteen upright stones, each six feet in height, and in an undressed state as taken from the quarry. The stones are placed at a distance of six yards from each other, and inclose an area almost thirty yards in diameter, in the centre of which is an upright stone of very large dimensions, thirteen feet in height. Leading towards the entrance of the circle is an avenue of two parallel ranges of six upright stones, each six feet high; and on the east and west of the circle are single ranges of three similar stones, and on the south a range of two. At Carloway are the remains of a Danish fort, one of the most entire in the country; the circular inclosure is surrounded by two concentric walls of stone, about thirty feet in height, of great thickness at the base, but gradually tapering towards the summit. At Melista are the remains of a nunnery; near which a peasant, while digging in the sand, in 1840, found a great number of pieces of bone or ivory, beautifully carved in various devices, and evidently intended as figures for the game of chess.

UIST, NORTH, an island and a parish, in the county of Inverness; containing, with the islands of Balishear, Boreray, Grimsay, Heisker, Illary, Kirkibbost, Orinsay, Ronay, Vallay, and Vorgay, 4428 inhabitants, of whom 3788 are in the island of North Uist. This place, which is included in the Hebrides, or Western Islands, is supposed to have derived its name of Uist from its situation westward of the Isle of Skye. Originally it formed part of the territories of Somerled, King of the Isles, whose representative, the present Lord Macdonald, is now the sole proprietor. The island is about thirty miles in length, and from eight to fourteen miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north-east by the sound of Harris; on the south-east by the Minch; on the north-west by the Atlantic; and on the south-west by the sands which, at low water, connect it with the island of Benbecula. From the extreme irregularity of its surface, its numerous indentations by arms of the sea, and the great number of its inland lakes, it has not been accurately surveyed; nor has even the number of square miles it contains been computed with any degree of exactness. The surface in the eastern portion is diversified with ranges of hills, increasing gradually in height from north to south, and varying from 300 to 700 feet in elevation above the level of the sea. Towards the west, the surface is chiefly a tract of level sands, with a wide extent of moorland intersected by fresh-water lakes of large size, and in some parts marked by low ranges of hills, covered with heath, and affording only coarse pasture for cattle. In this part of the island lie most of the cultivated grounds, rendered fertile by the drifting of shell-sand from the shores of the Atlantic, and in favourable seasons producing good crops of grain; also some extensive tracts of luxuriant meadow, yielding fine crops of red and white clover. The numerous inland lakes are thickly studded with small islands, the resort of various aquatic fowl, and abound in trout of different kinds and of good quality: in some of them, which in high tides communicate with the sea, salmon are also occasionally found. There are no streams that at all approach to the character of rivers; but many of the inlets from the sea penetrate with rapid currents far into the land.

On the west, the coast, with the exception of a few rocky headlands, is low and sandy, affording little security for vessels of any kind; but on the south-east it is bold and elevated, bounded by ranges of high hills, and indented with numerous bays forming excellent harbours. The principal harbour on the north is *Cheese bay*, which is easy of access from the south-east, and has safe anchorage for vessels of any burthen at all times. *Loch Maddy*, on the south-east, and in front of whose entrance are three bold rocks from which it takes its name, is a capacious and secure harbour, readily entered, and affording anchorage to vessels of any size, which may ride in perfect safety, protected from all winds by the high grounds that inclose it on either side. To the south of Loch Maddy is *Loch Efort*, extending six miles inland, though narrow at the entrance; it possesses secure anchorage-ground, but, from its proximity to Loch Maddy, is not much frequented. Still farther to the south is the harbour of *Rhueva*, which, though affording good anchorage, is difficult of access, from the narrowness of its entrance. About three miles to the south of Rhueva is the harbour of *Keallin*, between the islands of Grimsay and Ronay, having safe accommodation for vessels of moderate size: near this harbour is a fishing-station.

Connected with the parish are numerous islands, some of them inhabited and under cultivation, and others affording only scanty pasturage for a few sheep, or frequented merely for the sea-weed found on them, which is collected for the manufacture of kelp. *Boreray*, about two miles to the north of North Uist, is a very fertile island, about a mile and a half in length and half a mile in breadth, and inhabited by about thirty families engaged in agriculture. The island of *Orinsay*, south of Boreray, and near the main land of North Uist, is about half a mile in length, and insulated only at high water. To the west is the island of *Vallay*, separated from the main land by a strand dry at low water; this island is two miles in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth, affording good pasture, and in favourable seasons fair crops of grain. The island of *Heisker*, about six miles westward of the main land, is two miles in length, but of very inconsiderable breadth; the soil is sandy, bearing a little grass and a small quantity of grain, but the isle is chiefly valuable for its kelp-shores. The islands of Kirkibbost and Illary, which are insulated only at high water, are also situated on the western coast. *Kirkibbost* is now barely a mile in length, and very narrow: consisting of fine sand exposed to the violence of the western gales, it was, with the exception of what remains, blown away by the winds, before the use of bent-grass, and other modes of fixing sandy grounds, were discovered. The island of *Illary* is about four miles in length, and nearly two miles in breadth; the soil is partly sandy and partly a rich black loam,

yielding tolerable crops of barley, and affording good pasturage for cattle. *Grimsay*, situated on the strand, between the main land and Benbecula, and insulated only at high water, is two miles in length and a mile in extreme breadth; it is fertile and in cultivation, and inhabited by about forty families. The island of *Ronay*, of much smaller extent, though formerly unprofitable, has been much improved, and is now a valuable pasture. The fish commonly obtained off the coasts of the parish are cod, ling, sythe, and flounders of large size, little inferior in quality to turbot; and herrings sometimes frequent the shores during the season, though no regular fisheries have been established. Shell-fish of various sorts are found upon the sands, including lobsters and crabs; but the most abundant kind are cockles, in the collection of which, on the ebbing of the tide, hundreds of people are employed, as they form nutritious food, and also for the sake of the shells, which, when burnt, make lime of a superior quality to any produced from limestone. The moorlands and hills abound with grouse, snipes, and woodcocks, and are much frequented by sportsmen. Plover and curlews are also to be found in large numbers; and on the shores, and in the several islands of the inland lakes, are numerous herds of red deer.

In this parish the quantity of land which is arable is about 14,000 acres; there are 53,000 acres of meadow and good pasture, and a large extent is sand and waste. The chief crops are oats, barley, and potatoes, of which last great quantities are raised, forming the principal food of the poorer inhabitants. Husbandry has been improved of late years; much waste land has been reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation, and unusual attention is paid to the management of live stock. The sheep are greatly improved in the breed. Cheviots and the black-faced have been introduced, while some of the native breed are still kept by the small tenants. Of this last breed there are some thousands, their flesh of exquisite flavour. The cattle are of the Highland breed, and, from the care bestowed on their improvement, the greater number are inferior to none in weight and symmetry. Even those of the smaller tenants are superior to most in the Hebrides in size and quality, and are still improving under the encouragement of the proprietor, who gives premiums for the finest specimens. A number of horses are reared for purposes of husbandry: they are hardy and strong, though in general of but moderate stature; and those bred by the principal tenants are equal, both in size and value, to those kept for agricultural use in the south of Scotland. There are scarcely any plantations, but from the discovery of trunks and roots of trees in the mosses, at a great depth from the surface, it would appear that the island of North Uist anciently abounded with timber. Trees have been planted in some few sheltered spots, and continue to thrive; but from the general want of shelter, little progress has been made. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4080. There is no village properly so called; and the only manufacture is that of kelp, in which the tenants are employed by the proprietor of the island during intervals of leisure from agricultural pursuits, in the months of June, July, and August. About 900 tons of kelp are annually made, and sent to the southern markets; 400 persons are thus employed, and the average earnings of each family are £4 for the season. The handicraft trades requite for the wants of the parish are carried on in different places, and there are also several shops. At Loch Maddy, which is a packet-station, about eleven vessels, varying from twenty to sixty tons' burthen each, and several of which were built in the parish, are employed in the coasting trade. A post-office has been established at the same place, which has three deliveries weekly; a gaol has been built, and there is a good inn. Fairs for black-cattle, sheep, and horses, are held in the neighbourhood of Loch Maddy, in July and September; and facility of communication is maintained by good roads, which have been lately extended, and by a packet that sails three times a week to the Isle of Skye.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which more than one-half is paid from the exchequer; with an allowance in lieu of manse, and a glebe valued at £40 per annum: patron, the Crown. The church, erected in 1764, is a plain structure containing sittings for 400 persons. A church was erected by government, in 1828, at Trumisgarry (*which see*); and at Carinish is a missionary station, the minister of which is supported by the Royal Bounty, and officiates in a building containing 396 sittings. The parochial school affords instruction to about sixty children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., and the fees average £16. Two schools are supported by the education committee of the General Assembly, who pay the masters a salary of £25 each; and various other schools are supported by the Glasgow Auxiliary Gaelic Society, and the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

Nearly in the centre of the parish are two hills, on the summits of which immense cairns of loose stones have been raised. As there are no stones within a great distance of the site, it is difficult to imagine how these stones, some of them of enormous weight, can have been conveyed to their present situation. They are supposed to have been raised over the remains of some distinguished leaders who were slain in a battle that took place near the spot; but no particulars of any such event have been recorded. On the islands in some of the inland lakes, and on the high grounds in different parts of the parish, are vestiges of Danish forts, within view of each other, and apparently intended as a chain of signal stations, to give notice of the approach of an enemy. At Carinish, in the south, are the remains of an ancient church called Teampul na-Trianade, or "the temple of the Trinity", which is supposed to have been the first Christian church erected in the Highlands. There are some Druidical remains, and the ruins of various chapels, in the burial-grounds of which are crosses rudely sculptured, and in two of them obelisks of stone, of considerable height.

UIST, SOUTH, an island and a parish, in the county of INVERNESS; containing 7333 inhabitants, of whom 5093 are in the island of South Uist. This place is not distinguished by any events of historical importance. The parish is bounded on the north by a sound two miles in breadth, which separates it from the island of North Uist; on the east, by the channel of the Minch, which divides it from the Isle of Skye; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. It is about thirty-eight miles in length, varying from six to eight miles in breadth,

UIST

and comprising an area of 80,500 acres, of which 19,000 are arable and in cultivation, and the remainder mountain, moorland, and waste. The island of South Uist is twenty-seven miles in length and seven miles in average breadth. Of the other islands, that of Benbecula is about eight miles long and eight miles in breadth; and the island of Eriskay, which is separated from South Uist by a channel two miles in width, is three miles and a half in length and a mile and a half broad.

On the west side of the parish the SURFACE is low and flat, but on the east side hilly and mountainous. The highest of the mountains is Heacle, or Hecla, in the island of South Uist, which has an elevation of 2500 feet above the level of the sea; it consists of three distinct summits, of which the central is the lowest, the whole rising from a continued range several miles in length, and affording good pasturage for sheep. The ranges of hills to the north and south of Hecla vary from 1200 to 1300 feet in height, and, during the summer, are clothed with tender grass, forming excellent pasture for black-cattle, sheep, and horses. From the bases of the mountains and hills extend large tracts of peat-moss, affording abundance of fuel, which, when dried and stacked, becomes impervious to the rain without any covering. There are numerous lakes, from several of which issue small rivulets that flow through parts of the parish; but there are no rivers properly so called. The largest of the lakes is Loch Bee, about three miles in length and one mile in breadth, into which the sea flows at spring-tides, and which abounds with trout, flounders, and mullet. Loch Druidibeg, to the north of Hecla, is little inferior to Loch Bee in dimensions, and contains many islets, frequented by gulls and other aquatic fowl, and formerly well stocked with deer. Of the smaller lakes, those on the moors abound with black trout, of very inferior quality; and in two of the streams that issue from the lakes into the sea, salmon are found, but not in any great quantity.

The COAST is indented on the east side with numerous sea lochs, forming commodious bays. The principal are, Loch Skiport on the north, Loch Eynort in the centre, and Loch Boisdale in the south; the two first penetrate nearly to the western boundary of the parish, and the last for more than four miles into the interior. All these bays constitute excellent harbours; and on their rocky shores are accumulated vast quantities of sea-weed, used for manure, and for the manufacture of kelp, of which, previously to the reduction of the price, about 1100 tons were annually produced. There are many caves, excavated in the rocks by the action of the waters. The most remarkable is that at Corodale, on the eastern coast, between Loch Skiport and Loch Eynort: it is called the Prince's Cave, having afforded concealment to Prince Charles Edward from the pursuit of his enemies, in 1746. Among the headlands are, Oronsay, opposite to the small island of that name; Ard-Vula; Ard-Michael; and Ard-Ivachar: the only headland on the eastern coast is Ushinish, which projects nearly a mile and a half into the channel of the Minch. The several harbours are within the jurisdiction of the port of Stornoway. The larger of them are frequented by vessels carrying cattle and agricultural produce to the Isle of Skye and the main land; and the smaller, the principal of which are Lochs Charnan, Shelliva, and Uisgava, by fishing-boats only. Vast shoals of herrings are found off the western coast; and on the eastern, cod, ling, and other white-fish are plentiful; but except at Boisdale, few persons are engaged in the fisheries, which, since the withdrawal of the government bounty, have greatly decreased. Cockles are taken in large quantities on the sands between the island of Benbecula and North and South Uist; and limpets, mussels, periwinkles, lobsters, and crabs are also abundant. Oysters are taken only on the shores of Loch Skiport.

In general the SOIL is light and sandy, but in some places a black loam, and in others moss: on the western coast the lands are subject to drifts of sand, which have been remedied by sowing bent-grass. The crops are barley, bear, oats, rye, potatoes, and turnips. Husbandry has of late years gradually improved, and considerable portions of moss have been brought into cultivation: very little progress has been made in inclosing the lands. The cattle, of which about 5000 are kept in the parish, are of the Highland breed; and the sheep, of which 7000 are fed, chiefly of the small native breed: some few of the Cheviot and black-faced have been introduced on the larger farms. About 2100 horses are also kept; they are of diminutive stature, but of great strength and symmetry, and capable of enduring much fatigue. Though the district formerly abounded with wood, as appears from the number of trunks and branches of trees discovered under the mosses while digging for peat, there are at present no woodlands, and scarcely a tree of any kind is to be seen. The rocks are of the primitive formation, comprising gneiss, coarse granite, and hornblende, with some mica-slate in a few places. There are neither villages nor hamlets deserving of notice. The annual value of real property in the parish of South Uist is returned at £5863; and the principal landed proprietor is Colonel Gordon, of Cluny, who possesses four-fifths of the parish, by purchase from Macdonald of Clanranald.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £281, with an allowance of £50 in lieu of manse and glebe; patron, the Crown. The old church has been in ruins from the time of the Reformation; and a private house, fitted up with sittings for 200 persons, was for many years appropriated to the performance of divine service, till the erection of the present church, a neat structure capable of accommodating a congregation of about 500. There are two missionary stations in connexion with the Established Church; one at Benbecula, where is a chapel containing 270, and one at Boisdale, where is a chapel containing 230, sittings. The minister of Benbecula has a stipend of £80, and the minister of Boisdale a stipend of £70; of each of which sums, £60 are paid from the Royal Bounty, and the remainder by the heritors. There are also three chapels, with as many priests, under a Roman Catholic bishop who resides in Glasgow. The parochial school is well conducted; the master receives a salary of £26. 8. 8., with an allowance of £8 in lieu of house and garden, and the fees average £5 per annum. On the island of Benbecula are some remains of Borve Castle, the ancient residence of the lords of Benbecula. In the same island was a nunnery, the remains of which were removed, and the stones used in the erection of the mansion of Clanranald; and on a small islet in a lake are still some remains of an old monastery. In Loch

Druidibeg, already referred to, is a rocky islet, on which are the ruins of an ancient fortress, apparently erected as a place of refuge in times of danger; and on an island in a lake almost in the centre of the parish is, still nearly entire, a square tower to which the lord of Clanranald with his family used to retire when apprehensive of invasion.

ULINISH, an isle, in the parish of KILMUIR, county of INVERNESS. This is a small isle, in which are the remains of a Danish fort; and also those of a place of refuge, built in the time of James VI. by Hugh Macdonald, next heir to the dignity and fortune of his chief, and who suffered for engaging in a plot against the laird's life. There is an extensive cavern on the coast.

ULLAPOOL, a fishing-village, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of LOCHBROOM, county of Ross and CROMARTY, 45 miles (N. W. by W.) from Dingwall; containing, with the isles of Martin, Ristol, and Tanara, 2769 inhabitants, of whom 790 are in the village of Ullapool. This place owes its origin to the British Fisheries' Society, who in 1788 established one of their stations here; and since that time it has been gradually increasing. The village is finely situated on the north-eastern shore of Loch Broom, and at the mouth of a small river which issues from Loch Achall, and, flowing westward, falls into the bay of Ullapool, in Loch Broom. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries, and an agent of the company is stationed here for the promotion of the trade. The herring-fishery, since its first establishment, has experienced considerable fluctuation; it has of late improved, and during the season vast numbers of boats from various places are actively employed. The harbour is spacious, and easily accessible to vessels of large burthen, which can approach the quay. Many coasting-vessels touch at the port; and belonging to the place are three sloops that sail to Greenock, Liverpool, and Ireland, with which a moderate coasting-trade is carried on. A post-office under that of Dingwall is established here, and letters are conveyed by a messenger three times a week: the road to Dingwall was in excellent condition, but has been much neglected. The parish, which comprised a district of about sixty square miles, was separated for ecclesiastical purposes from Lochbroom under act of the General Assembly in 1834. The church, which accommodates 600 persons, was erected by parliamentary grant in 1829; the minister has a stipend of £120, with a manse, and grass for two cows: patron, the Crown. It is intended to erect Ullapool into a parish *quoad omnia*, under the act recently passed. A school formerly supported by the General Assembly has been converted into a parochial school, and the master now has a salary of £32 paid by government.

ULSTON, a village, in the parish and district of JEDBURGH, county of ROXBURGH, 1½ mile (N. E. by E.) from the town of Jedburgh; containing 97 inhabitants. This village lies in the northern part of the parish, eastward of the river Jed, and a short distance from the old Roman road, which here intersects the parish.

ULVA, an island and a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of KILNINIAN and KILMORE, district of MULL, and county of ARGYLL, 12 miles (W. S. W.) from Aros; containing, with the islands of Little Colonsay, Gometray, and Staffa, and a portion of the main land of Mull, 589 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name, of Scandinavian origin, from the number of wolves by which the island was infested. Till within a recent period, it formed part of the possessions of the descendants of its ancient chieftains, the Macquaries, of whose baronial residence there are still some vestiges remaining. The feudal custom of exacting from their vassals a fine on the marriage of a virgin, and which was called "*Mercheta Mulierum*", appears to have been exercised by the Macquaries, in the island, until nearly the close of the eighteenth century. This fine, originally paid in the produce of the land, was for a long time fixed at one sheep, but was ultimately commuted for the payment of a crown in money. Including the islands of Little Colonsay, Gometray, and Staffa, which are all described under their respective heads, the parish comprises an area of about sixty square miles. The greater portion is either arable and in cultivation, or grazing land affording good pasturage for sheep and cattle.

The island of Ulva is separated from the main land of Mull by a sound not more than 100 yards in width, and from the island of Gometray, on the west, by a still narrower strait. It is about four miles and a half in length and nearly two in breadth, and presents a great variety of surface. The coast is bold and rocky, in some parts rising by successive ledges to an elevation of nearly 1300 feet from the level of the sea, and in many places exhibiting beautiful ranges of basaltic columns, little inferior to those of Staffa. On a farm on the south side of the island, and within a quarter of a mile from the shore, is a natural arch of columnar basalt, in front of a rock rising perpendicularly to the height of 100 feet. It forms the entrance to a romantic cave, sixty feet in length and almost of equal breadth, whose arched roof, thirty feet high, has every appearance of artificial groining. On the shore of Loch-na-Keal is the promontory of Ardnacallich, near the bay of that name, which latter affords shelter to vessels, and has good anchorage; while on the north of the island is the bay of Soriby, which is easy of access, and where ships of any burthen may ride in perfect safety. In the south of the island is the bay of Crakaig, between which and Little Colonsay are several small islets; and in the narrow strait that separates the island of Ulva from that of Gometray, is the bay of Glackindaline, in which is a commodious harbour. Large quantities of salmon have been found in the bay of Soriby, and off other parts of the northern coast; and skate, flounders, lythe, plaice, soles, turbot, seath, cod, ling, mackerel, and herrings are taken in abundance off the isle. Shell-fish of every kind are also plentiful; and if due attention were paid to the encouragement of the fisheries, this island would become one of the most valuable stations in this part of the kingdom. Ulva is the resort of all the different sea-fowl that visit the western coast; and the hills and moorlands abound with grouse, plover, snipes, woodcocks, hares, rabbits, and almost every other sort of game.

The SOIL is various, but generally fertile; in some places a deep rich mould, in others alternated with sand and gravel: the hills afford excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle, and there are some tracts of peat-moss, supplying fuel. The shores furnish large quantities of shell-sand and sea-weed, which are used for manure, and tend much to the enrichment of the lands. Among the crops

are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips; and in 1837 an attempt to raise wheat and peas was made by Mr. Clarke, the principal landed proprietor, by way of experiment, and was attended with complete success. The system of husbandry has been improved; the lands are inclosed with dykes of stone, and the farm-buildings are mostly substantial and commodious. The arable lands are generally near the shore, the pastures more in the interior; and under the encouragement of liberal leases, the tenants are doing much in the way of draining and otherwise improving the land. Considerable attention is paid to the live-stock, consisting principally of sheep and black-cattle, of which large numbers are sent to the Falkirk trysts, and to the markets of Doune and Dumbarton; great numbers of pigs are also fed, and sent to Glasgow. The manufacture of kelp is carried on in various parts by the inhabitants during their intervals of agricultural pursuits, and about 100 tons of it are annually produced: from its superior strength and quality, it obtains a decided preference in the market. Plantations have been made, and they already contribute to the beauty of the scenery; they are generally under good management, and in a thriving condition. No mines of any kind are wrought. The principal fuel is peat from the mosses, with a little brushwood; and a small quantity of coal is occasionally brought from the Clyde for the use of a few families.

The residence of the chief landed proprietor is a handsome modern mansion, at a small distance from the site of the ancient seat of the Macquaries, and situated in an extensive park embellished with plantations; the house commands a beautiful view of Ben-More and the other mountains of Mull, and of the picturesque cataract of the Esse-forse. There is no village properly so called. The Ulva inn, which has been repaired and improved, affords accommodation to parties visiting Staffa, for which purpose boats are kept. Near the inn are a smithy, one or two shops for the sale of merchandise, a house for the ferryman, and a few straggling cottages, the occupants of which are employed in handicraft trades. There is a post-office, which has a delivery twice a week; and facility of communication is chiefly maintained by sea: the roads are in a very imperfect state. Ulva was separated for quoad sacra purposes from the parish of Kilninian and Kilmore, and erected into a parish, under act of the General Assembly in 1834; it is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll. The church was erected in 1828, under an act of parliament of the 5th of George IV., and is a neat substantial structure containing 320 sittings. The minister has a stipend of £120, with a manse and a small glebe: patron, the Crown. There are two branches here of the Kilninian parochial school; the masters have respectively salaries of £15 and £9, with dwelling-houses, in addition to the fees, which are inconsiderable. Two schools are supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, the masters of which have respectively £15 and £6, with a dwelling-house each.

UNARAY, in the parish of Mid and South Yell, county of Shetland. It is a small uninhabited isle, in the sound of Yell, close to the north point of Bigga.

UNST, a parish and island, in the county of Orkney and Shetland, 43 miles (N. by E.) from Lerwick; containing, with the island of Uya, 2831 inhabitants. The island of Unst, of which the parish mainly consists, is the most northern part of the Shetland Isles, and of the British dominions in Europe. It is bounded on the east and north by the North Sea; on the west by the Atlantic; on the south by a channel four miles wide, separating it from the island of Fetlar; and on the south-west by Blumel sound, a firth about a mile across, through which the tides run with great rapidity and violence. It is nearly of an oblong form, measuring about twelve miles in length from north to south, and between three and four in average breadth from east to west; and is distributed into three portions called respectively the north, midland, and southern districts. These comprise together 24,000 acres; about 2000 are under tillage, nearly the same number uncultivated meadow and pasture, and the remainder hilly and mountainous land mostly covered with deep peat-moss. The shore is encompassed by small islets, or holms, of which Ska, the most northern, is broken in every direction by creeks, bays, caverns, and headlands.

The surface of Unst, though not marked by such lofty elevations as the other Shetland islands, is diversified with numerous ridges and hills. Between these are level tracts of good fertile land, and some picturesque valleys, investing the general scenery with a pleasing character. One of the chief ranges of hills, named Valleyfield, 700 feet in height, stretches along the western coast; it forms a defence against the impetuosity of the sea in that quarter, and ends, in the northern extremity of the island, in the prominent headland of Hermanness, so called from an ancient warrior who is supposed to have landed at the point. Parallel, and nearly co-extensive, with this elevation, on its eastern side, is a valley ornamented with a succession of lochs, some of them containing good-sized trout, and the largest measuring about three miles in length; they empty themselves into the sea at Uya sound, in the southern, and at Burrafirth, in the northern portion of the isle. South-eastward of this, in the direction of the loch of Cliff, which is three miles long, much of the land is stripped of its moss, and exhibits a rough, bare, and stony appearance; affording, however, in many places nutritious pasture for native horses and sheep. In the south-eastern portion, also, are several lochs called "the Small waters" on account of their diminutive extent; and in every place throughout the island perennial springs of fresh water of excellent quality are abundant.

The headlands are in general lofty and precipitous, especially on the northern, north-eastern, and western shores; and some of the channels are so difficult to cross when the tide runs in, that boats are sometimes lost in the perilous attempt. The bays comprehend Burra-firth on the north; Norwick, Haroldswick, and Sandwick, on the east; Watswick, Wick, and Woodwick, on the south-west and west; Balta sound, on the east coast, about the middle of the island; and Uya sound on the south. They afford no protection for vessels, and are all rather dangerous landing-places, with the exception of Balta sound and Uya sound; these are defended against the sea by the islands from which they respectively take their names, and form safe harbours, with both north and south entrances. The islands of Huna and Haaf-Grunie, and the holms of Newgord, Burra-firth, Woodwick, Weatherholm, Ska, and Heogaland, are all adjacent to Unst, and belong to it: they are used only for the pasturage of black-cattle and sheep.

Among the numerous caves along this rocky, elevated, and precipitous coast, the most striking is one under a high steep rock at the north-eastern base of Saxa-Vord, the resort of large numbers of aquatic birds. It consists of a majestic natural arch 300 feet in length, of considerable height, and of sufficient span, and having sufficient depth of water, to allow a boat to be rowed through it.

In general the SOIL is tolerably good, in some parts excellent; and the chief produce is oats, bear, and potatoes, the crops of all which are pretty heavy. Angus oats have been raised by some of the proprietors, as well as rye-grass, clover, and turnips, on grounds where more than ordinary care has been bestowed on cultivation; and the crops are said to have equalled the best crops of more southern latitudes. The trees, and evergreen plants and shrubs, are stunted in the extreme, the hurricane that frequently blows from the Atlantic throwing the spray entirely across the island, and destroying every kind of ornamental plantation. In this parish the farms, exclusively of a contiguous portion of meadow and grass to each, are barely six acres in extent, having within these few years been reduced in size to accommodate the tenants, who prefer fishing to agriculture, and who have neither time nor inclination to pursue the latter, except for the supply of their urgent necessities. The land is consequently all prepared with the spade. That portion which is out-field is generally sown with the black oats common to the district, and left, unmanured, to its own resources; the in-field portion, adjacent to the dwellings, receives the principal attention, and in spring employs males and females of every age in its cultivation. The fences usually consist of turf, or turf and stones; many have been constructed with considerable care during the last few years. The average rent of arable land is eighteen shillings per merk. About 20,000 acres are computed to be still in common, 2000 of which are capable of being brought under tillage. The sheep, black-cattle, and horses are all of the native kind, mixtures of breed not having been attended with much success: the horses are fast degenerating, no attention being given to proper selections for breeding.

Limestone is wrought at Cliff, and near Balliasta; and a mine of chromate of iron is in operation. This ore, once so largely wrought and so profitable, has latterly become greatly deteriorated in value, and is now comparatively but little raised, on account of the discovery of the same mineral in Norway and other parts, and its free importation into this kingdom. There are rocks of gneiss; chlorite, talc, and mica slate; quartz, hornblende, and a few other kinds. The mansion-house of Belmont at Watswick bay, the mansion-house of Buness at Balta sound, and a lodge near Uya sound, are the only residences of a superior class. The dwellings of the inhabitants, who live chiefly in the northern and southern districts, are either isolated or in small clusters, forming no assemblage at all entitled to the name of a village: the vicinity of the harbour of Uya sound is, perhaps, the most populous, having a neat range of tenements lately built along the shore, with shops for merchandise, some warehouses, and work-buildings for a blacksmith, a cooper, and a few boat-carpenters. Each neighbourhood has a water-mill for grinding corn, which every farmer uses for himself. The parish is entirely destitute of roads, but open in every part to persons on horseback. The inhabitants send their cattle for sale to the market-town of Lerwick: after driving them with great difficulty over mountains, and through swamps, they are obliged to transport them in boats across two dangerous sounds before they can reach the Mainland. Other disposable commodities they carry to Lerwick in their own boats, in which they bring back sundry articles for domestic use. The women are all employed in the manufacture of worsted shawls and plaids, stockings, and gloves of various quality, some of which obtain high prices; and coarse woollen cloth is also made, chiefly for home use. Fishing forms the principal occupation of the men, and within the last few years there has been added to that of ling, cod, and tusk, which are salted and dried for the markets of Leith, of Ireland, and Spain, an important fishery of herrings. These they take in large quantities; and in a recent year 840 barrels, valued at £500, were cured: the other kinds of fish exported amounted in value to £3230, and that kept for home consumption was valued at £2000; making an aggregate obtained by fishing of £5730. A government post is established here, which communicates twice a week with the general post-office at Lerwick.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Burravoe, synod of Shetland, and in the patronage of the Earl of Zetland: the minister's stipend is about £250, and he has a glebe valued at £9 per annum, but let for six guineas. The church, which is situated nearly in the centre of the island, was built in 1827, near the site of the old church of Balliasta, at a cost of about £2000; it is a handsome and substantial edifice containing 1224 sittings. There are two places of worship for members of the Free Church, a small one for Independents, and another for Wesleyans. The parochial school, situated in the midland district, affords instruction in English reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and navigation; the master has the maximum salary, with a house, and about £6 per annum in fees. A school in the northern part of the parish is supported by the General Assembly; the same branches are taught as in the parochial school, and the master receives a salary of £25, and about £10 fees. A school-house, also, has been built in the southern district, chiefly at the expense of the late William Mouat, Esq., of Garth: a teacher has been appointed, with a fixed salary, by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

The principal antiquities consist of a chain of circular towers, built of massive stones, and open at the top, which are continued round the island; they are called Pictish castles, or burghs, and are supposed to have been originally erected for signal stations, as information might be rapidly communicated from them in every direction, by means of fires. As Muness is a ruinous castle, the property of the late Mr. Mouat, which is said to have been built by Laurence Bruce, of the family of Cultsmalindie, in Perthshire, who fled hither to avoid the consequences of a fatal quarrel with a neighbour. This building, the main entrance of which bears the date 1598, is of oblong form, twenty-four feet high, measuring sixty feet by eighteen within the walls, and having a tower at each angle. Two obelisks of ancient construction, one near Greenwell, and the other in the vicinity of Uya sound, are thought to mark the scenes of celebrated battles; and on Crucifield hill are several concentric circles of earth and stone, with the earth

raised in the middle, used probably as pagan sanctuaries. There are six old burying-places around the ruins of six ancient churches, and the remains of a large number of chapels, to one of which, called the Cross Kirk, or St. Cruz, situated near Haroldswick, pilgrimages are said to have been formerly made on account of its supposed sanctity.

UPHALL, a parish, in the county of LINLITHGOW; including the villages of Broxburn and Uphall, and containing in 1845 about 1270 inhabitants, of whom 500 were in the village of Broxburn, and 220 in the village of Uphall, the latter 12 miles (W. by S.) from Edinburgh. This place, originally called *Strathbrock*, signifying "the valley of brocks or badgers", appears to have derived its modern name from the erection of the present parish church at a spot designated Uphall. The manor of Strathbrock was once the property of the Sutherland family, from whom it went to the Douglases in the earlier part of the fifteenth century. After passing to various other families, it was purchased from the Oliphants by Sir Lewis Stewart, whose grand-daughter conveyed it by marriage to Henry, Lord Cardross, whose descendant, the Earl of Buchan, is the present proprietor. The PARISH is bounded on the east and south-east by the river Almond, and measures about four miles in length and three in breadth, comprising an area of 3920 acres, of which 3500 are arable and in cultivation, with a due proportion of meadow and pasture; 178 in plantations; and the remainder, one-half moorland, and one-half natural wood. Its surface is diversified with hill and dale, but the hills attain no great elevation, the highest part not being more than 380 feet above the level of the sea. On the north-west, where the church and manse are situated, the lands command a fine view towards the east and south-east, embracing Edinburgh, Arthur's Seat, and the Pentland hills, with North-Berwick Law and the Lammermoor hills in the distance. The only stream that intersects the parish is the Broxburn, on which stands the village of that name.

The SOIL consists generally of clay, alternated with clayey loam, and has been greatly benefited by the ample use of manure, of which large quantities are brought from Edinburgh by the Union canal. Agriculture is advanced, and most of the lands are in a high state of cultivation: the rotation plan of husbandry is of course adopted. Crops are raised of oats, wheat, barley, and the usual green crops; and the pasturage is good: furrow-draining has made considerable progress, and the lands are well inclosed with ditches, and fences of thorn. Considerable attention is paid to the management of the dairy, and to the improvement of live-stock. There are not many sheep, but some of the Leicester breed have been introduced, and thrive well; the cattle are chiefly the short-horned and the Ayrshire, and the horses for agricultural uses are of the Clydesdale breed. The produce of the dairies is excellent, and large quantities of butter and milk are sent to the Edinburgh market. Here are strata of coal, ironstone, and freestone. The coal has been wrought from a remote period, and a mine is still in operation on the Houston estate, in which about twenty persons are employed. The freestone, which is of good quality, is extensively wrought; and since the formation of the Union canal much of it has been forwarded to Edinburgh, and used in the erection of some of the principal buildings there. The ironstone has not yet been wrought. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6328.

Kirkhill, the ancient seat of the Earls of Buchan; Amondell House, the seat of the present earl; Houston House, the residence of Norman Shairp, Esq., an ancient mansion; and Middleton Hall, a handsome modern mansion, the residence of Robert W. Maxwell, Esq., are the principal seats. The village of Broxburn is pleasantly situated; and both there, and in the village of Uphall, is a post-office connected with that of Edinburgh: a fair for cattle is held at the former village, on the Friday after the second Tuesday in September. Facility of communication is afforded by the Edinburgh and Glasgow road through Bathgate, by the Union canal, the Bathgate railway, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, all of which cross the Almond valley, and intersect the parish. Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Linlithgow, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend averages £265, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Earl of Buchan. The church, part of which has the appearance of great antiquity, is a plain structure containing nearly 300 sittings. There is a place of worship in connexion with the Free Church in the village of Broxburn. The parochial school is situated in the same village; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. There is also a female school in the village of Uphall, supported almost exclusively by the fees. The poor have £40 per annum, arising from a small property vested in the Kirk Session. The Hon. Henry Erskine, lord advocate of Scotland in 1782 and in 1806, and his brother, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, were both natives of this parish; and their remains are deposited in the family vault of the Earls of Buchan, adjoining the church.

UPLAMUIR, a village, in the parish of NEILSTON, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from the village of Neilston; containing 166 inhabitants. This is a small village, situated on the high road from Glasgow to Irvine, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the coal-mines and the quarries in the vicinity, which are worked to a very considerable extent, and of which the produce is estimated at £25,000 per annum. The freestone at this place is of very excellent quality, and is in great request for building. Whinstone is also extensively quarried, affording a good material for the roads.

UPSETLINGTON, a village, in the parish of LADYKIRK, county of BERWICK, 1 mile (S. W. by W.) from Norham, in England; containing 99 inhabitants. This place, though at present only a small village, was the head of the parish of the same name, now the parish of Ladykirk, which appellation was acquired from the erection of a new church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by James IV., at the commencement of the fifteenth century. It is pleasantly situated on the river Tweed, and its inhabitants are partly employed in salmon-fishing. There are some vestiges of an ancient monastery, consisting, however, of little more than the site, still called Chapel Park, in which are three springs, the Nuns', the Monks', and St. Mary's wells.

URQUHART, a parish, in the county of ELGIN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Elgin; containing 1082 inhabitants, of whom 185 are in the village of Urquhart. This place derives its name, signifying in the Gaelic language

"an extensive line of sea-coast", from its situation on the shore of the Moray Firth, along which it stretches from the mouth of the river Spey to that of the river Lossie. It appears to have been of some importance at a very early period: a priory was founded here in 1125, by David I., who endowed it with lands in this parish and in that of Fochabers, together with a portion of the fisheries in the Spey. This priory, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was dependent on the abbey of Dunfermline until the year 1345, when it was separated from that establishment, and united to the priory of Pluscardine, with which it continued till the Reformation. In the year 1160, the inhabitants of Moray, who had taken up arms against Malcolm IV., were encountered in the moors of this place by a detachment of the king's army, and, after an obstinate conflict, were defeated with great slaughter. All the families in Moray who had participated in this insurrection were immediately dispersed into different parts of the kingdom; such as were removed into the northern counties took the name of Sutherland, and those who were sent into the southern parts, the name of Murray.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, and on the west by the river Lossie. It is very nearly in the form of an equilateral triangle, each side being about five miles; and comprises 7500 acres, of which almost 4000 are arable and in cultivation, 3000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder waste. On the north-west is a plain of considerable extent, but in other parts the surface is undulated, and diversified with hillocks, or small elevations: no portion, however, of the parish is much raised above the level of the sea. The prevailing scenery is beautifully picturesque, and the district is embellished with flourishing plantations. In this parish the waters are unimportant; the small lake of Cotts has been drained, and the only streams that flow through the lands are three rivulets, on one of which are mills for grinding corn and sawing timber: the supply of water, even for domestic use, is insufficient. The coast is low and sandy throughout its whole extent, with the exception of a small rock called the Bear's Head, which is visible at low water; and there is neither bay nor creek capable of affording shelter even to the smallest vessel.

In general the SOIL is light and sandy, but fertile, and under good cultivation; the crops are barley, oats, wheat, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. Husbandry is in an improved state, and a regular rotation of crops is duly observed; the farms mostly vary in size from twenty to 100 acres, but there are some small crofts rented by the villagers, containing only from two and a half to seven acres. Very little of the waste land appears to be capable of improvement with any hope of remuneration; and from the want of stone, and the expense of raising fences, the lands are but partially inclosed. The only agricultural produce exported is grain, of which a larger amount is grown than is required for the supply of the inhabitants; and wheat especially, to the cultivation of which a much greater degree of attention has been paid within the few last years, is sent to Elgin in considerable quantities. The woods, which are very extensive, and consist chiefly of Scotch fir, were partly planted by the late Earl of Fife, and are all in a thriving state: about 30,000 forest-trees have on the average, of late, been planted annually. Innes House, belonging to the Earl of Fife, who is proprietor of four-fifths of the parish, is a stately mansion beautifully seated in grounds tastefully laid out, and adorned with plantations. Leuchars, the property of the same nobleman, is a modern mansion pleasantly situated. The village is neatly built, and consists of nearly forty houses, to almost all of which are attached crofts of land; various handicraft trades are carried on, and there are several shops for the supply of the neighbourhood. At Finfan, near the eastern boundary of the parish, is a mineral spring possessing properties resembling those of the Strathpeffer water, and which is frequented by a few invalids: a neat cottage was lately erected on the spot, as a residence for a person appointed to take care of the well. Facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road to Elgin, which passes for nearly three miles through the parish; and by other roads that intersect it in various directions, and which are kept in repair by statute labour. The annual value of real property in Urquhart is £3772.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £233. 3. 8., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £5 per annum; patron, the Earl of Fife. Urquhart church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, is a handsome modern structure containing sufficient accommodation. The parochial school is attended by about fifty children: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house, an allowance of £2. 2. in lieu of garden, and the fees, averaging £8; also twelve bolls of meal every year from a bequest by the Earl of Dumfermline. Of the ancient priory the only vestige is the abbey well, which serves to indicate the site of that amply endowed establishment. About half a mile from the church, and near Innes House, are the remains of a Druidical circle, consisting of nine lofty stones, with two others of greater height near the entrance. In a barrow or hillock near the farm of Meft, have been found two rude urns containing ashes and half-burnt human bones; and in a hillock called the cross-hillock of Kempston, there was found within the last few years a human skeleton in a reclining position, which on exposure to the air quickly crumbled into dust. In one of the moors now covered with wood, at a distance of a mile and a half from the church, are the remains of a Danish camp, on a rising ground almost entirely surrounded with a deep trench; and in a hollow near the site, called the Innocents' Howe, some women and children who had retired into it for safety on an invasion of the enemy, were discovered and cruelly slaughtered.

URQUHART and GLENMORRISTON, a parish, in the county of INVERNESS, the former place 18 miles (N. E. by N.) and the latter 7 miles (N.) from Fort-Augustus; containing, with the villages of Invermorriston, and East and West Lewistown, 3104 inhabitants, of whom 2827 are in the rural districts. This parish comprises the ancient parish of Urquhart, of which name, derived from the Gaelic, the etymology is given in the preceding article; and the ancient parish of Glenmorriston, the name of which, in the Gaelic language *Glenmor-essan*, is derived from the falls of the rivers that flow through its picturesque valleys into Loch Ness. Urquhart Castle, situated on a promontory overlooking the bay of Urquhart in Loch Ness, was one of a chain of fortresses extending from Inverness to Inverlochy, most

of which were erected by the earlier Scottish kings, for the protection of the country from invasion, and for the repression of the frequent internal commotions that disturbed their reigns. This castle was besieged in 1303 by a detachment of the English, sent by Edward I. from Kildrummie for the reduction of the adjacent country, and to whom it surrendered after a protracted defence: the governor, Alexander de Bois, and the whole of the garrison, were put to the sword. The fortress was again assaulted in 1334, by the adherents of Baliol, against whom it was resolutely defended by Sir Robert Lauder, its governor; and subsequently it was granted as a royal garrison, together with the barony, by David II., to William, Earl of Sutherland. It afterwards passed into other hands. Urquhart Castle was capable of accommodating a garrison of more than 500 men. Its remains stand on a rock separated from the main land by a moat twenty-five feet broad and sixteen feet deep, and consist chiefly of the keep, a strong square tower three stories in height, with projecting turrets at the angles. The entrance was by an embattled gateway between two towers of massive strength, and was defended by a drawbridge and portcullis; the outer court was surrounded with walls of great height, inclosing a spacious area, and protected at the angles by platforms, on which were mounted batteries of cannon. The whole formed a structure of great strength, and in a style of architecture superior to that of the generality of Scottish strongholds.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by Loch Ness, is about thirty miles in length, and varies from eight to twelve miles in breadth. Its superficial extent has not been accurately ascertained, but the lands that are arable and in cultivation bear but a comparatively small proportion to the whole. The surface is, perhaps, more strikingly diversified with hills and mountains, and presents more features of sublimity and grandeur contrasted with scenes of picturesque and romantic beauty, than any other part of the Highlands. It is intersected by two extensive vales, in nearly parallel directions, at a distance of almost eight miles from each other. Of these, the vale of *Glen-Urquhart*, towards the north, is about nine miles in length, and first expands from the shore of Loch Ness into a beautiful semicircular plain enriched with woods; while the acclivities of the hills that inclose it on both sides are cultivated to a considerable height from their bases. The river Coiltie flows along the south side of this glen, between banks crowned in some parts with plantations of birch, and in others with heath; and the river Enneric, on the west, passes through a tract of level ground, laid out in some excellent farms, and studded with rural hamlets, to a rocky pass leading into the inland portion of the glen. Nearly in the centre of this inland division of the glen, which is of circular form, is Loch Meikly, a fine sheet of water about one mile in length and half a mile in breadth. On the borders of the lake are gently-rising lawns and richly-cultivated grounds terminating in a high ridge of heath, beyond which is the table-land of Corrymony, having an elevation of 900 feet above the level of the sea, but nevertheless in a state of profitable cultivation. *Glen-Morriston*, in the southern part of the parish, is about twelve miles in length, and at the entrance level, and inclosed by steep hills clothed with plantations of pine and birch. Beyond the entrance it gradually expands into great width, and is partially covered with a forest of birch, which extends far up the precipitous acclivities of the mountains on both sides. Towards the interior, the hills are crowned with pine and Scotch fir. The river Morriston flows nearly through the centre of this romantic glen, between rocky banks, which frequently obstructing its winding course, give to it the impetuosity of a torrent; and within a short distance from its influx into Loch Ness it forms a magnificent cascade.

The interval between the two glens is occupied by a continued chain of high mountains, of which *Mealfuarvonie*, the loftiest, has an elevation of 3200 feet above the level of the sea. Its higher acclivity is nearly perpendicular on the north and south sides, and at the base is a small circular lake which, though long supposed to be of unfathomable depth, was some years since found by experiment to be comparatively shallow. From the western extremity of the lake issues a small stream forming a boundary between the districts of Urquhart and Glenmorriston. This rivulet, which is called the *Aultsigh*, or *Resting* burn, flows though a beautiful tract of rocky and woodland scenery, making in its course some romantic cascades, and falling from a stony channel, at the base of a cliff 1600 feet in height, into Loch Ness, within three miles of Invermorriston. The *Divach*, a stream tributary to the Coiltie, and enlivening a grove of birch-trees, also has a beautifully picturesque cascade, equal in every respect, except in the volume of water, to the celebrated fall of Foyers; and near the source of the Enneric, which flows from Corrymony into Loch Meikly, is the fall of *Moral*, of romantic character. The burn of *Aberiachan*, on the confines of Inverness, and that of *Aultguish*, or the *Fir-tree* burn, form a succession of cataracts. Of the numerous fresh-water lakes in the parish, the most considerable is that of Meikly, previously noticed; the others are of inferior dimensions, and not distinguished by any peculiarity of features. They all, however, abound with trout, perch, and pike. Salmon are found in the Morriston, and in some of the other rivers, after floods; and in the burns and rivulets, trout are to be obtained in great plenty, and of good quality.

In general the SOIL of Urquhart is a rich loam, of little depth, but of great fertility; that of Glenmorriston is of inferior quality, light and sandy, but, under good management, producing favourable crops. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. Husbandry is in an improved state; and the lands have been rendered more fertile by a liberal use of lime, which, from the scarcity of coal, is brought from England at a cheaper rate than that at which it could be produced here. Nearly all the wheat raised in the parish, and a considerable quantity of the oats, are sent to Inverness; and for some years past, a large quantity of potatoes has been exported for the supply of the London market. The cattle are mostly of the Highland breed, and great attention is paid to their improvement; the dairies are well managed, and large quantities of butter and cheese are taken to Inverness and other places. Sheep of the native breed are kept on the lowland farms, and more than 20,000 are reared in the highland pastures. Horses used formerly to be bred for sale in Glenmorriston; but sheep are now the only stock reared for the market in that district, and no horses are bred in the parish except what

are necessary for the purposes of local husbandry. The plantations, which are very extensive, and in a thriving state, consist of oak, ash, mountain-ash, beech, elm, alder, poplar, sycamore, hazel, larch, pine, plane, firs, and walnut. Fruit-trees of every kind are to be seen in the gardens of the chief houses. The principal substrata are, old red sandstone and conglomerate, of which the rocks are mainly composed; porphyritic granite, in which are found crystals of felspar; limestone; and mica-slate. The sandstone was quarried for certain works of the Caledonian canal, since which time the works have been occasionally opened to supply materials for paving the streets of Inverness. In the parish are the mansion-houses of Balmacaan, in the lower valley of Urquhart, the property and occasional residence of the Earl of Seafield; Invermorriston, the seat of James Grant, Esq., beautifully situated on the shore of Loch Ness; Lakefield, the residence of Patrick Grant, Esq.; Corrymony, the seat of Thomas Ogilvie, Esq.; Polmailly; Kilmore; and a few others. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6232.

The villages of East and West Lewistown, and Invermorriston, are described under their respective heads. In the vale of Urquhart are several rural hamlets, of which the principal, called Milntown, contains 150, and the others collectively about 115, inhabitants. A few persons here are employed in the handicraft trades requisite for the accommodation of the neighbourhood, and in the cultivation of crofts of land attached to their houses. At Drumnadrochit and Invermorriston are inns; and facility of communication is maintained by good roads, formed under the superintendence of parliamentary commissioners for the construction of roads and bridges in the Highlands, and which are kept in tolerable repair. Ecclesiastically this parish, which originally formed part of the parish of Abertarff, is within the limits of the presbytery of Abertarff and synod of Glenelg. The minister's stipend is £249. 9. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £6 per annum; patron, the Earl of Seafield. The church, erected in 1837, is situated in the lower part of the vale of Urquhart; it is a neat plain structure containing 1100 sittings. A chapel in connexion with the church, containing 250 sittings, has been built at Meikly: the minister of the parish officiates in it every third Sabbath. There is also a missionary station at Invermorriston, where a missionary officiates alternately with another in the upper part of the glen; he receives a stipend of £60 from the Royal Bounty, and £20 from the proprietors of land within the district. The parochial school is subdivided into three, one of which is within half a mile of the church, and is endowed with half the salary of £34. 4. 4.; the other two are at Invermorriston and Meikly, and the masters receive each one-fourth of the salary. The principal master has the dwelling-house, and the fees of all collectively average about £50. There are also two schools supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

On a hill overlooking Loch Ness are the remains of a vitrified fort called Dunscriben, which communicated with other forts in the centre and at the eastern extremity of the valley through which the Caledonian canal now passes. In Glen-Urquhart is the rocky eminence of Craigmoni, encircled round the summit with rude walls of stone, and which, according to tradition, was a place of execution, and also a signal station. A Norwegian prince named Moni is said to have landed in the district of Crinan, and to have been attacked and routed by the natives, from whose pursuit he retired to Craigmoni, and established himself for some time in the adjacent valley, called Dalmoni; but being still followed by the natives, he is reported to have perished at Corrymony, where his grave is still pointed out. On the east of the bay of Urquhart are remains of a small establishment of Knights Templars, of whom some were probably governors of the adjoining castle; and there are several cemeteries in the parish formerly belonging to chapels, in one of which, called Kilmore, or "the great burying-ground," the present parish church was erected. There are also some cairns, and remains of Druidical circles, but in a very imperfect state; and the burn of Aultsigh is memorable as the site of a sanguinary conflict in the beginning of the seventeenth century, between the clans of the Macdonells of Glengarry and the Mackenzies of Ross-shire.

URQUHART and LOGIE WESTER, a parish, partly in the county of NAIRN, but chiefly in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 2 miles (S. E.) from Dingwall; containing, with the villages of Conanbridge and Newton, and the hamlet of Culbokie, 2997 inhabitants, of whom 2537 are in the rural districts. This place is not distinguished by any transaction of historical importance. It comprehends the ancient parish of Urquhart, of which name the etymology has previously been given, and the ancient parish of Logie Wester, the name of which, in the Gaelic language signifying "a hollow," is descriptive of its appearance. Of these parishes the former occupies the eastern, and the latter the western, district of the present parish. At what time they were united, is not distinctly known; but from some records in which mention of them occurs as one parish, it would appear to have been prior to the year 1490. The district is bounded on the north-west by the Firth of Cromarty and the river Conan or Conon, which latter separates it from the parish of Dingwall and part of the parish of Urray. It is nearly ten miles in length, and three miles and a half in breadth, comprising about 12,570 acres, of which 5300 are arable, 4500 meadow and pasture, 900 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moor and waste. The surface rises by gentle undulations from the Conan towards the south-east, but though diversified with small eminences in several places, contains nothing that can be called a hill. Towards the ridge of Muolbuie it attains a considerable degree of elevation, and from that point to the river it has the appearance of a gradully inclined plain. Though generally of pleasing character, and enlivened with plantations, the scenery is not marked with any features of peculiar interest; but the higher grounds command extensive and richly varied prospects over a wide expanse of country, embracing the whole of the Cromarty Firth with its shipping, the town of Dingwall, and the surrounding district, in high cultivation, and containing some villas and gentlemen's seats.

The Conan has its source in a small lake in the mountains, about thirty miles to the west of this parish, and, flowing eastward along the southern boundary of Dingwall, diverts its course to the north, and falls into the Firth of Cromarty. This river abounds with salmon, trout, grilse, and other fish; and is celebrated for its

mussels, in which occasionally pearls of great beauty are found: the salmon taken in its stream are of remarkably rich flavour, and considerable quantities are sent to the London market. There are numerous copious springs of excellent water in the lower grounds, and also a few springs slightly impregnated with iron, and sometimes used medicinally; the springs in the upper parts are of inferior quality, and in dry seasons yield but a very scanty supply. The Firth washes the shores of the parish for nearly six miles and a half, and towards its eastern extremity is about two miles in breadth, contracting at Dingwall to little more than a mile. Its average depth in the centre is about three fathoms, but towards the shore it is comparatively shallow. The beach in some parts is a fine sand, and in others clay. A quay, which is accessible to vessels of small burthen, was erected some years since at Alcaig, where vessels land their cargoes of coal and lime, and other articles of merchandise, and take, in return, props for use in coal-pits, and timber for building and other purposes.

In some parts the SOIL is light and sharp, in others a rich clayey loam; but the most general is a deep black mould of great fertility: the subsoil is dry, being either sand or gravel. The principal corn crops are oats and barley: wheat of good quality was formerly raised to a considerable extent, but being found to exhaust the land, its culture is not now so common. Beans, peas, potatoes, and turnips are extensively cultivated, especially the last, of which, since the introduction of bone-dust and of guano for manure, heavy crops have been grown, and eaten off the field by sheep, a practice that has tended greatly to the improvement of the lands. Husbandry is in a very advanced state. The farms in general vary from twenty to 150 acres in extent; but the practice of uniting several of moderate size into one large farm has been gradually coming into favour. Considerable encouragement is given by the landlords with a view to the reclaiming of waste land. Some of the farm houses and offices are substantially built and well arranged; and on many of the farms threshing-mills have been erected: all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. Much attention is paid to live-stock; the black-cattle and sheep reared here are of the breeds common in this part of the country, and find a ready sale in the markets to which they are sent. There are tracts of natural wood, comprising oak, ash, mountain-ash, birch and holly; and such new plantations as have been formed are in a thriving state. The rock in the parish is of the old red-sandstone formation. Some quarries of freestone are in extensive operation, from which building materials are sent to Dingwall and other places in the vicinity, the stone being highly valued for building purposes. Iron-ore is supposed to exist in some places, but no attempts to explore it have been undertaken. The annual value of real property in the parish is £5619.

In this district the seats are, Ferintosh, the property of Mr. Forbes of Culloden, a neat mansion surrounded with a small but flourishing plantation of larch-trees; Findon, the property of Sir James John Randoll Mackenzie, Bart., an ancient mansion recently improved, beautifully situated between the Firth of Cromarty and an extensive wood of venerable oak; and Conan, the seat of Sir Kenneth Smith Mackenzie, Bart., a handsome modern mansion, finely situated on the banks of the river, and embellished with plantations. The barony of Ferintosh formerly had the privilege of distilling whisky from barley grown on the lands, free from the duties of excise; and numerous distilleries were consequently established, which for a long time were in very high repute: the privilege was abolished in 1780, on the payment of an equivalent to the superior; and now not a distillery is to be seen, though the locality appears to be peculiarly favourable, independently of its old associations. The villages of Conanbridge, Culbokie, and Newton are described under their respective heads. Fairs are held at Culbokie, for cattle and various wares, on the third Wednesday in April, the last Wednesdays in July and October, and the second Wednesday in December. Facility of communication is maintained by good turnpike-roads, one of which leads from Conanbridge to Kessock, and has a branch to Fortrose and the ferry of Fort-George: there is a substantial bridge over the Conan; and various cross roads through the interior of the parish are kept in indifferent repair by statute-labour. The post-town is Dingwall. Ecclesiastically the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross: the minister's stipend is about £220, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum; patron, Mr. Forbes of Culloden. The church, situated on the shore of the Firth, and nearly in the centre of the parish, is a plain structure, erected in 1795, and containing 1500 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship with a manse. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees. Two schools are supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who allow the masters a salary of £17 each, in addition to the fees, which are very inconsiderable. A school was erected on his own lands by Sir F. A. Mackenzie, whose son Sir Kenneth, the present baronet, continues to provide the master with a house and garden, and pay him a salary. At the south-western extremity of the parish are several tumuli, in one of which were found three stone coffins.

URR, a parish, in the stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Castle-Douglas; containing, with the villages of Dalbeattie, Hardgate, Haugh, Springholm, and part of the village of Crocketford, 3096 inhabitants, of whom 996 are in the rural districts. This place, the name of which is of obscure origin, claims a considerable degree of antiquity. From the remains of some fortified camps, and the discovery of Roman coins and military weapons, it is supposed to have been visited by the Romans. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Urr, and is nearly sixteen miles in length, and rather more than two and a half in average breadth, comprising an area of 30,000 acres, of which 25,000 are arable, 1000 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface, though for the greater part even, is diversified by a range of heights called the Larg hills, which have an elevation of 600 feet above the level of the sea; and the scenery, being enriched with wood, is generally of pleasing character. The only lakes of any importance are those of Milton and Achenreoch, the former about three miles, and the latter two miles and a half in circumference; they are both situated near the northern boundary of the parish, and contain perch and pike. The river Urr

has its source in Loch Urr, on the confines of Dumfriesshire, and flows southward into the Solway Firth, receiving in its course several small tributaries: of these the chief is the burn of Kirkgunzeon, which is navigable for vessels of sixty tons from Dalbeattie to its influx. Several kinds of fresh-water fish are taken in the river, which formerly abounded also with salmon.

The SOIL, except in the upland parts of the parish, which are moorland, is generally, though light, of great fertility, and in a state of high cultivation: oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips are the chief crops. Husbandry has rapidly improved within the last half century, and large quantities of grain and other produce are exported to Liverpool and other English markets. Great attention is paid to the breeds of live stock: black-cattle, sheep, and swine are reared in considerable numbers; and since the introduction of bone-dust as a manure for turnips, many sheep have been fattened for the market, and sent by steamers to Liverpool. The plantations are extensive, and in a thriving state; they consist of oak, ash, elm, and Scotch fir, for which the soil seems well adapted, and many of the trees have attained a luxuriant growth. In this parish are limestone and ironstone, the former of very hard and compact texture, and the latter also of good quality, and in great abundance; but from the want of coal, neither of them has been wrought. The hills to the south are of a light-grey granite, and quarries have been opened, from which materials were raised for building the houses in the village of Dalbeattie. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,457. Spottes, the seat of William Young Herries, Esq., is an ancient structure situated on the east bank of the Urr. The villages are described under their respective heads. Fairs, chiefly for hiring farm-servants, are held at Dalbeattie in April and October; and facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road from Carlisle to Portpatrick, which intersects the parish.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £232. 19. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum; patron, the Crown. The church, erected in 1815, at an expense of £1000, is a neat plain structure containing 815 sittings. A chapel in connexion with the Established Church, the minister of which is appointed by the managers and male communicants, was lately erected in the village of Dalbeattie; where, also, are a Free church, a place of worship for the United Christian Congregation, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church at Hardgate, and one for Reformed Presbyterians at Springholm. Parochial schools are maintained at Urr, Dalbeattie, and Milton; the masters have respectively salaries of £22. 8. 9., £18, and £11, in addition to their fees. On the estate of John Sinclair, Esq., of Redcastle, is a rude pillar of red granite, about twenty-five feet high, which, tradition says, marks the spot where rest the ashes of one of the princes of Galloway, there slain in battle. In the parish are several moats, of which that of Urr is supposed to be one of the most extensive in the kingdom; it is situated on the bank of the river, about half a mile from the church, and is surrounded with a fosse. At Edingham was found, some years since, a tripod of Roman workmanship, of a very hard metal, apparently a composition of tin and copper; and three small silver coins of Adrian, Tiberius, and Commodus, have been discovered about a mile from the moat. A Roman javelin, also, has been found in a peat-moss in the upper part of the parish. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Murray, an eminent professor of the Oriental languages, was for some time minister of Urr.

URRAY, a parish, partly in the county of INVERNESS, but chiefly in the county of Ross and CROMARTY, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Dingwall; containing, with portions of the two quoad sacra parishes of Carnoch or Strathconon, and Kinloch-Luichart, 2716 inhabitants, of whom 23 are in the county of Inverness. This place, which consists of the ancient parishes of Urray and Kilchrist, derives its name from the river Orrin, on whose banks its church is situated, near the confluence of that water with the Conon, or Conan. The parish is partly bounded on the north by the Conon, and is about seven miles in length and from three to six miles in breadth. Its surface is varied with rising grounds, in no part, however, attaining any considerable elevation; and the scenery, enriched with wood, and including some fine views of the Firths of Beauly and Dingwall, is pleasingly picturesque. The river Conon, after forming its boundary for some distance, intersects the parish; and the Orrin, a very rapid stream, which flows into the Conon near Brahan Castle, waters the south-western portion of the parish. The Conon abounds with salmon and pike, and sea-trout are also found in it during the months of July and August: on its bank is a sulphureous spring, powerfully impregnated, and resembling in its properties the water of Strathpeffer.

In the lower lands the SOIL is generally heathy and unproductive, but on the rising grounds fertile, and of good quality, producing favourable crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. Agriculture is improving; a rotation of crops is duly observed, and the lands have been mostly inclosed. The plantations, especially those around the houses of the landed proprietors, are extensive and in a thriving condition, consisting of firs, oak, ash, and the other usual trees; and on the banks of the rivers are some considerable remains of ancient wood, chiefly alder, ash, and willow, with a few oak and birch trees. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7012. In this district the principal seats are, Brahan Castle, on the north bank of the Conon, pleasantly situated in a well-planted demesne; Highfield House, on the east bank; and Ord House, situated on an acclivity near the south bank of the Orrin. Fairburn Tower, on the opposite bank of the river, is now in ruins. There are no villages. A distillery of whisky has been established, which consumes a considerable quantity of the barley grown in the parish. Facility of communication is maintained by the great north road to Sutherland and Caithness, which passes through the parish; by the road leading to the Western Highlands; and by good cross roads, and bridges over the rivers. Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross. The minister's stipend is £249. 9. 6., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum; patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, well adapted for the accommodation of the parishioners. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £25. 15., with a house, an allowance of £2. 2. in lieu of a garden, and the fees. In

a barrow near Brahan Castle was found, some years since, an urn of burnt clay containing some fragments of human bones.

USAN, a village, in the parish of CRAIG, county of FORFAR, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Montrose; containing 167 inhabitants. This is a small fishing-village, on the eastern coast, north of Lunan bay, and often styled in old records Ulysses haven. The steamers from Aberdeen to Leith touch here in the summer. A mansion belonging to the Keith family, to which are attached several hundred acres of land, was built in 1820. A quadrangular tower between twenty and thirty feet high serves as a landmark to the fishing-boats.

UYA, an isle, in the parish of NORTHMAVINE, county of SHETLAND. It lies on the north-west coast of the parish, and covers a safe harbour of the same name on the Mainland. Though its circumference scarcely exceeds two miles, it is considered of much value on account of its good pasture land.

UYA, an isle, in the parish of UNST, county of SHETLAND; containing 23 inhabitants. This isle lies to the south of Unst island, and has an indentation called Uya Sound, forming a commodious harbour, well sheltered, and which is a great resort of vessels engaged in the deep-sea fishing. The isle is more than a mile in length and nearly a mile in breadth, and affords pasturage for cattle and sheep.

V

VAILA, an island, in the parish of WALLS and SANDNESS, county of SHETLAND; containing 29 inhabitants. It lies south-west of the main land of the parish, at the entrance of a small sound, or more properly a voe, to which it gives name; and is about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. In the centre of it is Melby House, the residence of the Scott family, principal heritors of the parish.

VALEY, an isle, in the parish of SANDSTING and AITHSTING, county of SHETLAND. This is a very small isle, belonging to the Sandsting portion of the united parish, lying southward of it, and giving name to a sound, wherein is safe anchorage for fishing-vessels.

VALLAY, an island, in the parish of NORTH UIST, county of INVERNESS; containing 59 inhabitants. This is an island only at high water, being separated from the north shore of Uist by a shallow sound dry at the subsiding of the tide. It is a mile and a half in length and about half a mile in breadth, with, for the most part, a light sandy soil remarkably fertile in corn and grass in favourable seasons; but the surface is frequently covered with sand when strong gales blow from the north-west, the isle being entirely exposed to the wide sweep of the Atlantic from that point. It is distant from the main land of the parish about two miles, the interval at low water presenting a spacious strand. At each extremity of Vallay is safe anchorage for shipping.

VALLEYFIELD, LOW, a village, in the parish of CULROSS, county of PERTH, 4½ miles (E. by S.) from the town of Kincardine; containing 260 inhabitants. This is a straggling village, beautifully situated on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, and on the borders of Fifeshire: the inhabitants are for the most part weavers. In the vicinity is Valleyfield House, a modern, elegant, and commodious mansion, lately the seat of Sir Robert Preston, Bart.; it stands within a spacious demesne, tastefully laid out, and embellished with plantations. The coast road from Torryburn to Kincardine passes here.

VEMENTRY, an island, in the parish of SANDSTING and AITHSTING, county of SHETLAND; containing 2 inhabitants. It lies in the bay of St. Magnus, on the south-east side, close to the Mainland coast, from which it is separated by the narrow sound of Eye. In some parts, particularly on the east, it produces good pasture, upon which cattle and sheep are fed.

VICARLAND, a village, in the parish of CAMBUSLANG, Middle ward of the county of LANARK; containing 123 inhabitants. It is one of thirteen small villages or hamlets in the parish, several of them modern, and some of them now united, and of which the population is largely engaged in trade and manufactures, chiefly hand-loom weaving. In this village are about sixteen houses.

VIGEAN'S, ST., a parish, in the county of FORFAR; containing, with the villages of Auchmithie, Gowan-Bank, and Marywell, the hamlet of Colliston-Mill, the quoad sacra district of Inverbrothock, and part of that of Ladyloan, 8793 inhabitants, of whom 55 are in the village of St. Vigean's, 1 mile (N.) from Arbroath. This parish, which originally comprehended the entire barony of Aberbrothock, at present comprises only the lands of St. Vigean's proper, the ecclesiastical district of Inverbrothock, and part of Ladyloan. It derives its name from Vigeanus, a Culdee monk, and an eminent preacher, who flourished in the tenth century, and lived in a hermitage at the Grange of Conan, near the ancient baronial castle, where the foundations of his chapel may still be traced, and near which is a copious spring retaining his name. The parish extends about five miles along the coast of the German Ocean; is upwards of eight miles in length from east to west, and rather more than three miles in mean breadth; and comprises an area of about 13,400 acres, of which 11,440 are arable, 840 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and waste. Its surface consists of three gentle declivities, of different aspects, descending from two eminences of 250 and 550 feet respectively; and of an intervening valley, through which the stream of the Brothock flows into the sea at the harbour of Arbroath. The coast is precipitous, with some boldly-projecting rocky promontories, the most conspicuous of which is that called Lud Castle. About a mile from Arbroath the coast is indented with two bays; and in several parts the rock is perforated by the action of the waves into caverns of fanciful appearance, formerly the resort of large numbers of seals, now scarcely seen on this part of the coast. There are also several natural excavations in the cliffs at a considerable height above the sea: one, about a mile from Auchmithie, called the Geary Pot, forms a tunnel 100 yards in length and 120 feet in depth. Some portions of the shore have a sandy beach.

The SOIL, though varying greatly in depth, is tolerably fertile, producing favourable crops of wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and potatoes; agriculture is highly improved, and the rotation plan is prevalent. Furrow-draining has been extensively practised, and bone-dust and guano

have been used as manure for the turnip lands. Considerable attention is paid to the improvement of the breed of cattle, and the management of live-stock generally; the farm-buildings are substantial and well arranged, and threshing-mills have been erected on most of the farms. The substratum is chiefly sandstone; there are quarries of stone for building, and also of pavement flags. The woods are larch, with a mixture of Scotch fir, beech, and elm; they are well managed, but the situation of the parish is not favourable to the growth of timber. The annual value of real property in the parish is £16,975. Here are numerous seats occupied by heritors; the principal are Seaton, Letham Grange, Abbethune, Newton, Parkhill, Colliston, Millbank, Woodlands, and Springfield, which are all modern mansions with the exception of Colliston, an ancient mansion said to have been erected out of the ruins of Gory Castle, by a cadet of the Guthrie family.

A considerable portion of the suburbs of Arbroath is situated in the parish, and there are three villages, Auchmithie, Marywell, and Gowan-Bank. The inhabitants of the town part are chiefly employed in the spinning of flax and tow, and the weaving of coarse linen cloth, for the former of which there are not less than fifteen large mills or factories, affording employment to about 1240 of the population, inclusively of persons engaged in the factories as millwrights, foremen, and overseers. The machinery of the mills is driven by steam-engines of 250-horse power in the aggregate; the quantity of flax consumed is about 5500 tons annually, and the value of the yarn is estimated at £264,000. Of this quantity of flax, the greater portion is imported from Russia, Prussia, and Ireland. The weaving of the linen is carried on by hand-loom, and affords employment to about 750 persons in their own dwellings. There are also shops, or duck-houses, for the weaving of canvas, containing in the aggregate 242 hand-looms, and affording occupation to more than 450 persons. Two establishments are conducted for the bleaching of yarn, in which is apparatus for the manufacture of the requisite acids employed in the process; and there are several mills for plashing the brown yarns, and establishments for calendering the linens, in which are also hydraulic presses for packing such as are intended for exportation. An extensive iron foundry employs more than thirty persons; the chief castings are stove grates, mostly for exportation to Canada, and attached to the premises are furnaces for coke for the supply of the engines on certain lines of railway. The Forfar railway passes for nearly four miles through the parish, along the banks of the river Brothock; and facility of communication with the adjacent towns is also afforded by the Dundee line, and by roads kept in good repair. A fishery is carried on with considerable success at Auchmithie; the fish are cod, haddocks, skate, and halibut, and twelve boats, each with a crew of five men, are regularly employed. The number of cod fish caught during the season averages about 10,000, and great numbers are salted and barrelled for exportation. Many lobsters were formerly taken here, and frequently not less than 16,000 were shipped in one season for the London market; but the number now is much diminished, seldom exceeding 1000. The boats are also engaged in the herring-fisheries, which last generally for about six weeks. Certain fairs once held in the parishare now transferred to Arbroath.

Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns: the minister's stipend is £256. 5. 5., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £10 per annum: patron, the Crown. St. Vigean's church, which is situated on a rocky knoll near the stream, is an ancient structure in the Norman style of architecture, with a square tower; it was enlarged in 1827, has 825 sittings, and is in good preservation. The building contains many interesting details, and in the churchyard are the remains of an old cross. A second church, to which was lately annexed the ecclesiastical district of Inverbrothock, was built in that portion of the parish in 1828, at an expense of £2000; it is a neat structure containing 1230 sittings. At Auchmithie is a chapel of ease, built by the Countess of Northesk in 1829, in which a minister was once engaged by the inhabitants to officiate, with permission of the proprietor. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, Original Seceders, and Wesleyans. The parochial school is well attended: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees; also £20 per annum from a bequest by Mr. Colville, late town-clerk of Arbroath, for the gratuitous instruction of five poor children. A handsome school-house has been built by subscription, and aid from government; and there are other schools in the parish, the masters of which derive their income from the fees. Several chalybeate springs are still used medicinally. In a vault under the church were interred the remains of Sir William Young, tutor to James VI., under George Buchanan.

VORGAY, an island, in the parish of North Uist, county of Inverness; containing 2 inhabitants.

VUIAVORE, an island, in the parish of Uig, county of Ross and Cromarty; containing 46 inhabitants. This island lies in Loch Roag, to the south-west of Great Bernera, from the nearest point of which it is distant about half a mile. With the exception of Bernera, it is the largest of several isles in the loch, though not exceeding a mile and a half in length and half a mile in breadth. Like most of the land in the vicinity, and on this part of the coast of Lewis, it has little elevation.

VUIAY, an island, in the parish of Bracadale, county of Inverness; containing 6 inhabitants. It is situated in Loch Bracadale, on the south-west coast of the Isle of Skye; is of very small extent; and like the other islets in the same loch, is only a pendicle to a farm on the opposite shore, affording pasturage for cattle during part of the summer and winter seasons.

W

WALLACETOWN, a quoad sacra district, in the parish of St. Quivox, district of Kyle, county of Ayr; containing 4620 inhabitants. It is wholly a town district, formed of the villages of Wallace and Content, and adjoining the burgh of Newton-upon-Ayr. The villages are built on the lands of Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craigie, and have arisen since the year 1760, in consequence of the establishment of coal-works in the immediate neighbourhood, and of the increase of manufactures in this part of the country. They consist of indifferent houses,

inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in the mines and in weaving, and by agricultural labourers, and artisans in various handicraft trades: the weavers work at their own houses for the manufacturers of Paisley and Glasgow. From the moderate rents, and consequent cheapness of lodgings, numerous of the labouring classes from Ireland have settled here permanently, and many more make it a place of temporary abode. This district of the parish being by far the most populous part of it, a chapel was erected by subscription in 1835, at a cost of £1550; and in the following year Wallacetown was constituted a parish in itself, so far as respects ecclesiastical affairs. It is in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and the patronage is vested in the male communicants: the stipend of the minister is £150, derived from seat-rents and collections, but there is neither manse nor glebe. The church is a neat and substantial edifice, adapted for a congregation of 865 persons. There are places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church, Antiburghers, Reformed Presbyterians, and Independents; and a Roman Catholic chapel. In the united villages are six schools.

WALLS and SANDNESS, a parish, in the county of Shetland, 19 miles (W. N. W.) from Lerwick; containing, with the islands of Foula, Linga, Papa-Stour, and Vaila, 2449 inhabitants. This parish, consisting of the four districts of Walls, Sandness, Papa-Stour, and Foula, is situated, with the exception of Foula, longitudinally about the centre of the Shetland Isles; and is bounded on the north, south, and west by the sea. Walls and Sandness, to the former of which belongs the islet of Vaila, are separated from each other by a prominent elevation, and form the chief part of a peninsula united to the rest of the Mainland by a narrow isthmus. Papa-Stour, or Great Papa, on the north of Sandness, is about two miles long and one broad, and divided from it by a boisterous and perilous channel two miles wide, called Papa Sound. Foula, another island, is distant about eighteen miles west of Walls, measuring three miles in length and one and a half in breadth. Exclusive of the latter island, the parish extends about twelve miles in length, between the extreme points of Papa and Vaila; it is five miles in breadth, and, besides considerable tracts of mossy and mountain land, comprises about 1000 acres of cultivated soil. The surface of the whole is much diversified; the Walls district is marked by numerous small eminences, and the other parts comprehend some tracts of level, and much hilly and mountainous ground. The coast is precipitous; the rocks are generally 100 feet high, and those on the western shore of Foula are even much more lofty, attaining an elevation of several hundred feet, and, in one place, of 1200 feet, and frequented in summer with swarms of sea-fowl. At the little island of Vaila, the residence of John Scott, Esq., of Melby, the principal proprietor of the parish, is a superior harbour having two entrances, called Vaila Sound.

The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and fishing. Some of the farms contain six acres, but in general they comprise only about two or three acres, of arable land; with a free portion of meadow or pasture adjacent: the ground under tillage is rented, on an average, at £1 per acre. The tenants have the privilege of sending as many sheep, cows, and horses as they please to graze upon the high grounds, and of cutting a plentiful supply of good peat. The usual crops are oats, bear, potatoes, a few turnips, and cabbages: the ground is generally prepared by the spade, there being but three ploughs in the parish, and these belonging to landed proprietors. For the most part the tenements are strongly built; but a due regard is not shown to cleanliness, and the family often live in the same apartment with sheep, pigs, and other animals. The inland and higher parts of the parish are covered with a deep mossy soil, bearing a short heathy grass which is eaten off by large numbers of sheep and horses: the latter run wild about the mountains; the former, in the severity of winter, are driven to the more verdant tracts upon the shore to eat the sea-weed. There are fisheries chiefly of cod, ling, and herrings. The first are taken at no great distance from land, and principally by old men and boys; the ling-fishery is pursued at a greater distance, and with larger boats, giving full occupation in the season to most of the young and middle-aged men. The herring-fishery succeeds to that of ling about the middle of August, and continues a month or six weeks, affording in general a plentiful supply, and likely, when better understood and more skilfully followed, to be productive of great benefit to the district. In the Mainland part of the parish the prevailing rocks are porphyry, quartz, gneiss, and red sandstone; in the isle of Papa-Stour, porphyry, trap, and red sandstone; and in Foula, old red sandstone, with granite, gneiss, and mica-slate. The only mansions of a superior kind are, one situated at Sandness, and another in the isle of Vaila: both of them are modern buildings. A cattle-fair is held in May, and another in November. The disposable part of the produce of the parish is sent to Lerwick. The annual value of real property in the parish is £755.

It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Olnafirth, synod of Shetland, and in the patronage of the Earl of Zetland: the minister's stipend is £158, of which £62. 10. are received from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. Each of the four districts contains a church, where divine service is performed by the parochial minister, who officiates in Walls and in Sandness once a fortnight, and in Papa as often when the sound is passable, Sandness and Papa being supplied on the same day: he visits Foula once a year, on which occasion he remains there two Sundays. In each church, in the absence of the clergyman, a layman, who is usually the schoolmaster of the district, reads a sermon every Sunday, and conducts other parts of divine service. The church at Walls was built in 1743, that at Sandness in 1794, and that at Papa in 1806; the period of the erection of the church at Foula is not known: they contain in the aggregate accommodation for 1064 persons. There are a place of worship for members of the Free Church; three places of worship belonging to Wesleyans, under the charge of one minister; and two belonging to Independents, having also only one minister. A parochial school is kept in one of the districts, the master of which has a salary of £25. 13., with a house, and £5 fees; and a school in each of the others is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

WALLS and FLOTTA, a parish, in the South Isles of the county of Orkney, 9 miles (W. by S.) from South Ronaldshay, and 16 (S. S. W.) from Kirkwall; containing 1558 inhabitants. This parish, the name of

which, anciently *Valis* or *Waes*, is of doubtful origin, consists of the southern or Walls part of the island of Hoy, the islands of Flotta and Pharay, and the uninhabited isles of Little Rysay, Flotta-Calf and Switha. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Hoy, on the east by Scalpa Flow, and on the south and west by the Pentland Firth. The southern portion of *Walls* is nearly separated from the rest of that district by the bay of Longhope, which extends inland almost five miles in a direction from east to west. It is connected with the northern portion only by an isthmus 200 feet in breadth at low water, and at high water of spring-tides is completely insulated. The eastern coast of Walls is indented by several small bays, of which the principal are Ore Hope to the north, and Kirkhope to the south, of the bay of Longhope. The western coast is distinguished by the lofty promontory of the Berry rock, projecting into the Atlantic, and forming, with Dunnet head on the Caithness coast, with which it corresponds in feature and in character, the two majestic columns that guard the west entrance to the Pentland Firth. The extent of coast here bounded by the Firth is twelve miles, the whole of which is elevated; it is abruptly steep, and in many parts worn into fanciful caverns by the action of the waves, which rush with resistless violence from the Atlantic. The island of *Flotta* is situated to the east of Longhope bay, and is bounded on the north by Scalpa Flow, and on the south by the Pentland Firth. It is nearly three miles in length, in some parts about two miles in breadth, and is solely the property of the Dundas family, Earls of Zetland. The coast is less precipitous than that of Walls; and on the east side is an excellent harbour, called Panhope, from some salt-pans formerly established there. *Pharay* is situated to the north-west of Flotta, and surrounded by Scalpa Flow; it is about two miles in length, nearly one mile in breadth, and entirely the property of Mr. Heddle. The islands which are uninhabited afford only pasture for sheep and cattle: *Little Rysay* is to the east of Walls, between the main land and the island of Pharay; *Flotta Calf* is to the north-east of Flotta, and *Switha* to the south of Flotta and east of Longhope bay.

The number of acres cannot with any degree of precision be ascertained; there are supposed to be about 2000 acres under the plough, and about 1000 in pasture, the remainder being principally undivided common and waste. In Walls the surface is diversified with hills; in Flotta it is comparatively level. The scenery is generally of a bold and romantic character, and the view from the higher grounds extensive, embracing features of grandeur and sublimity. Though far from being perfect, the system of agriculture has been much improved by Mr. Heddle, on his lands at Melsetter; and considerable tracts of waste have been reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation. The principal crops are oats and bear, with potatoes. Little more is raised than is necessary for home consumption, but the quality is quite equal, and in many instances superior, to that of the produce of other lands in the county. The commons afford tolerable pasture to flocks of sheep, which graze at large upon the hills; and the cattle, which are of the Highland breed, are also numerous, and thrive well: the horses, though larger than those of Shetland, are small, but hardy and active. In the north of Walls and in Flotta are extensive tracts of moss which furnish fuel for the inhabitants, and considerable quantities of this fuel are exported to Leith and other ports. The rocks are principally of the sandstone formation, and intersected by amygdaloid interspersed with whin dykes, and by argillaceous schist. There is little or no timber; in some parts are small plantations and shrubberies, and the gardens produce apples, pears, plums, currants, gooseberries, and strawberries, which ripen well. Melsetter is an ancient mansion, beautifully situated at the western extremity of Longhope bay, and commanding a fine view of the entrance of the Pentland Firth, and of the Caithness coast, with the lofty mountains of Sutherland in the distance.

The Firth affords an ample supply of excellent fish of various kinds. The cod found here are in high estimation; and several fishing-smacks, with wells for preserving them on the voyage, are employed for the supply of the London market; whither, also, most of the lobsters taken here are forwarded. The herring-fishery is likewise carried on to a large extent by the fishermen of this place, who at the proper season repair to the principal stations; and the fish called sillocks are generally plentiful at all times, affording when young a nutritious food, and of which the liver produces a considerable quantity of oil: they are considered to be the young of the coal-fish. The platting of straw is pursued by part of the females at their own dwellings, but no other manufacture, the inhabitants being mostly employed either in agriculture or in the fisheries. There is no village.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is in the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend, including £8. 6. 8., for communion elements, is £158. 6. 8., part of which is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £8 per annum: the patronage is claimed both by the Earl of Zetland and by Mr. Heddle. There are two churches, one in Walls, the other in Flotta. Previously to 1839, divine service was performed by the incumbent every third Sabbath at Flotta, weather permitting, and the remainder of the year at Walls; but at that time, owing to the insular situation of Flotta, an ordained missionary was stationed there, who was supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, by the Dundas family, the people of Flotta, and the minister of Walls. The missionary quitted his charge in 1843, and matters returned to their former state, the incumbent officiating two days at Walls, and one at Flotta. In November 1845, a missionary was again stationed at Flotta, supported by the Home Mission scheme of the Church of Scotland, and the parties above mentioned, exclusively of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. The church of Walls was erected in 1832, and contains 500 sittings; that of Flotta, of much earlier date, contains only 180 sittings, which are inadequate to the accommodation of the inhabitants of that place, and of those of the island of Pharay, who attend divine service there. Two parochial schools are maintained in Walls; the masters have each a salary of £25. A third school is held, which is partly endowed; and a school in the island of Flotta is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. There are some remains of ancient fortifications, thrown up most probably during the hostilities between the inhabitants of Caithness and the people of Orkney, while the latter were subject to

the kings of Denmark; the principal are on a rock near the house of Snelsetter, anciently called the house of Walls. There are also some remains of what appear to have been chapels; and several tumuli, none of which, however, have been explored.

WALSTON, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK; containing, with the village of Ellsrickle, 493 inhabitants, of whom 101 are in the village of Walston, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Biggar. The ancient name is supposed by some to have been *Welston*, and derived from the numerous springs here, one of which became celebrated for its efficacy in the cure of cutaneous diseases. Other writers think the name of the place was *Waldefs-town*, from its proprietor, Waldef, brother of the Earl Cospatrick. The lands of Walston, with those of Elgerith, now Ellsrickle, once constituted a barony coextensive with the present parish, and forming part of the lordship of Bothwell, which, from repeated forfeitures, belonged at different times to various proprietors. On the forfeiture of James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, in 1567, the barony was granted by James VI. to John, Earl of Mar, by whom it was sold to the Baillie family; and from them, together with the patronage of the church, the manor of Walston was purchased by George Lockhart, Esq., of Carnwath, whose descendant, Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., is the present proprietor. The lands of Ellsrickle are divided among several proprietors, the principal of whom is John Allan Woddrop, Esq.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the small river Medwin, and is about three miles in length and from two to three in breadth, comprising an area of nearly 4500 acres, of which 2900 are arable, 1100 meadow and hill pasture, and about 40 woodland and plantations. In some parts the surface is gently undulated, and in other parts diversified with hills, rising rapidly. Towards the east is Black-Mount, 1600 feet above the level of the sea: from this the surface declines gradually to little more than half that height, forming on one side the valley of the Medwin, and on the other the gradually-expanding vale of Ellsrickle. On the northern side of Black-Mount are the springs from which the parish is supposed to have derived its name, and of which the principal are the Buckwell, the Silver wells, and Walston well. They afford a copious supply of excellent water, and form numerous burns that flow into the Medwin, which, after passing the parish in a direct channel sunk for that purpose, pursues a winding course westward, and falls into the river Clyde.

In the valleys the SOIL is a brown mossy loam, alternated with sand; on the slopes of the hills, of a more tenacious quality; and in some parts, a deep and rich loam. Crops are raised of grain of all kinds, turnips, potatoes, and hay; the system of agriculture is in a highly advanced state, and the rotation plan generally adopted. The lands have been greatly improved by furrow-draining; and the lower grounds, which in many parts were subject to inundation from the winding course of the Medwin, have been protected by diverting its waters into the straight channel already alluded to, constructed in 1829. Dairy-farming is well understood; and the butter and cheese, of which latter the Dunlop kind is becoming more general, find a ready market in Edinburgh. The cows are of the Ayrshire breed, with an occasional cross with the short-horned; about 400 are pastured on the farms, and on the hills and other lands are about 700 sheep. There are plantations chiefly of larch and Scotch fir; but from the small number of acres that have been planted, great want of shelter is still experienced by the farmer, who suffers from the manifest injury of the crops. The hills are mostly of the trap-rock formation, with superincumbent strata of sandstone; and limestone, found in some parts of the parish, was formerly quarried and burnt for use as manure; but the difficulty of obtaining coal makes it more profitable to bring lime from a distance. No minerals are now met with; but on the Borland farm, near Walston well, are some caverns which indicate an attempt at mining, supposed to have been made by a company of Germans in the reign of James V. The annual value of real property in the parish, according to returns made for the purposes of the Income tax, is £2137.

The village of Walston, situated on the west of Black-Mount, has been some years declining, and is now very small. Ellsrickle, however, on the south side, has been gradually increasing, and, under the auspices of the proprietor, Mr. Woddrop, who has laid out allotments for building, may soon be of considerable extent. The situation of both villages is pleasing, but the latter has the advantage of some thriving plantations in its vicinity. A few of the inhabitants of both are employed in hand-loom weaving for the cotton manufacturers of Glasgow. Facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-roads from Dumfries to Edinburgh, and from Carnwath to Peebles, which pass through the parish. Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Biggar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend averages £158. 14., of which more than half is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum: patrons, the Lockhart family, Barts., of Lee and Carnwath. Walston parish church is a neat plain structure, chiefly erected about the close of the last century, but having an aisle of more ancient date in the later English style, with a window of elegant design; it is in good repair, and contains 190 sittings. The parochial school is situated at Walston: the master has a salary of £30, with a house, and an allowance of £2. 2., in lieu of garden; the fees average £12 per annum. There is likewise a school at Ellsrickle. A parochial library was commenced in 1814, and forms a collection of about 500 volumes, principally on religious subjects. There is also a friendly society, established in 1808. A tripod of brass was discovered by the plough, on the farm of Borland; it is supposed to be a relic of Roman antiquity, Celts have also been found in different parts. Stone coffins have frequently been dug up; and near the village of Ellsrickle was lately found one containing an urn which, on exposure to the air, crumbled into dust. On the farm of Cocklaw are the remains of a circular camp, consisting of two concentric circles of mounds and ditches; the inner circle is twenty-seven yards in diameter, and between it and the outer circle is an interval of five yards.

WALTON, a hamlet, in the parish of CULTS, district of CUPAR, county of FIFE, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Cupar; containing 28 inhabitants. This is a very small place, situated in the eastern part of the parish, and only remarkable for the vestiges of a Roman camp upon Walton hill.

WAMPHRAY, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 9 miles (S. E. by S.) from the town of Moffat; containing 509 inhabitants. This parish derives its name, in the Gaelic signifying "the deep glen in the forest", from the situation of its church in a sequestered and thickly-wooded vale on the south side of the Water of Wamphray. It appears to have been of some little consequence at an early period, and there are still vestiges of the ancient house of Wamphray. No events of historical importance are recorded in connexion with the place; but at Girth-Head are some remains of a Roman station, and the vestiges of a road leading from it to Carlisle, and also towards Glasgow. On this road are several stones at equal distances, supposed to have been Roman milestones, near one of which Charles II. is said to have passed a night on his route to England a little before the battle of Worcester.

The PARISH is situated in the district of Upper Annandale, and bounded on the west by the river Annan, which separates it from the parishes of Johnstone and Kirkpatrick-Juxta. It is about six miles and a half in length and three miles in breadth, comprising an area of 12,000 acres; 3000 acres are arable, 250 woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill-pasture, moorland, and waste. The surface is marked by two mountainous ranges, nearly parallel with each other and with the river Annan, which intersect the parish from south-east to north-west, and have an elevation varying from 1000 to 2500 feet above the level of the sea; and also by two ranges of hills of inferior height, of which the highest hill does not attain more than 1000 feet. Between these heights are beautiful valleys, and tracts of level land in a state of excellent cultivation: the vale of the Wamphray is exceedingly fertile, and abounds with pleasingly picturesque scenery. The Wamphray water, which has its source in the hills to the north of the parish, taking a southern direction, flows along the valley to which it gives name, in some parts between banks richly wooded, and in others between precipitous rocks of freestone and basaltic columns mantled with ivy. In about the middle of its gracefully-winding course it forms numerous romantic cascades, behind the manse, not far from the church; and after a progress of nearly two miles and a half between the mountain ranges, and having received not a few streams from the heights, it abruptly diverts its channel to the west, and falls into the river Annan on the boundary of the parish. There is also a beautiful cascade where this parish joins that of Moffat, called the Bell-Craig, whose interesting scenery attracts many visiters from the mineral wells of Moffat.

The soil is various; on the banks of the Annan, a deep rich loam; in some parts, of lighter quality, varying in colour from a bright red to a dark brown; and in others, clay: the lower grounds have a subsoil of sand or gravel. Crops are raised of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses, and vegetables and fruit of all kinds. The system of husbandry has been greatly improved within the last thirty or forty years; the farms are of considerable extent, and the farm houses and offices in general well built, and adapted to the nature of the farms, upon all of which threshing-machines have been erected. Much waste land has been reclaimed and brought into cultivation, and several of the larger sheep-walks are interspersed with portions of arable ground, producing excellent crops. The lands have been mostly inclosed, and the fences are kept in good order. Many of the cottagers here have pendicles of land attached to their dwellings, in the cultivation of which, during the intervals of labour at their respective callings, they are profitably engaged. The cattle are chiefly of the Galloway breed, and much attention is paid to their improvement; the sheep are principally of the Cheviot breed, occasionally crossed with the Leicester. About 500 head of cattle, and nearly 16,000 sheep, including 1000 of the black-faced breed, are kept; and also a considerable number of swine. The grain raised in the parish is either for home consumption, or disposed of in the neighbourhood; the cattle are purchased by dealers for the Dumfries market, and the sheep are sent to Liverpool and other places in the south, and occasionally to Glasgow and Edinburgh. The plantations, which are mostly of recent date, consist of Scotch fir, and larch, with oak, ash, and other trees; they are under careful management, regularly thinned, and generally in a thriving state. Along the banks of the rivers are some remains of natural wood, chiefly oak and ash. Limestone is found in some places, but it is not wrought, from the scarcity of fuel for burning it into lime; and freestone, of very inferior quality, occurs in several parts. The annual value of real property in Wamphray is £3573. There are a few good houses occupied by some of the smaller landed proprietors, but no seats; and the village, which is called Newton, is very inconsiderable. Letters are forwarded from the office at Moffat, with which place facility of communication is maintained by the Caledonian railway, and the turnpike-road to Langholm, both which intersect the parish: other roads also pass through the parish, kept in repair by statute labour.

This place is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £221. 12. 10., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £12 per annum; patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. Wamphray church, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, is a neat substantial structure, erected in 1834, and containing sufficient accommodation. There is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial school is attended by nearly ninety children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £25. In the parish are vestiges of several ancient camps, some of which are supposed to be of Roman origin, especially one near the Roman road previously noticed, and another to the rear of it. There were also till lately the remains of a Druidical circle, almost entire, on a rising ground eastward of the church; but in the progress of agriculture, they were removed. Dr. Rogerson, physician to Catherine, Empress of Russia, spent the earlier part of his life here, and afterwards purchased the principal estate in the parish, near which, at Dumcrief in the parish of Moffat, he resided till his decease; and he, as well as his son, the late Dr. John Rogerson, physician to the forces, was buried here.

WANDELL and LAMMINGTOUNE, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK; containing 358 inhabitants, of whom 122 are in the village of Lammingtoune, 6½ miles (S. W.) from Biggar. These two ancient parishes, which were united in 1608, comprise the baronies of Wandell and Lammingtoune. The former barony, anciently *Quendall* or *Gwendall*, signifying

"the white meadow", and called also *Hartside*, belonged in the reign of Alexander II. to William de *Hertisheved*, sheriff of Lanark in 1225, and in that of David II. to William de Jardin, in whose family it remained till the time of Charles I., when it was conferred upon William, Marquess of Douglas. From him it descended to his son, Archibald, Earl of Angus, who in 1651 was made Earl of Ormond, and whose descendant was by a new patent created Earl of Forfar and Lord Wandale and Hartside. On the death of the second Earl of Forfar, who fell in the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715, it reverted to the Duke of Douglas; and James, Lord Douglas, is the present proprietor. The barony of Lammingtoune, by marriage with the heiress about the year 1296, became the property of the Scottish hero Sir William Wallace, whose only daughter conveyed it by marriage to William Baliol or Baillie, ancestor of Alexander D. R. Cochrane Wishart Baillie, Esq., the present laird. In 1715, a number of the Highlanders who had taken arms in favour of the Pretender, under the command of the Earl of Wintoun, refusing to accompany their general into England, dispersed in two companies of about 200 each, one of which, retreating to the hills of Lammingtoune, was assailed by the peasantry of this place under the conduct of their lairds, made prisoners, and, after being confined in the parish church for the night, marched off to Lanark.

The PARISH extends along the banks of the river Clyde, which bounds it on the west and south-west, for about nine miles. It is from three to four miles in breadth; comprising an area of 11,300 acres, of which 6100 are in the barony of Wandell, and 5200 in that of Lammingtoune. The surface is boldly diversified with hills of mountainous elevation, but easy of ascent, and of verdant aspect, affording excellent pasturage for sheep. These hills vary in their shape, some of them being finely undulated, and others more abrupt and conical, with portions of barren grey rock protruding above the turf. Hillhouse hill near the church, and Lammingtoune hill to the east of the village, rise 500 or 600 feet above the level of the surrounding plains: but the highest hills in the parish are Birnock hill in Wandell, and Duncan's Gillhead in Lammingtoune; near the former of which lead was formerly wrought. There are several tracts of flat land, watered by streams descending from the hills. Of these streams, the Wandell, Hartside, Hackwood, and Lammingtoune burns are the most copious: they all form tributaries to the Clyde, which abounds with trout of superior quality and large size, similar to those in Lochinvar and Loch Leven. The hills furnish game of various kinds, and partridges and grouse are especially found in great plenty. Deer were formerly numerous in the barony of Wandell, which was therefore called Hartside; but the ancient forest that was their accustomed haunt has long since disappeared, and there is scarcely any wood now to be seen in the Wandell district. In Lammingtoune are some hundreds of fine old trees, chiefly about the village and manse, and on the banks of the Lammingtoune burn.

Of the lands, about 2300 acres are arable, and about 900 meadow and pasture; the soil is mostly dry and fertile, and the rotation plan of husbandry in general use. Crops are raised of oats, bear, barley, potatoes, and turnips; the dairies are under good management, and their produce is sent weekly to the Edinburgh market. The sheep, of which more than 6000 are fed on the pastures, are of the black-faced and Cheviot breeds, principally the former; the cows are the Ayrshire, with an occasional mixture of the Teeswater. The farm houses and offices are comparatively of an inferior order, and covered with thatch, except in the district of Lammingtoune, where the principal buildings are covered with slate. Considerable progress has been made in draining and inclosing the lands; the fences are chiefly stone dykes, with some few hedges of thorn. The annual value of real property in the parish is £3668. The village of Lammingtoune is pleasantly situated on the north and east side of the Lammingtoune burn, and on the road from Biggar to Dumfries. It had formerly a market and two annual fairs, for which a charter was granted to Sir William Baillie in the reign of Charles I.; but they have been long discontinued. The houses are generally ancient, and of very indifferent appearance; but the surrounding scenery, enriched by the foliage on the banks of the burn, is pleasingly picturesque. On a steep brow of the burn is a handsome cottage for the gamekeeper of the lord of the manor; and in the village is a house which was originally intended for an inn to accommodate visiters, the trout-streams of this place affording excellent sport to anglers. The house is now occupied by a factor, and occasionally by the proprietor himself. The Caledonian railway runs for more than three miles through the Wandell district. Facility of communication is also maintained by good roads that pass through the village and parish; by bridges over the several burns; and a bridge of two arches over the Clyde, on the road to Abington and Crawford. A sub-post-office has been established in the village.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes, this parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Biggar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale: the minister's stipend is £150, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15. 10. per annum; alternate patrons, Lord Douglas and A. D. R. C. W. Baillie, Esq. The church, situated on the boundary between the two districts, is a very ancient structure, with a fine Norman doorway; it was repaired and enlarged in 1828, at an expense of £300, and contains about 350 sittings. There were formerly two parochial schools, one in each district; but that of Wandell has been discontinued, and the parochial school of Lammingtoune has been removed from the village to a building erected for its use, within the boundary of Wandell, for the accommodation of both districts. The master has a salary of £35, with a house and garden, and the fees average £12. 10. per annum. Connected with the school is a bursary at the High School and University of Glasgow, founded by the last Countess of Forfar in 1737. The poor have the proceeds of bequests of £105 charged on the Lammingtoune estates, and £75 by the late Dr. Blinshall, of Dundee. There are some small remains of the ancient castle of Lammingtoune, the seat for some time of the renowned Sir William Wallace, consisting of a portion of the walls, and the western gable, with the arched window of the dining-room: the rest was destroyed, unknown to the proprietor, by the factor on the estate, for the sake of the materials. On an eminence rising from the river Clyde are some remains of the Bower of Wandell, the resort of James V., when pursuing the sport of deer-hunting in the once thickly-wooded hills of Hartside. There are also camps

in various parts of the parish; and three of them, on Whitehill, at the northern extremity of Lammingtoune, are supposed to be of Roman origin: the largest of these, which nearly adjoin each other, is seventy yards long and forty yards in width, and is defended by a ditch five yards in breadth. On Starthope hill, in Wandell, are the remains of a British camp, inclosed by a circular rampart of earth and stones. There are some Druidical relics. Scotch pebbles of great beauty are found in the bed of the Clyde.

WANLOCKHEAD, a mining-village, in the parish of SANQUHAR, county of DUMFRIES, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from the town of Sanquhar; containing about 840 inhabitants. This place is situated at the eastern extremity of the county, bordering on Lanarkshire, and upon the small river Wanlock, from which it takes its name. It appears to have had its origin in the discovery of some valuable veins of lead-ore by Cornelius Hardskins, a native of Germany, who, with 300 of his countrymen, was, during the minority of James VI., employed by the master of the English mint, under Queen Elizabeth, in searching for gold among the hills in the immediate vicinity. After gold had been found to the value of £100,000, the works were discontinued as not remunerating the expenses; but even within the last few years, small quantities of gold have been discovered in the bottoms of the glens, occurring in a granular form among the rocks, mixed with sand and gravel. The lead-mines, which are the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, were opened in the year 1680 by Sir James Stampfield, and subsequently continued by Mr. Matthew Wilson, who extended the workings from Whitcleuch to the Wanlock river. In 1755, Messrs. Ronald Crawford, Meason, and Company entered upon the concern, which they conducted with great spirit. This company erected no less than five steam-engines for carrying off the water, of the aggregate power of 268 horses; but the expense of supplying the engines with coal, brought from a distance of nearly twelve miles, so diminished the profits, that the steam-engines were subsequently replaced by a water-pressure engine, which answers the purpose at a reduced cost. From the fall in the price of lead in 1829 and 1830, scarcely more than 1000 tons were raised during those two years, though previously the quantity had been large. The number of persons at present employed is about 200, and they earn on an average about £20 per annum each. The mines have been worked by the proprietor, the Duke of Buccleuch, since the year 1842. Wanlockhead is within a mile of other works at Leadhills in the county of Lanark; it has an elevation of nearly 1500 feet above the level of the sea, and is inhabited chiefly by miners and others connected with the lead-works. A subscription library has been established, which now forms a collection of 2000 volumes. A chapel in connexion with the Established Church is maintained for the accommodation of the inhabitants by the Duke of Buccleuch, who defrays the whole expenses, including the minister's stipend, and pays the salary of the master of a school. There is also a female school endowed by the noble proprietor. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship.

WARD, THE, a village, in the parish of CRUDEN, district of ELLON, county of ABERDEEN; containing 113 inhabitants. This small fishing-village is situated on the coast, and is the eastern boundary of the bay of Ardendraught, which extends about two miles along the shore, and has a fine beach of sand. There are two other fishing-villages in the parish; and near Ward is a salmon-fishery. Vessels occasionally land coal and lime here; but the place is only accessible to them in temperate weather.

WASHINGTON, a village, in the parish of CUPAR-ANGUS, county of PERTH; containing 119 inhabitants.

WATER OF LEITH, in the county of EDINBURGH. —See LEITH, WATER OF.

WATERBECK, a village, in the parish of MIDDLEBIE, county of DUMFRIES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from the village of Middlebie; containing 129 inhabitants. It lies nearly in the centre of the parish, on a small stream or beck which flows into the Kirtle water a short distance from the village. The population is chiefly agricultural.

WATERLOO, a village, in the parish of AUCHTERGAVEN, county of PERTH; containing 117 inhabitants. This village, which is pleasantly situated on the road to Dunkeld, is of recent origin, having been erected within the last thirty or forty years on lands belonging to Mr. Wylie, of Airlywight. It takes its name in commemoration of the celebrated victory of Waterloo, which had been achieved shortly prior to its erection. The houses are neatly built, and the surrounding scenery is diversified; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving at their own houses for the manufacturers of Dundee, Newburgh, and Blairgowrie.

WATERNISH, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of DUIRINISH, Isle of SKYE, county of INVERNESS, 17 miles (N. W. by W.) from Portree; containing, with the hamlet of Stein, and island of Issay, 1260 inhabitants. This district, which is situated in the north-eastern part of the parish, was for ecclesiastical purposes separated from Duirinish, under act of the General Assembly, on the erection of a church by government. The hamlet of Stein, containing thirty-eight inhabitants, was built some years since by the North British Fishery Society, for the encouragement of the fisheries off the coast; but it has not answered the purpose intended, though a few fish are taken in the lochs and bays with which this part of the coast is indented. The island of Issay, situated between the lochs of Dunvegan and Bay, and which is several miles in circumference, is luxuriantly fertile and in a high state of cultivation; containing ninety inhabitants. In the district of Waternish are two schools, one of which is in the hamlet of Stein.

WATERSAY, an island, in the parish of BARRA, county of INVERNESS; containing 84 inhabitants. This is an isle of the Hebrides, lying to the south of the island of Barra, from which it is separated by a channel about one mile in breadth, called the Sound of Watersay, and by a narrow strait to the west only passable by small boats. It is about three miles long, and in some places more than a mile broad, and is divided into two distinct hills, Watersay and Kyles: the soil is tolerably fertile. The hills are connected by a flat sandy bar, on the east side of which is an excellent harbour, affording shelter to vessels of any burthen.

WATERSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of ECCLESMACHAN, county of LINLITHGOW, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N.) from the village of Ecclesmachan; containing 33 inhabitants. This is a very small place, lying a little south of the

high road from Kirkliston to Linlithgow, and nearly in the centre of the more northern of the two districts which make up the parish of Ecclesmachan.

WATTEN, a parish, in the county of CAITHNESS, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Wick; containing 1266 inhabitants. This place originally formed part of the parish of Bower, from which it was separated about the year 1638. It is situated nearly in the centre of the county, and is supposed to have derived its name, in the Danish language signifying "water", from its extensive lakes. The only events of any importance connected with the parish are, the various incursions of the Danes, and the frequent hostilities between rival clans in its vicinity; and even of these, the memorials rest rather on tradition than on any well-authenticated records. The PARISH is nearly ten miles in extreme length and seven miles in mean breadth, comprising an area of about 38,400 acres. Of this extent, about 5500 acres are arable and under cultivation, and the remainder, of which probably 5000 acres might be reclaimed and rendered profitable, consists of moorland pasture, moss, and waste. The surface is generally undulated, without attaining any considerable degree of elevation; and is intersected, especially in the southern portion, with numerous narrow glens, along which flow various small streams that have their sources in the moorlands. The river Wick has its commencement in the confluence of two rivulets issuing from the lakes, and which in their progress receive several tributary streams: on their union, nearly in the centre of the parish, the river thus formed flows eastward, and falls into the bay of Wick. Loch Watten, near the northern boundary of the parish, is a beautiful sheet of water, about three miles in length, nearly two miles in breadth, and about ten feet in average depth; and is surrounded on all sides by gently rising grounds in a state of rich cultivation. Loch Toftingall, near the southern boundary, is of nearly round form, about five miles in circumference, and having an average depth of eight feet; but being encircled by bleak and barren moors, it is greatly inferior in its scenery to Loch Watten. Both these lakes abound with trout and eels, the former fish weighing from half a pound to five pounds, and the latter varying from three to four feet in length. There are springs of excellent water, and in several places are springs the water of which is strongly impregnated with iron.

The SOIL varies in different parts: in some there is a rich deep loam, alternated with clay and sand; in others, a stiff friable clay; while in the neighbourhood of the moors are large tracts of peat-moss. Crops are raised of oats and bear, turnips, potatoes, and the usual grasses. On the small farms husbandry is in a backward state, but on most of the larger has been greatly improved: the principal farm-houses, also, are substantial and well arranged. The lands have been drained, and inclosed partly with dykes of stone, but chiefly with hedges of thorn; some of the commons have been divided and inclosed, and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. Great attention is paid to the management of live-stock; and under the countenance of the landed proprietors, who give premiums for the best specimens, the sheep and cattle reared in the pastures have been much improved. The sheep are chiefly of the Leicester breed, and a cross between that and the Cheviot; and the cattle, of the native Highland breed, with a cross of the Teeswater lately introduced. Since the facility afforded by steam navigation, great numbers of fat-cattle and sheep have been shipped to Leith, Newcastle, and London. There is now but little wood in the parish, though numbers of trees of large size are found embedded in the peat-mosses, with the bark perfectly entire, at sixteen feet below the surface. At Scouthel are about ten acres of natural copse, consisting of birch, hazel, and ash; and at Watten is about an acre of plantation of twenty years' growth, which, the land being well trenched and drained, is in a thriving state. In this parish the principal substrata are flagstone and clay-slate, of which the rocks are chiefly composed, with limestone and whinstone, which occur in some few parts; marl is found to a considerable extent in the bed of Loch Watten, and bog iron ore is thinly scattered over the surface in several places, more especially in the dry moorlands. The annual value of real property in the parish is £4038. There are numerous substantial houses, formerly residences of landholders; some of them are occupied by the tenants of the larger farms, and others are the temporary resort of sportsmen during the shooting season.

There is no village in the parish, the inhabitants of which are all engaged in agricultural or pastoral pursuits. Fairs for sheep, cattle, and horses, the hiring of servants, and for various kinds of merchandise, are annually held on the first Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September, O. S., and the last Tuesdays in October and December. Large cattle-markets are held on the first Mondays in July, August, and September. At the bridge of Watten is a post-office under that of Wick, with a daily delivery. Facility of communication is maintained by good turnpike-roads, of which about twenty miles intersect the parish in various directions; by roads kept in repair by statute labour; and bridges over the Wick and other streams. Ecclesiastically this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Caithness, synod of Caithness and Sutherland. The minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum; patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. The church, a very ancient structure, in which were lately some allegorical paintings and other relics of antiquity, was substantially repaired in 1714, and contains about 800 sittings. At Halsery, in the south-west of the parish, a chapel was built by subscription in 1842, containing 350 sittings. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house, and a sum of money in lieu of a garden, A school is also supported by the General Assembly. A parochial library was established in 1840, which contains nearly 400 volumes, and is supported by subscription. Dr. James Oswald, of Methven, bequeathed a sum of money for the poor of every parish in Caithness, from which this parish received £100, now augmented by donations to £300: the interest is annually divided. There are numerous remains of ancient Pictish forts, and in the heart of the moorlands are the ruins of a Druidical circle, beautifully situated in a hollow covered with turf. There are also vestiges of chapels, the burying-grounds of which are still remaining.

WATT'S-TOWN, a village, in the parish of NEW MONKLAND, Middle ward of the county of LANARK;

containing 400 inhabitants. This is one of numerous villages in this and the neighbouring parish of Old Monkland, which in some cases owe their origin, and in others their increase in extent and population, to the prosperity of the manufactures, and the working of the coal and iron mines of the district.

WEEM, a parish, in the county of PERTH, 1 mile (N. W.) from Aberfeldy; containing, with the hamlets of Balnasuim, Caolvallock, Kirkton of Weem, Balwahanaid, Cragganester, Craggantoul, and Tombreck, and part of the quoad sacra parish of Glenlyon, 890 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have taken its name from the Gaelic word *uamh*, or *uamha*, signifying "a cave:" perhaps a recess here of some kind formerly afforded an asylum to persons in danger or distress, though no traces of it are now to be found. On the whole the parish is extensive, but it is distributed into numerous and distant portions, and even those parts of it which are continuous are so penetrated by narrow and long-stretched-out tracts of other parishes, as to render it impossible to give any correct description of its outline or dimensions. The most populous part of the parish is a small district usually called *Weem*, on the northern bank of the Tay, bounded by the parishes of Logierait and Dull, and extending about a mile and a half in length. The distinct and detached portions are, several extensive farms in *Glenlochay*, a tract chiefly pastoral, and situated north-west of the village of Killin; the district of *Auchmore*, also chiefly pastoral, containing a considerable portion of wood, and which is about two miles in length, extending for a short distance on the southern bank of the river Dochart, and afterwards along Loch Tay; the district of *Crannich*, stretching two miles on the north side of Loch Tay, the property of the Marquess of Breadalbane, but formerly belonging to the family of Menzies; a continuous district in Glenlyon, several miles long, and generally called the *Roros*, as well as some detached farms; *Newhall* and *Sticks*, on the south side of the Tay, between the villages of Kenmore and Aberfeldy; the ancient barony of *Comrie*, on the south of the river Lyon, near its junction with the Tay, likewise the property of the Marquess of Breadalbane, the ruins of whose ancient family castle stand on the bank of the river; a large part of *Glenquaich*, which, though exceedingly stormy and desolate in winter, contains some of the best-cultivated lands and most pleasing scenery in the whole county; and lastly, the portion called *Murthly*, on the south bank of the Tay, about a mile east from Aberfeldy. Thus, it will be seen that the parish is remarkable for the unconnected distribution of the lands of which it is composed.

In nearly all its parts the parish exhibits a hilly and rugged surface, and the scenery is in consequence highly diversified, comprehending, and harmoniously blending together, the interesting features of the picturesque and the imposing features of the romantic and sublime. The most lofty elevation in this part of the country is the mountain of *Ben-Lawers*, the south side of which is in Crannich-Lochtayside, and the north side in Roro-Glenlyon; it is 4015 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest land in the county. The *Rock of Weem*, situated near the castle of Menzies, rises about 600 feet from the grounds at its base, in some parts almost perpendicularly. It is finely wooded, and is considered one of the most striking and magnificent objects in the county. From its summit are obtained views of the castle and its rich scenery, with part of Loch Tay, and the lofty tops of Ben-Lawers and Benmore, on the west, and Aberfeldy, the woody retreats of Moness, and the valley of Strathtay, skirted by several ranges of hills, on the east; the whole receiving an increased effect from the numerous windings of the river Tay. The chief lake connected with the parish is *Loch Tay*; into the west end of which, the river *Dochart*, rising on the borders of Argyllshire, and receiving the waters of the Lochay, pours its augmented stream. Issuing from the east end, the river takes the name of Tay, a word supposed to be derived from the Gaelic *teth*, signifying "hot or warm", in reference to the well-known temperature of the river and loch, neither of which ever freezes.

The SOIL is exceedingly various; in many places, light and gravelly, especially on the higher grounds. Much of it, however, is capable of producing good crops of wheat or any other grain, but for the floodings of the Tay, which has not yet been secured by proper embankments, the adjacent lands being distributed among many proprietors. About 1650 acres in the parish are supposed to be in cultivation, in some parts under the four or the five shift system of cropping; and there are 300 acres in grass which were once in tillage. Ploughing-matches used to take place annually, at which prizes were adjudged by the late Sir Neil Menzies: these matches acted with great effect in producing skill in this branch of husbandry. Encouragement has been afforded to agricultural improvement in general by the Atholl Club, who hold their meetings every third year in the village of Weem. The cattle are chiefly of the West Highland breed; and the sheep, which are very numerous, from 3000 to 4000 being kept in Glenlochay alone, are mostly of the black-faced kind. Sir Robert Menzies of Menzies, and the Marquess of Breadalbane, hold nearly all the lands; the rent of the arable portion varies from 15*s.* to £2. 10. per acre, and the usual term of leases is fifteen years. The wood covers between 700 and 800 acres, and of these 190 are in the part called the Rock of Weem; the trees are mostly larch and oak, but ash, elm, and beech are also planted, and there are some native Scotch fir, birch, hazel, and mountain-ash. The annual value of real property is £4283.

Castle Menzies, to which considerable additions have been made, is a fine picturesque structure. It is the ancient seat of the Menzies family, whose ancestor is supposed to have come over with William the Conqueror, and who are now represented by Sir Robert Menzies, Bart. The present castle was built in 1571, and from its situation on a beautiful lawn at the foot of the Rock of Weem, surrounded by stately trees of oak, plane, and chesnut, forms an interesting object in the scenery. The house of *Auchmore*, some time since the residence of the Marquess of Breadalbane, was formerly of small dimensions; but it has been modernised and greatly enlarged. It stands in an extensive park, separated on the west from the parish of Killin by a stream with well-wooded banks, and watered on the north and north-west by the Dochart, the Dochart and the Lochay united, and Loch Tay.

The village is very small, the parish being entirely pastoral and agricultural: the Gaelic language is generally spoken. This is a polling-place for elections; the Commissioners of Supply hold their statutory road and

other meetings here, and the justices of the peace have monthly meetings for small-debt cases, and occasionally assemble for excise business. The presbytery of Weem, consisting of nine incumbencies, namely, six original and three government churches, was detached from the presbytery of Dunkeld, and erected by an act of the General Assembly, May 24, 1836, into a separate presbytery, appointed to meet in this place. There is a branch post daily through the village from Aberfeldy, conveyed by a four-wheeled carriage fitted up for passengers also. Turnpike-roads run through the Weem, Murthly, Crannich, Newhall, and Sticks divisions, and good roads traverse most of the other parts. A bridge crosses the Lochay near Killin; and there is a superior bridge of five arches over the Tay, between Aberfeldy and the village of Weem, forming a communication between the northern and southern districts. It was finished in the year 1733, under the direction of General Wade; and not far from it is the spot where Sir John Cope's army is said to have encamped in 1745. The produce of the parish is sent for sale chiefly to Perth, whence coal is procured, at considerable expense, for the use of those who can afford it: the people generally burn wood and peat, the latter of which is of very inferior quality. Two annual fairs, now almost disused, are held in the village for general traffic.

This place is in the presbytery of Weem, synod of Perth and Stirling, and under the patronage of Sir R. Menzies: the minister's stipend is £150, with a manse and a glebe of five acres. Weem church was built in 1835, and contains 561 sittings. Part of this parish is annexed for ecclesiastical purposes to the district church of Glenlyon, in the parish of Fortingal, and other parts are connected with the mission chapels of Lawers and Amulrie; the distance of the inhabitants, in some places amounting to thirty miles, rendering their attendance at the parish church next to impossible. The parochial school affords instruction in geography, practical mathematics, and Greek and Latin, in addition to the ordinary branches; the master has a salary of £34. 4., with a house, and £10 fees. A bequest of £8 per annum by Mr. Gregory, of London, is appropriated to the instruction of the poorer scholars. There are also three schools, where the instruction is the same, partly endowed by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, a former incumbent, who died in 1740; each master receives £5. 11. per annum. The antiquities comprise two upright crosses, in the district of Newhall, supposed to have formed part of the sides of a gateway to an ancient religious edifice; also the east end of the old parish church, containing a curiously sculptured monument, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of Sir Alexander Menzies, the thirteenth of the family, and his wife Marjory Campbell.

WEESDALE, county of SHETLAND.—See TINGWALL, WHITENESS, and WEESDALE.

WEIR, BRIDGE OF, a village, and for a time a quoad sacra parish, partly in the parish of HOUSTON and KILLALLAN, and partly in the parish of KILBARCHAN, Upper ward of the county of RENFREW; containing 1571 inhabitants, of whom 1432 are in the village, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Johnstone, and 7 miles (W. by N.) from Paisley. This thriving village stands on the river Gryfe, by which it is divided into two nearly equal parts; and is indebted for its prosperity to the cotton manufacture so extensively carried on in the parishes of which it forms a portion. It is neatly built, and pleasantly situated, within a mile and a half of Houston, and about two miles to the north-west of Kilbarchan. The manufacture was established here about the year 1790, since which time it has been gradually increasing in importance, there being now five large cotton-mills, in which about 500 of the population are constantly employed. The articles manufactured are chiefly of the finer sort; and the mills, which are driven by the river Gryfe, are fitted up with machinery on the best principles. A tannery occupies a considerable number of persons: the several handicraft trades requisite for the various works, and for the supply of the neighbourhood, are carried on; and there are shops for the sale of groceries and other goods. The village contains a branch post-office which has a regular delivery. Facility of communication is afforded by turnpike-roads which pass through the parish, by the Glasgow and Ayr railway, and by canal-boats for goods from Johnstone to Paisley and Glasgow. In 1846 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a line from the Glasgow and Ayr railway at Johnstone to Bridge-of-Weir. The church, erected in 1826, is a plain structure, and till 1839 was a place of worship for some members of the United Secession, who at that time were received into connexion with the Established Church. In 1843 the building passed into the possession of the Free Church body. A day and evening school in the village, which affords instruction to about 200 pupils, is supported partly by endowment, and partly by the fees.

WELL-PARK, for a time a quoad sacra parish, chiefly in ST. MUNGO'S parish, city of GLASGOW, but partly in the parish of BARONY, suburbs of the city, county of LANARK; containing 2904 inhabitants.—See GLASGOW.

WEMYSS, a parish, in the district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE; containing, with the villages of Buckhaven, East and West Coal-Town, Kirkland, Methill, East Wemyss, and the burgh of West Wemyss, 5403 inhabitants, of whom 859 are in the village of East Wemyss, 3 miles (N. E.) from Dysart, and 947 in the burgh of West Wemyss, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Dysart, and 4 (N. E.) from Kirkcaldy. This parish appears to have derived its name, which in the Gaelic language signifies "a cave", from the number of caverns in the rocks that form its boundary towards the coast. It extends about six miles in length, and about one and a half in average breadth, comprehending an area of nearly nine square miles. The parish is washed on the south-east by the Firth of Forth, and comprises 5000 acres, of which 3556 are arable, 600 woodland and plantations, and the remainder rough pasture and waste. Its surface is varied; the sea-shore is strongly defended by abrupt rocks stretching boldly into the firth, and the land rises gradually towards the northern and western portions of the parish. The scenery is ornamented with thriving plantations of modern date, and with some natural woods in which are many trees of stately and majestic growth. The soil, also, is generally fertile, and the system of husbandry improved; but the parish has more of a manufacturing than of an agricultural character.

The substratum forms part of the great coal formation of the district, and consists also of sandstone, clay-slate,

and argillaceous ironstone, with boulders of green or whin stone. Numerous fossils are found in the shale above the seams of coal, including some very fine specimens of forest-trees. The coal is extensively wrought; four pits have been opened, and are still in operation. The Wemyss coal-work is on the principal seam, which is nine feet in thickness, and has been wrought to a depth of 300 feet below the level of the sea; the annual produce is about 40,000 tons, and several powerful steam-engines have been erected for draining off the water, and expediting the working of the mine, in which more than 200 persons are employed. A pit for the parrot or gas coal is worked without the assistance of machinery, and employs twenty men. The two other coal-works, the produce of which is principally for the supply of the neighbourhood, employ together about eighty persons. The ironstone has also been wrought with success, and affords occupation to about forty persons. A vein of yellow ochre has lately been discovered, and brought under operation. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7802.

The weaving of linen employs a great portion of the population, and works have been established at several places. A very extensive salt-manufacture was carried on at Methill, and at West Wemyss; which, since the removal of the duty, has been altogether discontinued at the former place, and at the latter very greatly diminished. The whole quantity made at both places was formerly 50,000 bushels annually. The quantity now made at the latter is about 6000 bushels, of the total average value of £500; the salt is of excellent quality, and finds a ready sale in the neighbouring markets. A fishery is carried on at Buckhaven, a place long celebrated as one of the most important fishing-stations on this coast; and at West Wemyss, a very convenient harbour has been constructed for the accommodation of the vessels employed in the coal-trade.

West Wemyss, which stands pleasantly on the sea-shore, about a mile distant from East Wemyss, is a burgh of barony under the government of two bailies, a treasurer, and council. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the coal-trade and the manufacture of salt. A subscription library has been established, which is well supported, forming a good collection of volumes; and a savings' bank has also been opened. The village of *East Wemyss* is likewise situated on the coast, and is principally inhabited by persons engaged in the weaving of linen, for which it has been long distinguished. Four extensive factories are established here, which, including one at Buckhaven, consume nearly 250,000 spindles of yarn. The chief articles manufactured are ducks, dowlas, and sheeting, and the annual produce on the average is more than 1,200,000 yards, partly for home consumption, and the remainder exported; the amount of wages paid annually to weavers and winders exceeds £10,000. The church and the parochial school are situated in this village: the former, a venerable and ancient structure, forms an interesting feature in the scenery. A subscription library has been established more than thirty or forty years; it contains about 300 volumes, and is well supported. A savings' bank has also been long established, the deposits in which amount to above £2000. There is a post-office in the parish; and facility of intercourse with the neighbouring towns is afforded by good roads kept in repair by statute labour, and by the turnpike-road from Kirkcaldy by Kennoway to Cupar, which passes through the north-western part of the parish. The western boundary of the parish is skirted by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The sole proprietor of the lands is Captain James Erskine Wemyss, R.N., whose magnificent mansion of *Castle Wemyss* stands near the burgh of West Wemyss, on the summit of a cliff rising abruptly from the rocky shore of the firth, and commanding an extensive view of the sea, and of the adjacent country, which abounds with picturesque and romantic scenery. Near it is the residence of the agent for the estate, beautifully situated among the woods and plantations on the demesne surrounding the castle.

Wemyss is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, synod of Fife, and in the patronage of the Town-council of Edinburgh: the minister's stipend is £253. 11. 3., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum. The church, a cruciform structure, is in the early English style of architecture, displaying some interesting details, and is adapted for a congregation of 1000 persons. A church was erected in the village of Methill, which was closed on the Disruption of the Church of Scotland; it is a handsome edifice of stone, raised at an expense of £1030, and adapted for 853 persons. There is a place of worship at Wemyss for members of the Free Church, another at Buckhaven for the United Presbyterian Synod, and one at Methill Hill Coal-Town for the United Christian Congregation. A catechist for the instruction of the colliers and the persons engaged in the salt-works in the parish, is appointed by the family of Wemyss, according to a bequest by the Earl of Cromarty, who, in honour of the memory of Margaret, Countess of Wemyss and afterwards of Cromarty, appropriated a sum of money from which the catechist derives a salary of £50 per annum. The parochial school affords a useful course of instruction; the master has a salary of £34. 4., the fees, a house, and a garden, for the deficiency of which last he has an equivalent of £1. 15. 7. There is a school in Kirkland, the master of which receives, in addition to the fees, a salary of £30 per annum from Messrs. Neilson and Company, proprietors of the linen manufactory of that place. In the village of Methill Hill Coal-Town is a school for the children of those connected with the collieries there. The late Mr. Archibald Cook, of Kirkcaldy, a native of this parish, bequeathed property to a considerable amount, which, after the decease of his widow, is to be vested in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, in trust for the education of children of Wemyss. There are various Sabbath schools, the children attending which are supplied with books. A society called the Generous Society was established in 1793, for the relief of sick and indigent members; its funds are ample, and well administered. There are some remains of chapels at Methill and near West Wemyss. To the east of East Wemyss are the ruins of an ancient castle said to have been built by Macduff, created Earl of Fife by Malcolm, King of Scotland, about the year 1061; they consist chiefly of two square towers, and portions of the walls of the fortress, on an eminence overlooking the firth. Sir Michael Wemyss, of this place, in conjunction with Sir Michael Scott, of Balweary, was sent as ambassador, on the decease of Alexander III. in 1290, to Norway, to escort Margaret, his grand-daughter, and

heiress to the Scottish crown, on her return to Scotland: the princess died at Orkney, on her passage. In Castle Wemyss is still preserved a silver basin which was presented by the King of Norway to Sir Michael Wemyss on that occasion. The Earl of Wemyss and March takes the former of these titles from this parish.

WEST BRIDGEND.—See BRIDGEND, WEST.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix, will be found under the proper name.*

WESTBARNS, a village, in the parish of DUNBAR, county of HADDINGTON, 2 miles (W. by S.) from the town of Dunbar; containing 170 inhabitants. This village stands on the west side of Belhaven bay, and on the road from Dunbar to Haddington. It is called Westbarns in contradistinction to Eastbarns, a less considerable village also on the coast, situated on the other side of Dunbar, and distant from Westbarns about five miles. The principal support of the place was a large distillery employing a number of hands, and a flax-mill erected in 1792; but the expectations of the proprietors not being realized, both have been relinquished. The small stream of the Beil, flowing through the parish for about three miles, passes at the village into the bay of Belhaven. The North-British railway runs by.

WESTBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of KINGHORN, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE; containing 568 inhabitants.—See INVERTIEL.

WESTERKIRK, a parish, in the county of DUMFRIES, 6 miles (N. W.) from Langholm; containing 650 inhabitants. By some writers this place is supposed to have derived its name from its situation to the west of an ancient fortress on the river Megget, near the influx of that stream into the Esk; and by others, from its relative position to other churches in Eskdale, of which district a portion was once included within the limits of the parish. The manor, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, formed part of the possessions of the Soulis family, and on the forfeiture of John de Soulis was granted with the advowson of the church, by Robert I., to the abbey of Melrose, to which it continued to be annexed till the Dissolution. In the latter part of the fourteenth century a chapel was founded here by Adam de Glendonyng, who endowed it for the support of a chaplain to sing masses for the repose of the souls of James, Earl of Douglas, and his brother-in-law, Sir James Simon, of Glendonyng, who had fallen in the battle of Otterburn. A portion of the parish subsequently became the property of the Johnstone family; and Sir James Johnstone, Bart., in 1760, discovered on the lands of Glendinning a rich mine of antimony, which in 1793 was brought into operation, producing on an average about 100 tons of regulus of antimony annually. A village called Jamestown was built on the Megget, by Sir James Johnstone, for the residence of the miners: it contained a smelting-house and all the requisite apparatus for working the mine, with a schoolroom for the children of the workmen; and roads were formed for connecting the village with the chief lines of conveyance through the county. On an average the produce of the mines made an annual return of £8400. Towards the close of the century, from what cause has not been recorded, the operations were discontinued: the village, being abandoned, fell rapidly into decay; and the only remains of it are three or four cottages occupied by families employed on the neighbouring farm.

The PARISH is bounded on the south for nearly two miles by the river Black Esk, which separates it from the parish of Eskdalemuir; and is ten miles in length and from five to six miles in breadth, comprising about 35,000 acres. Of this area, barely 2000 acres are arable, 300 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder hill-pasture, moorland, and waste. Its surface is mountainous and hilly, with the exception of the narrow valley of the Esk; but though some of the hills are heathy and barren, the far greater number are covered with verdure affording good pasturage for cattle and sheep. The Black Esk, after forming for part of its course a boundary of the parish, flows into the White Esk at a place called the King's Pool; and this confluence forms the river Esk, which winds through the parish for seven miles towards the south-east, and eventually falls into the Solway Firth. The rivers Megget and Stennis have their sources in a ridge of mountains separating the counties of Dumfries and Roxburgh. Of these streams, the former takes a southern course; the latter flows towards the south-west; and after a progress of six miles the two unite at a place called Crooks, and then flow together into the Esk, which receives also the waters of numerous rivulets that descend from the hills and water the parish in various directions. The Esk formerly abounded with salmon, which are still found in it in moderate numbers, especially after floods; and salmon, sea-trout, and the common burn-trout are taken in some of the other streams, which are much frequented by the angler. The moors afford game of every kind. Grouse, partridges, and pheasants are very plentiful. Hares and blackcock, snipes, curlew, lapwing, and plover frequent the hills; and woodcocks, and the various species of common birds, are found in the woods on the Westerhall estate.

On the low grounds along the banks of the Esk, the SOIL is chiefly a light loam of great fertility; upon the rising grounds, a deep strong loam intermixed with stones; and the summits of many of the hills present extensive tracts of moss. The principal crops are potatoes, barley, and oats, of which, however, not more is produced than is sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. There is nothing peculiar in the agriculture of this parish, which is, indeed, chiefly of a pastoral character, a very small proportion of the land being in cultivation: the system of husbandry has been greatly improved under the encouragement afforded by the landed proprietors, and all the more recent discoveries are in general operation. The cattle are of the pure Galloway breed, which is found to thrive well upon all the pastures, and is occasionally crossed with the Teviot or the Ayrshire: many of them attain a large growth, and find a ready sale at high prices. More than 18,000 sheep are kept; they are all of the Cheviot breed, and much attention is paid to them: wool and sheep form the chief dependence of the farmers. There are considerable remains of natural wood along the banks of the Esk; and on the demesne of Westerhall are some fine oak, ash, elm, plane, horse-chesnut, and other forest-trees, which have attained to a luxuriant growth. The plantations are extensive, well managed, and in a thriving state. In general the rocks are greywacke and greywacke-slate, and secondary trap is found on the summits of the higher hills. Shell-marl occurs on the lands of Megdale, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch,

who is the principal proprietor of the parish; but the pit being on the declivity of a hill, is difficult of access, and consequently but little of the marl is used for manure. The only mineral ever discovered in the parish was the antimony previously noticed. The annual value of real property in Westerkirk is £4409. Westerhall, the seat of the late Sir Frederick George Johnstone, Bart., is an ancient mansion on the eastern bank of the river Esk, beautifully seated in a demesne embellished with well-grown timber and thriving modern plantations. Burnfoot, Hopesrigg, and Georgefield, are also handsome houses pleasantly situated. Facility of communication with Langholm, the nearest market-town, is afforded by good roads kept in excellent repair, which traverse the parish in various directions, and many of which were constructed by Sir James Johnstone, to facilitate access to the mine formerly in operation. Of the bridges across the numerous streams, one may be mentioned over the Esk, a substantial structure of three arches, and another, a handsome and picturesque chain-bridge, opposite Burnfoot, erected by the late Sir Pulteney Malcolm.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend averages about £200, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Westerkirk church, erected in 1778, is a plain structure, situated nearly in the centre of the parish; it is in good repair, and contains 700 sittings. In the churchyard, which has a fine avenue of trees, is the mausoleum of the Johnstone family, a handsome structure of stone, of circular form, crowned with a graceful dome supported on fluted columns of the Doric order, and embellished with a richly-sculptured frieze. The parochial school affords a useful course of instruction to about seventy children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average £20. A parochial library was established in 1795, and now forms a large collection of volumes, many of which were presented by the late Thomas Telford, Esq., civil engineer, a native of this parish, who also bequeathed £1000 to the minister and Kirk Session, to appropriate the interest to the purchase of books for its increase. A friendly society was established in 1789, which has a fund of £300 for the relief of the sick. On a rising ground between the rivers Esk and Megget are several upright stones, supposed to have formed part of a Druidical circle. There are also, on the hills in the north-west of the parish, some vestiges of camps apparently connected with the Roman station in Eskdalemuir. On the farm of Enzieholm are remains of a triangular fort of great antiquity; and at Glendinning and Westerhall are ruins of castles.

WESTHOUSES, a village, in the parish of NEWBATTLE, county of EDINBURGH, 2 miles (S. E.) from the village of Newbattle; containing 133 inhabitants. This small place lies nearly in the centre of the parish; its population consists chiefly of colliers.

WESTMUIR, a village, in that part of the parish of KIRRIEMUIR which formed the quoad sacra parish of LOGIE, in the county of FORFAR; containing 209 inhabitants.

WESTMUIR, a village in the former ecclesiastical district of SHETTLESTON, parish of BARONY, and within the jurisdiction of the city of GLASGOW, county of LANARK. This place is also called Shettleston, *which see.*

WESTOWN, a village, in the parish of ERROL, county of PERTH, 3½ miles from the village of Errol; containing 72 inhabitants. At this place are the picturesque ruins of a church, which in several old documents is referred to under the designation of the "Church of the Blessed Virgin of Inchmartin", and in which, till within the last sixty years, the minister of the parish used on every alternate Sabbath to perform divine service. The ruins are situated in a sequestered spot comprising much varied scenery, and display some highly-interesting details of early English architecture.

WESTQUARTER, a village, in the parish of GLASFORD, county of LANARK, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Strathaven; containing 481 inhabitants. This village, which takes its name from its situation in the western part of the parish, is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the manufactures of the adjacent district. Westquarter House is a handsome mansion; and the village contains the parish church, the parochial school, and a Sabbath school. There are also one male and one female friendly society, and a temperance society, which are well supported, and patronized by the heritors as productive of benefit to the parish. Near the village are three quarries of freestone, in which several of the labouring poor find employment.

WESTRAY, a parish, in the county of ORKNEY, 19 miles (N.) from Kirkwall; containing 2131 inhabitants. This parish, which consists of the islands of Westray and Papa-Westray, is supposed to have derived its name from its relative position with respect to those of the Orkney Islands which are situated northward of Pomona or the Mainland. It is undistinguished by any event of importance, except the erection of a strong castle, probably by some Scandinavian chieftain. This castle, which was never fully completed, has, without sufficient authority, been traditionally referred to a comparatively late period; being said to have been built for the reception of Mary Queen of Scots, and her husband Bothwell, after their marriage. From the plan of its structure, however, the castle has every appearance of a feudal fortress; it is evidently of remote antiquity, and was calculated, not only for a baronial residence, but to be an almost impregnable fortress. The building is of quadrangular form, inclosing an area into which is an entrance by an arched gateway of stone; and within the court-yard is another entrance leading to the principal hall, a room sixty-two feet long and twenty-four feet wide, with a finely-groined roof twenty feet high. The walls are of massive thickness, and in the side wall is a narrow flight of stone steps conducting to the upper apartments. The remains, together with the adjoining lands, are the property of John Balfour, Esq., of Trenaby.

The island of WESTRAY, containing 1791 inhabitants, is bounded on the south by the firth of that name, which separates it from the islands of Rousay and Eagleshay; on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by a sound dividing it from the isles of Pharay and Eday; and on the north and east by a sound from three to four miles in breadth, which separates it from the island of Papa-Westray. The coast is indented with numerous bays, of which the principal are those of Tookquoy, Pierowall, Noop, and Rapness. *Tookquoy,*

on the south-east, is about four miles broad between the two chief headlands, and penetrates into the island for nearly five miles: its bed is sandy, affording good anchorage for small vessels, but from its exposure to gales from the south and south-west, it forms a very insecure roadstead. The bay of *Pierowall* is only three-quarters of a mile wide at the entrance, but within constitutes a spacious circular basin, sheltered from all winds, and accessible to vessels of 200 tons. *Noop* bay, to the north of the island, is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic, and rendered still more dangerous from its intersection by a reef of rocks called the Rackwick. *Rapness* bay, on the south, is equally unsheltered, affording little security for vessels in rough weather. The headlands are precipitous, and the coast generally rugged and abrupt, and, on the west, for four miles washed by the Atlantic, which has worn the rocks into numerous caverns. In some of the caverns, in tempestuous weather, the water is forced through natural crevices to a considerable height. The surface of the island is varied. In the centre it is low and flat. In the western part is a range of hills called respectively *Skea*, *Fitty*, and *Galla*, extending almost four miles from south to north: of these the highest, which is Fitty, has an elevation of more than 650 feet. The surface of PAPA-WESTRAY rises likewise to a good height, forming a ridge, the sides of which slope gradually to the sea-shore. The northern extremity of the ridge terminates in a lofty headland called the Mull of Papa, in which is a cavern of singular formation, spreading into a spacious circular area, the roof seventy feet in height; the entrance is about fifty feet in width, and the floor, which has a gentle declivity, is perfectly smooth and flat.

In some parts the SOIL of the parish is sandy, and in others clay, loam, and gravel; the number of acres is estimated at 25,600, of which no more than 3000 are arable, and the remainder pasture and undivided common. The principal crops are oats and bear, with some potatoes and turnips. Little improvement has taken place in husbandry, except on the lands of the chief proprietors; and the farm houses and offices are still of a very inferior order. The breeds of cattle and sheep are both of the smaller kinds; and though some attempts have been made to introduce others of larger growth, these have always been found to degenerate in a short time. There is no timber of any kind in the parish, and every endeavour to cultivate trees has proved abortive, though in the mosses numerous trunks of trees have been found embedded. The substratum is chiefly limestone and trap, with blue and grey flagstone; the latter is very abundant, and several quarries have been wrought for roofing. Manganese has been also found, but not wrought. From the want of wood, the scenery is rather of dreary than of pleasing character. There are, indeed, several lakes in the parish, of which Swartmill and Tookquoy in the south, and Saintear and Burness in the north, are the most considerable; but they are not more than half a mile in breadth. Those of Burness and Saintear abound with trout, and eels are found in Swartmill. There is also a fine lake which extends nearly across Papa-Westray, and in which is a small island with the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Tredwall. Gleat, the seat of James Stewart, Esq., of Brugh, is a handsome mansion; and there are other residences. The village of Pierowall, consisting of about twenty scattered houses, is pleasantly situated at the head of the bay of that name, and is principally inhabited by fishermen. About 200 females in the parish are engaged in the manufacture of straw-plat. The fisheries carried on are chiefly for cod, herrings, and lobsters: the annual proceeds are estimated at £1000.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is in the presbytery of North Isles and synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is about £202, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum: patron, the Earl of Zetland. There are two churches in Westray, and one in Papa-Westray; the North church, a very ancient building, contains 700 sittings, the East church 400, and Papa-Westray church 220 sittings. Divine service is performed at each, in rotation, every third Sunday. There are also places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church and Baptists. The parochial school, in Westray, is well attended; the master has a salary of £28, with a house and garden, and the fees average about £3 per annum. A school in Papa-Westray is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, who pay the master a salary of £16. 10. In the parish are various other schools, supported by the fees. There are several remains of ancient chapels, of which one, called Cross Kirk, is on the south-west side of Westray, close to the sea; and on the island of Papa-Westray is another, called the Kirk of How, beautifully situated on a rising ground, and surrounded by a cemetery inclosed with a stone wall. In two fields, one on the north and the other on the south of Westray, are numerous graves which have been discovered by the removal of the sandy surface in strong gales. Several of them have been opened, and found to contain skeletons, with some arms, chiefly swords, in a very decayed state. Doubtless these were bodies of men slain in some battle that took place here. Tumuli are scattered through the parish, in one of which were found an urn, a drinking cup, a quern, and some domestic utensils. There are also several Druidical remains, and Picts' houses.

WESTRUTHER, a parish, in the county of BERWICK, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Lauder; containing 829 inhabitants. This place, it is said, was originally called *Wolfstruther*, from the number of wolves with which it was infested, but subsequently, on their disappearance, was styled *Westruther*, to distinguish it from an extensive morass to the east of it, now called Dogden Moss. The term *Struther* signifies "a marsh". The lands anciently formed part of the parish of Home, from which they were separated at the time of the Reformation, and annexed to the parish of Gordon; and owing to the distance of the church of Gordon, the remains of an old chapel in the village of Bassendean were fitted up as a place of public worship for the inhabitants. This place of worship, however, being eventually found inconvenient for the population of the northern parts of Westruther, a church was erected in the village of Westruther in 1649; and the adjacent lands being severed from Gordon, were erected into an independent parish by act of the General Assembly. On a high hill at the northern extremity of the parish, called the Twinlaw Hill, are two lofty cairns of stone. There is a tradition of a battle having been fought there between the Anglo-Saxons and the Scots, who had previously been engaged in frequent wars. On this occasion, it is said, a chal-

lenge given by one of the Saxon chieftains to decide the contest by single combat, was accepted by Edgar, the only son of an aged Scottish warrior, and whose twin-brother had been carried off captive in his infancy by the Saxons in a former battle. The Saxon chieftain was killed, and Edgar himself severely wounded. After the combat, an aged Saxon, lamenting the death of the chieftain, whom he eulogised as the bravest of the Edgars, and bewailed as his adopted son, betrayed the secret of his Scottish birth; and Edgar, frantic with remorse, tore the bandages from his wounds, and expired on the corpse of his long-lost brother. The two large piles of stones, now called the Twinlaw Cairns, were raised by the warriors of both armies to commemorate this melancholy event, for which purpose, suspending all hostilities, and ranging themselves in one continued line, they passed the stones from the brook at the base of the acclivity, from hand to hand, to the summit, till the monuments of their fallen leaders were completed.

The PARISH is of elliptical form; nearly seven miles in extreme length from north to south, and from three to five miles in breadth from east to west; comprising about 13,000 acres, of which 11,000 are arable, 850 woodland and plantations, and the remainder moorland, moss, and waste. Its surface is varied, and terminates towards the north in one continuous ridge of hills of bleak and barren appearance, attaining an elevation of 1260 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding extensive prospects over the fertile vales of Merse and Teviotdale, which abound with picturesque and romantic scenery. Towards the south, the lands by a gradual descent expand into a spacious and undulating valley, which intersects the parish from east to west throughout its whole breadth, without any elevation that deserves the name of a hill. The Blackadder has its source near Wedderlie, in this parish, through which it flows for nearly three miles in a winding course: afterwards, taking a south-eastern direction, and forming a boundary between this parish and Greenlaw, it falls into the Whitadder at Allanton. Several rivulets also intersect the grounds in various directions, constituting tributaries to the Leader and the Tweed: of these, the Eden, celebrated for the size and quality of its trout, attracts anglers from all parts of the neighbouring country. Numerous perennial springs afford an ample supply of pure water; and on Harelaw moor is a chalybeate spring which, from the efficacy of its water in scorbutic complaints, was formerly frequented by numbers of invalids, who took lodgings in the vicinity, but which has of late years fallen into neglect.

In general the SOIL is light, resting on a rocky or gravelly subsoil; in the higher lands, a deep tenacious clay well adapted for wheat; and in some other parts, a black sandy loam. Crops are raised of oats, barley, and a little wheat, of potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. The husbandry is greatly improved; the lands are well drained, and inclosed with hedges of thorn and dykes of stone. Considerable breadths of waste land have been reclaimed and brought into profitable cultivation. The farms, which were of very small extent, are now of much larger size; the farm houses generally are substantial, and the offices well built. Lime, brought from a distance of twenty miles, is liberally used for the improvement of the lands, and bone-dust has been introduced. Threshing-mills have been erected on all the larger farms; and under the encouragement afforded by the proprietors, every recent change in the construction of agricultural implements has been adopted. Great attention is paid to the management of live-stock: the cattle, which are of various breeds, have been much improved by a cross with Teeswater bulls; the sheep are of the Cheviot, Leicester, and black-faced breeds. The produce of the parish, both in grain and cattle, is sent to the market of Dalkeith. Forests of natural wood formerly overspread nearly the entire surface, and in the mosses are still found trunks of trees; but the only portion of the woods now remaining is on the lands of Flass, where are some large old trees. The plantations originally formed on the lands of Spottiswoode, by the grandfather of the present proprietor, have been greatly extended, and the whole are generally in a thriving state; they consist of larch, which seems best adapted to the soil, and of firs, interspersed with various other kinds of trees. At Bruntaburn, one of the highest and most exposed situations on the brow of Lammermoor, and where it was thought no timber would thrive, are numerous trees of luxuriant growth. The principal substrata are greywacke, sandstone, and slate. Near Hounslow, freestone of a reddish tinge, and of good quality for building, is quarried; and from the quarry were taken the materials for the houses of that village, and for part of the new mansion of Spottiswoode. A slate-quarry was wrought at Bruntaburn; but the quality of the slate being very inferior, the works were soon abandoned. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at the sum of £5339.

Spottiswoode House, the seat of John Spottiswoode, Esq., is a stately edifice in the old English style of architecture, with a tower in the centre, and is surrounded by a handsome terrace 300 yards in length. It is crowned by an open balustrade ornamented with pedestals and vases. The house contains a good suite of rooms, and includes the old family mansion, which was restored, and incorporated into the present structure. *Bassendean*, the seat of Colonel Home, is an ancient mansion modernised, and is finely situated in a demesne tastefully laid out, and embellished with thriving plantations. *Wedderlie*, the property of Lord Blantyre, is also an ancient mansion: it has been suffered to fall into neglect, and is now never inhabited by the family, except for a few weeks during the shooting season. The village of Wedderlie has been gradually decreasing for many years, and is now extinct; the only villages in the parish are the small ones of Hounslow and Westruther. Facility of communication is maintained by good turnpike-roads, which intersect the parish for about fifteen miles, and by other roads: the principal roads are those to Kelso, to Dunse, and to Coldstream. There are bridges over various streams.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the bounds of the presbytery of Lauder and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £158. 6. 8., of which about one third is paid from the exchequer; with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum: patron, the Crown. Westruther old church, erected on the separation of the parish from that of Gordon in 1649, has, after undergoing several alterations and repairs, been abandoned; and a new church, well adapted to the accommodation of the people, has been erected: it was opened in 1840. The members of the Free Church have

a place of worship. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £25. 13. 3., with a house and garden, and the fees: the school-house is spacious and well suited to the purpose. There is a parish library of standard works, formed by subscriptions of the parishioners; and a savings' bank has been established, in which are deposits to the amount of £1300. Some remains still exist of the chapel at *Bassendean*, used as a burying-place by the family there. Of the chapel at *Wedderlie* the only portion left is a vault, into which, at the Reformation, the monks removed their most valuable effects, and which just serves to mark out the site. The last vestiges of the chapel of *Spottiswoode*, founded in the reign of David II., have disappeared; the only relic of it which has been preserved is the baptismal font. There are some traces of an ancient road called *Harits dyke*, which extended from Berwick through the county, and passed by the village of Westruther; and there are also remaining, but in a very dilapidated state, the walls of a castellated building called *Evelaw*, which was one of the border fortresses. Several stone coffins, containing skeletons in good preservation, have been discovered by the plough on lands that have been for ages in pasture; they were composed of large broad stones, and were arranged with the greatest regularity. The situation of these graves, together with the circumstance of many similar relics having been found in the adjoining parish of Lauder, appears to strengthen the tradition, already referred to, that a battle occurred in the northern part of Westruther.

WHALSAY, an island, in the parish of Nesting, Lunasting, and Whalsay, county of Shetland; containing 628 inhabitants. This island is situated eastward of the Mainland, on which are Nesting and Lunasting, the other portions of the parish; and is distant from it between two and three miles: the channel between is interspersed with several small isles. Whalsay is about six miles in length and three in breadth; is much indented; has a rocky shore; and the land is of the usual bleak and hilly nature of this part of Shetland, though considered on the whole as tolerably fertile. The culture of the ground is a subordinate occupation, the inhabitants, for the most part, being engaged in fishing, and drawing their chief subsistence from this pursuit. A large and very handsome mansion has been erected on the island, by Mr. Bruce, of Simbister, at the estimated cost of £20,000: it is built of fine freestone imported across the sound of Whalsay; but the edifice is considered as ill-placed, and of too expensive a description for an island so destitute of interest, and of inducements to reside upon it. One of three churches in the parish is situated here: it is a very plain structure, built in 1768, and since then new-roofed; and is visited by the minister of Nesting eleven times a year. The island is distant from Lerwick fourteen miles.

WHINS, a hamlet, in the parish of Ruthven, county of Forfar, 1½ mile (S. E.) from Ruthven church; containing 19 inhabitants. This small place lies in the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and on the east side of the river Isla.

WHINNIE-FAULD, a village, in the parish of Cruden, district of Ellon, county of Aberdeen, 2 miles (S. by E.) from the parish church; containing 107 inhabitants. This place, also called Finnyfold, is one of several small fishing-villages on the coast, within the parish. The fish taken here are the white-fish common in this quarter.

WHINS of MILTON, a village, in the parish of St. Ninian's, county of Stirling, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Stirling; containing 528 inhabitants. This is now a considerable village, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, close to the Bannock burn, and on the high road from Stirling and St. Ninian's to Denny. Its vicinity is remarkable as the scene of the murder of James III., the particulars of which treacherous deed are shortly these. During the well-known skirmish between the king and his insurgent nobility at Sauchie, about one mile distant, his Majesty, anticipating his defeat, fled from the field, unattended, and in heavy armour, in the hope of reaching the Forth and getting on board Sir Andrew Wood's fleet, which lay there waiting for him. While endeavouring to cross the Bannock at this village, his horse was startled at the sight of a pitcher which a woman, in the act of lifting water, flung from her on beholding an armed man riding swiftly towards her; and James was thrown. He was carried by a miller and his wife, who were ignorant of his rank, into their house, known as Beaton's mill, near which the accident occurred; and on recovering from his state of insensibility, fancying himself dying, he informed them that he was their king, and requested they would send for a priest to impart consolation to him in his last moments. The woman ran from the house, calling for a confessor; and happening to meet a party in pursuit of the unfortunate monarch, she intreated of them, if there were a priest among them, that he might instantly attend his Majesty. One of them answered that he was a priest, and desired to be immediately introduced to the king: he found him lying in a corner, and approaching on his knees under pretence of reverence, the regicide stabbed him several times to the heart. The house is still standing, a little east of the road from Stirling to Glasgow. The village has latterly much increased in size: nail-making, which is carried on to a great extent in the parish, is its staple business.

WHITBURN, a parish, in the county of Linlithgow; containing, with the village of Longridge and part of that of Blackburn, 2593 inhabitants, of whom 798 are in the village of Whitburn, 4 miles distant (S. W. by W.) from Bathgate. This place is called Whiteburn or Whitburn in contradistinction to the village of Blackburn, in the adjoining parish of Livingstone, of which parish it once formed a part. The parish of Whitburn is about six miles in length and two miles and a half in breadth, comprising an area of rather more than 10,000 acres. A considerable portion towards the west is barren waste, internally rich, however, in blackband ironstone; and the remainder is principally arable land in good cultivation. The river Almond flows through the northern part of the parish, and the Breich skirts it on the south: the surface is also intersected by several smaller streams. The system of agriculture is as much improved as the nature of the soil, which is in many parts a stiff retentive clay, will admit. Draining has been practised with advantage, but not to such an extent as is requisite: the lands, also, are partly inclosed, and some plantations have been formed; but there is still great room for improvement in these respects.

The substratum is rich in minerals. A very valuable seam of coal has been wrought for more than a century,

and is still in operation: the mine is singularly ornamented with calcareous stalactites depending from the roof in the form of strong pillars. Ironstone of argillaceous character occurs in beds varying from one inch to several inches in thickness, and also in balls and flat circular pieces; it yields from twenty-seven to thirty-three per cent., and is formed into pig-iron. A rich vein of blackband ironstone has within the last few years been discovered, and is extensively wrought by the Shotts Iron Company, and Messrs. Holdsworth, of Coltness, who have sunk numerous pits, from which the water is pumped, and the ore drawn up, by steam-engines. The ironstone is removed from the mouth of the pits on railways, and piled in heaps varying from 400 or 500 to 2000 tons, for the purpose of being calcined, during which process a pile of 1000 tons is reduced sixty-four tons in weight. About 200 persons are employed in these works. There are several quarries of sandstone of various kinds, and a quarry of white siliceous matter which is used for garden walks. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7398.

Polkemmet, the seat of Sir William Baillie, is an ancient mansion, which has within the last few years been new-fronted and otherwise improved; it is pleasantly situated, and the grounds are embellished with plantations. The village is neatly built, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in weaving cotton goods with hand-looms at their own houses. A public library has been established, towards the foundation of which £50 were given by Mr. Wilson, of this place; it is supported by annual subscription, and forms a well-assorted collection. There is a branch of the City of Glasgow Bank. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend, including £100 from land bequeathed for the purpose in the county of Lanark, is £203. 6. 11., subject to certain payments to the minister of Livingstone, from which the parish of Whitburn was separated in 1718: there is also a manse, and the glebe is valued at £3. 10. per annum. The church was erected, and partly endowed, by subscription; it is a neat structure in the shape of a cross. There are places of worship for dissenters. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and about nine acres of land; the school fees average £25 or £30 per annum. The late Mr. James Wilson bequeathed £4250 for the erection and endowment of free schools in this and the adjoining parishes of Shotts and Cambusnethan: with these funds two schools have been established here, the masters of which have each a salary of £20 per annum, with a house and garden. About 200 children are taught in the several schools, and of this number about seventy attend the parochial school. Mrs. Wilson left £500 to the parish, the interest to be given to persons in reduced circumstances, who have seen better days. Two Roman coins of gold have been dug up in a bog at Cowhill.

WHITEFAUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of CARRINGTON, county of EDINBURGH, 1¾ mile from Carrington village; containing 49 inhabitants. This is a small place, lying in the north-west part of the parish, and near the borders of the parish of Lasswade.

WHITEHALL, a village, in the old parish of ST. PETER, island of STRONSAY, parish of STRONSAY and EDAY, county of ORKNEY; containing 295 inhabitants. This village is situated on a narrow promontory forming the northern boundary of Mill bay, and the southern shore of Papa sound, on the north-east of the island. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Kelp was formerly manufactured here, as in the rest of Stronsay, in considerable quantity. It was first made in 1722, under the auspices of Mr. James Fea, of this village, whose name, for so important a benefit, continues to be remembered by the population with respect. The manufacture has latterly very much declined.

WHITEHILL, a village, in the parish of DALKEITH, county of EDINBURGH, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from the town of Dalkeith, containing 178 inhabitants. It lies in the south-eastern extremity of the parish, a little south of the high road from Dalkeith to Cranston; and is of modern erection, having been built for the accommodation of the colliers engaged in the mines in the vicinity. The dwelling-houses are of a superior description, and present an air of comfort, as well as neatness.

WHITEHILLS, a village, in the parish of BOYNDIE, county of BANFF, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Banff; containing 626 inhabitants. It is situated on the coast of the Moray Firth, midway between the towns of Banff and Portsoy. About half of the population are engaged in the herring, salmon, and lobster fisheries carried on in the adjacent seas. The first of these occupies from twenty to twenty-five boats from July to September; and the herrings, when cured, are exported to Germany and Ireland. Sixteen boats, during the remainder of the fishing season, are employed in taking haddocks, ling, cod, and other fish, in general very successfully: the salmon caught at Blackpots, near here, average in value £225 yearly, and when iced, or boiled and pickled with vinegar, are sent to the London market. The lobster-fishery is carried on by five or six boats with basket-nets; upwards of 1000 lobsters are taken in the season, averaged at fourpence each, and sent to London in smacks provided with wells. The annual value of the whole of the fisheries in the parish is computed at £3000.

WHITEKIRK and TYNNINGHAME, a parish, in the county of HADDINGTON; containing, with the villages of Whitekirk and Tynninghame, 1170 inhabitants, of whom 84 are in the former village, 3½ miles (N.) from the rising town of Linton. This place, which comprises the ancient parishes of Tynninghame, Aldhame, and Hamer, united in the year 1761, derives its name of Whitekirk from the appearance of the church of the last-mentioned parish. Christianity is said to have been first introduced into East Lothian in the sixth century, by St. Baldred, disciple of Kentigern, who established a cell at *Tynninghame*, where a monastery was subsequently founded in honour of his memory: after an extensive and laborious ministry in propagating the truths of Christianity, he died here in 606. The monastery was plundered by the Danes under Anlaf, who also burnt the village of Tynninghame, in 941; but it continued to flourish till the Dissolution, and was granted with its revenues to the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, who, on the erection of the college of St. Mary in the archiepiscopal city, conferred it upon the principal and fellows of that establishment. The tithes still continue to be paid to the college; but since the year 1628 the lands of the monastery have formed part of the possessions of the Earls of Haddington, to whom the patronage of the

church also passed. Of the ancient church of Tynninghame, which had the privilege of sanctuary, and was in high repute, the only remains are two stately arches of Norman character, marking out the burial-place of the Haddington family. On the invasion of East Lothian by Edward III. in 1356, his forces plundered the church of *Hamer* or *Whitekirk*, which at that time belonged to the monks of Holyrood, and was in such reputation that frequent pilgrimages were made to the shrine of its founder. It was under pretence of visiting that shrine in fulfilment of a vow for the safety of her son, that the Queen-Mother contrived to deceive Chancellor Crichton, who had the custody of James II., and to remove the young prince from Edinburgh to Stirling. The church and barony of Hamer were in 1633 annexed to the see of Edinburgh; but on the subsequent suppression of that bishopric, the patronage of the living reverted to the Crown.

The PARISH is situated at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, along the shore of which it extends for four miles. It is nearly five miles in length, and comprises 6000 acres, of which 4000 are arable, and the remainder woodland and pasture. The surface is gracefully undulated, rising in no part to an elevation of more than 300 feet above the level of the sea; and when viewed from the eminence of Whitekirk hill, or that of Lawhead, which are the loftiest points, it displays a richly-diversified and beautiful landscape, embellished with stately woods. Lands in the highest state of cultivation finely contrast with the expanse of the Firth; and the prospects embrace numerous interesting objects, of which the castles of Tantallan and Dunbar, and the Bass Rock, are the most prominent. The river Tyne intersects the old parish of Tynninghame, and, passing through the lands of Tynninghame House, forms within the demesne, at the flow of the tide, a spacious and beautiful lake, which disappears at the ebb. It falls into the sea at Tynninghame bay. This river abounds with trout, eels, and other fish, and is frequented also by the grey salmon, but not in large quantities: the right of fishery in the river, and on the sea-coast to within a mile of Dunbar, belongs exclusively to the Earl of Haddington. There is also a small rivulet called the Peffer, which flows through the western part of the parish. In general the SOIL is a rich brown loam, in some parts intermixed with clay: towards the estuary of the Tyne, a waste and sandy marsh of about 300 acres has been reclaimed by embankment; and even on the highest hills the soil, though thin, is extremely fertile. The crops are, wheat, oats, barley, beans, and turnips. Agriculture is in a highly improved state, and the rotation plan is practised. Bone-dust has been introduced with great advantage for manure. The farms are mostly from 400 to 500 acres in extent; the farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, the lands inclosed, and the fences kept in good order. Particular attention has been paid to the improvement of the cattle, which are generally of the Teeswater breed, introduced by Mr. John Rennie. The sheep, of which a great number are fed in the parish, are of the Cheviot and black-faced breeds, with a few of the Leicester; about 2000 are fed upon turnips, and a much larger number fattened upon grass for the Edinburgh market.

The woods, which are very extensive, were first planted in 1705, by Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, and consist of oak and almost every other variety of forest-tree; the trees thrive well, and there are numerous specimens of stately size. About the same time, the earl planted some hedges of holly to form a screen from the sea breezes; they have attained a remarkable growth, and are a complete defence against the bleak winds prevailing on this coast. There are many single holly-trees of fine growth in Binning wood, and also near the mansion of the Earl of Haddington; some of them are eight feet in girth, and more than fifty feet high. In this parish the rocks are of whinstone, &c. The annual value of real property amounts to £10,720. *Tynninghame*, the seat of the earl, is a stately mansion embosomed in wood, and plantations of great beauty: on the south-west of the house is a grass-walk, nearly 750 yards in length, planted on both sides with hedges of holly, eleven feet broad at the base, and about fifteen feet in height. *Newbyth*, the residence of Sir David Baird, is a spacious mansion also inclosed with thriving plantations; and *Sea-Cliffe House*, the residence of George Sligo, Esq., is romantically situated near the sea, of which it commands an exceedingly fine view. Facility of communication with the towns in the neighbourhood is afforded by means of good roads, of which the high road from Edinburgh to London passes through the south, and that from Dunbar to North Berwick through the centre, of the parish. The North-British railway, also, skirts the southern boundary of the parish, the line running parallel with the London road. There is a station on the line, at Linton, in the parish of Prestonkirk; also a post-office there, from which letters are forwarded daily.

Ecclesiastically this parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Dunbar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Earl of Haddington: the minister's stipend is £306. 11. 2., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum. The church is in the decorated English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower, and, occupying an elevated site, forms an interesting and conspicuous feature in the landscape; it has been repaired, and is well adapted to the accommodation of the parishioners. There are two parochial schools, affording together instruction to about 120 scholars; the masters receive each a salary of £34. 4. per annum, with a house and garden, and the fees of each average £35. The poor have the interest of various bequests amounting to nearly £600. Eleven cottages for the reception of widows were erected prior to 1745, on ground given for the purpose by the Earl of Haddington; to each of them is a good garden, and the widows have also an allowance of coal.

WHITELETTS, a village, in the parish of ST. QUIVOX, district of KYLE, county of AYR, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Ayr; containing 754 inhabitants. This is a thriving village of recent origin, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and on the high road from Mauchline to Ayr. It is in the heart of a district abounding in coal, for the conveyance of which, from the several collieries to the harbour of Ayr, a railway has been laid down: the coal is shipped for various places on the Irish coast.

WHITEMYRE, a village, in the parish of DYKE and MOY, county of ELGIN; with 83 inhabitants.

WHITENESS, in the county of SHETLAND.—See TINGWALL, WHITENESS, and WEESDALE.

Burgh Seal.

WHITHORN, a royal burgh and a parish, in the county of WIGTOWN, 11 miles (S.) from Wigtown, and 97½ (S. by W.) from Glasgow; containing, with the village of Isle-of-Whithorn, 2795 inhabitants, of whom 495 are resident in Isle-of-Whithorn, and 1502 in the burgh. This place, which occupies the south-eastern extremity of the county, is of remote antiquity, being identified as the *Leucophibia* of Ptolemy, during the Roman occupation of Britain, and as subsequently the capital of the *Novantes*, who made themselves masters of the whole of Galloway. It seems to have derived its present name from the erection of a church here by St. Ninian in the fourth or fifth century, which, being the first in the country built of white freestone, was from its light appearance designated *Candida Casa*, of which *Whithorn* or *Whithern* is a plain Saxon translation. In the eighth century the place became the seat of the ancient bishops of Galloway; and it continued to be the head of that diocese after its revival in the twelfth century. Fergus, Lord of Galloway, in the reign of David I. founded here a priory for Præmonstratensian canons, the church of which was appropriated as the cathedral of the see. This establishment was eminent from the possession of the relics of St. Ninian, and for centuries before the Reformation was the resort of devotees on their pilgrimage to visit the saint's shrine, among whom were several of the Scottish sovereigns. In 1425, James I. granted full protection to all strangers coming into Scotland for that purpose; and in 1473, Margaret, queen of James III., attended by a retinue of ladies of her household, made a pilgrimage to the shrine. James IV. during his reign paid frequent visits to the church, on which occasions he presented offerings in honour of the saint; and his son and successor, James V., in the years 1532 and 1533, performed pilgrimages to the shrine, which, even for a considerable time after the Reformation, continued to attract devotees. Among the distinguished priors of this establishment were, Gavin Dunbar, afterwards archbishop of Glasgow; and James Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, and Chancellor of Scotland. The priory flourished till the Dissolution in 1561, when its revenues amounted to £1016 in money, and various payments in kind; it contained many valuable historical muniments, and some sculptured memorials of the Coulthards of Coulthart, chiefs of their name. Of the ancient buildings nothing remains but a few arches and vaults.

The TOWN is situated almost in the centre of the parish, and consists principally of one spacious street more than half a mile in length, which towards the centre expands into an unusual breadth, and from which diverge two or three smaller streets and lanes. In general the houses are neatly built, and roofed with slate: many of the more ancient have been taken down, and rebuilt in a better style; and various other improvements have been made in the appearance of the place. The principal street is intersected nearly in the middle by a rivulet, over which is an invisible bridge. There are no manufactures carried on; and the only trade is that which the town derives from its proximity to the small port of Isle-of-Whithorn, and from the pursuit of the handicrafts requisite for the supply of the neighbourhood. Branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, and an agency for the Aberdeen Insurance-office, have been established. A fair, chiefly for hiring harvest-workers, is held annually at Midsummer, and a cattle-market monthly from April to January. Whithorn was erected into a ROYAL BURGH by charter of King Robert Bruce, which was confirmed by charter of James IV. in 1571. The government is vested in a provost, two bailies, and fifteen councillors. There are no incorporated trades possessing exclusive privileges, and every inhabitant is free to carry on trade within the burgh; no civil causes are brought before the magistrates for decision, and their criminal jurisdiction extends only to breaches of the peace. The town-hall, situated on the west side of the principal street, is a substantial structure with a tower and spire, and attached to it is a gaol, used for temporary confinement. This burgh is associated with New Galloway, Stranraer, and Wigtown, in returning a member to the imperial parliament.

The PARISH is bounded on the south by the Irish Channel, and on the east by the bay of Wigtown. It is about eight miles in extreme length, and varies from two to five miles in breadth, comprising an area of 10,000 acres, of which the whole is arable, with the exception of about 200 acres of meadow and a little waste. The surface, though generally level, is marked by numerous hillocks of various form and appearance, most of them covered with briers and whin, which give to the parish an aspect of sterility. There are three small burns, each of which in its course sets in motion a barley and corn mill. Of the numerous springs of water, one, on the Isle of Whithorn, is slightly chalybeate. The several lakes have been drained, and some of them brought under tillage: of those lake-grounds which have not been cultivated, some form peat-mosses, and others produce great quantities of excellent marl. The coast, which is more than nine miles in extent, is in parts bold and rocky, especially towards Burrow Head, on the south, where many of the rocks rise perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 200 feet. Some of the rocks are perforated with deep caverns; and on the east are several bays, whereof the principal are Port-Allan, Port-Yarrock, and Isle-of-Whithorn, at which last is a commodious harbour.

In general the SOIL is fertile, in some parts a rich vegetable mould resting upon rock; it has been much improved by a liberal use of extraordinary manures, formerly consisting of sea-shells and marl, and now of bones and guano. The chief crops are, oats, bear, barley, and turnips. Husbandry is making steady progress: a due rotation of crops is uniformly observed; the farm-buildings are substantial, and roofed with slate, and the lands mostly inclosed with stone dykes. The cattle, once wholly of the Galloway breed, have since the increase of dairy-farming been partly of the Ayrshire breed; considerable numbers are fed on turnips for the butcher, and sent by sea to Liverpool. The plantations are gradually increasing in extent, and on the lands of Castlewigg are some noble specimens of oak, ash, beech, and firs. An attempt was at one time unsuccessfully made to work coal; and at Tonderghie,

copper of rich quality was discovered by a mining company from Wales, but the works were afterwards discontinued. The annual value of real property in the parish is £10,313. Castlewigg, the seat of Hugh Hathorn, Esq., is an ancient and venerable mansion, beautifully situated in a richly-planted demesne, near the western border of the parish; and Tonderghie, near the southern coast, the seat of Hugh D. Stewart, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion, commanding a fine view of the English coast and the Isle of Man. The only village is Isle-of-Whithorn, which is described below.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the bounds of the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway. The minister's stipend is about £246, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £20 per annum; patron, the Crown. The church, erected on part of the site of the priory in 1822, is a substantial structure containing 800 sittings: in the churchyard are the only remains of the priory and cathedral, conveying but a faint idea of the ancient grandeur of the buildings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Reformed Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. Of the two parochial schools, one is in the burgh and the other at Isle-of-Whithorn: the master of the burgh school has a salary of £39, with £6. 6. in lieu of a dwelling-house; and the other master a salary of £19. 10. About half a mile west of the town are the remains of a Roman camp, and numerous Roman coins have been found near the priory, and in other parts of the parish. On the shore are the ruins of several castles and fortresses, supposed to have been built for the protection of the coast from the frequent incursions of the Scandinavians, who made the Isle of Man their common rendezvous in their predatory attacks on this part of the country. Not long since, there was discovered in a marl-pit on the estate of Castlewigg, the head of a urus, which was sent to Sir Walter Scott, and is yet to be seen over a door at Abbotsford.

WHITHORN, ISLE OF, a sea-port village, in the parish of WHITHORN, county of WIGTOWN, 2½ miles (S. E.) from the town of Whithorn; containing 495 inhabitants. This place is situated at the head of a small bay in the south-eastern coast of the parish, and derives its name from an island at the mouth of the bay, on which are the ruins of an ancient church supposed to have been the first place of Christian worship erected in this part of Scotland. The island is less than half a mile in length, and scarcely a quarter of a mile broad; it affords shelter from easterly winds to vessels entering the bay, but is not distinguished by any particular features of importance. The village is principally inhabited by seamen and others employed in the trade of the port, which consists chiefly in the exportation of cattle, sheep, and swine, grain, and other agricultural produce; and in the importation of coal and lime from England, and various kinds of merchandise for the supply of the district. Though narrow at the entrance, the harbour has good accommodation for the vessels employed in the coasting-trade. A commodious pier was constructed towards the close of the last century, by aid from the funds of the Convention of Royal Burghs. Vessels sail weekly to Whitehaven and other towns on the English coast; and the Galloway steamers call at this place occasionally on their passage to and from Liverpool.

WHITSOME and HILTON, a parish, in the county of BERWICK; containing 622 inhabitants, of whom about 200 are in the village of Whitsome, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Coldstream. These two ancient parishes, in the eastern part of the county, were united in 1735, after the decay of the old church of Hilton, from the situation of which upon an eminence that district derived its name. The incumbents of both the parishes, together with several of the clergy in the vicinity, swore fealty to Edward I. of England, at Berwick, in 1296, upon which occasion their parsonages were restored to them. In 1482, the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. of England, in his progress through the county of Berwick, burnt this place, and laid waste many of the circumjacent lands. The united parish is about four miles and a half in length and nearly two miles in breadth, comprising an area of 4900 acres, of which 4720 are arable and pasture, and 180 woodland and plantations: there is no waste. Towards the north and east the surface is generally even, but in other parts diversified with rising grounds and hills, of which the highest has an elevation of rather less than 350 feet above the level of the sea. The only river is the Leet, a small stream which, from its source near the northern boundary, flows southward through the parish, and after receiving various tributaries, falls into the Tweed at Coldstream.

The SOIL is fertile, and the lands are under excellent cultivation; the crops are, grain of every kind, potatoes, and turnips, with the usual grasses. Great improvement has taken place in the system of husbandry, and considerable tracts of land previously unprofitable have been drained and rendered productive. The farm-houses are substantial, and on all the farms are threshing-mills, five of them driven by steam; the cottages of the labourers, also, have in many instances been rebuilt in a more comfortable style. The lands are inclosed with hedges of thorn, kept in excellent order; and all the more recent improvements in the construction of agricultural implements have been adopted. Few sheep or cattle are reared in the parish; such as are kept on the pasture lands are generally purchased at the neighbouring markets. The plantations include firs and various kinds of forest-trees, which are all in a thriving state, and contribute materially to the beauty of the scenery. Sandstone and whinstone are the principal rocks, and there are extensive quarries in operation: in 1824 and 1825 an attempt was made to work coal, and after boring to a great depth, some seams were discovered, but not sufficiently promising to warrant the opening of a mine. The annual value of real property in the parish is £7639. The village of Whitsome is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and adjoining it, on the east and north, are two portions of the ancient common, used for bleaching, and in each of which is a spring of pure water. Facility of communication with Dunse, Berwick, Coldstream, and other towns, is maintained by good roads, and by bridges over the various streams.

Ecclesiastically this place is in the presbytery of Chirnside, synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £233. 17. 11., with a manse, and the glebes of Whitsome and Hilton, together containing thirty acres, and valued at £60 per annum; patron, David Logan, Esq. The church, erected in 1803, is a plain structure containing 260 sittings. The parochial school, situated west of the village, is attended by up-

wards of eighty or ninety children; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with a house and garden, and the fees average about £60 per annum. In a field on the farm of Leetside, called the "Battle Knowes," are the remains of a camp supposed to be of Roman origin. It is of quadrilateral form, each side forty-two yards long, with the entrance on the south-east, to which was an ascent by a causeway of rough stones lately removed. Near the site, some workmen, draining a field in 1827, discovered a vessel of copper, now preserved in Blackadder House; and in the vicinity were found, more recently, several stone coffins about four feet and a half in length, each composed of six flags, and containing the remains of a skeleton apparently of a person six feet in stature. In each of the coffins was also an urn of unglazed pottery, of triangular shape, containing black dust. While draining some lands near Leetside in 1832, a well, inclosed with hewn stone, was discovered at a considerable depth below the surface of the ground. According to tradition, there were some houses near the well, called Temple Hall from their proprietors, the Knights Templars, who possessed lands in this parish.

WHITTINGHAM, a parish, in the county of Haddington, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Prestonkirk; containing 700 inhabitants, of whom 42 are in the village of Whittingham. This place is supposed to have derived its name, signifying in the Saxon language "the town of the white meadow," from the colour of the soil. It was in the fourteenth century the baronial residence of the Earls of March, who held their courts here, and whose descendant, Patrick, in 1363 granted to Sir Alexander de Ricklington one-half of the lands of Spott, forming part of their barony. In 1372 George, Earl of March, gave in marriage with his sister Agnes, to James Douglas of Dalkeith, the whole manor of Whittingham, with the patronage of the chapel; and it remained in the possession of that family nearly two centuries. In 1564 Mary, Queen of Scots, conferred the manor and castle, the patronage of the church, and all appurtenances, on James, Earl of Morton, the representative of the Douglas family, which grant was ratified by the Scottish parliament in 1567. Soon after receiving these lands, the earl was banished from his country for the part he had taken in the murder of David Rizzio, and took refuge in England; but having obtained his pardon from the queen, he returned to Scotland, and was restored to his possessions. It was not long, however, before he again conspired against the laws; and entertaining the Earl of Bothwell at his castle of Whittingham, he concerted with that nobleman the murder of Darnley, the queen's consort, for which he was tried at Edinburgh, found guilty, and executed, having the night previous to his execution confessed his guilt. The manor, like other portions of the earldom which had been forfeited by the earl's attainder, was restored to the family by James VI.; and it remained in their possession till, by marriage of the daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas, who succeeded her father as heiress of Whittingham, the manor was conveyed to Lord Seton of Kingstone. Ultimately, the Seton title becoming extinct, the property was vested in the last lord's sister, Elizabeth Seton, who married the Honourable William Hay of Drummelzier, by whose descendants the estate was in 1817 sold to James Balfour, Esq., whose son, James M. Balfour, Esq., succeeded him in 1845.

The PARISH is about eleven miles in length from north to south, and about four miles in average breadth; comprising 20,675 acres, of which 3958 are arable, 215 woodland and plantations, and the remainder pasture and waste. Its surface is varied and irregular, abruptly undulated, and rising into hills of considerable elevation. The highest of these is Stoneypath hill, having near its summit the remains of an ancient castle which form a conspicuous feature in the landscape, and commanding a rich and extensive prospect, embracing part of the German Ocean, the island of May, the Bass Rock, the Firth of Forth, the coast of Fife, and a large portion of East and Mid Lothian. Of two fine streams that water the lands, that called the Whittingham has its source in the parish of Garvald, and after being augmented by the Nunraw burn, flows along a beautiful and romantic glen, between banks whose acclivities are embellished with stately trees; it falls into the sea at Belhaven. The Whitadder has its source also in the parish of Garvald, and after receiving some tributary streams in its course, joins the Tweed within a few miles of Berwick. There are numerous springs of excellent water, affording an abundant supply.

The SOIL is various; in some parts light and sandy, in others a sterile clay, and in some a rich and fertile loam: the higher division of the parish comprises part of the Lammermoor hills, in certain places arable, but generally furnishing only pasturage. Crops are raised of wheat, barley, oats, and turnips. On some farms the fences are thorn hedges, and on others dykes of stone, both kept in good order. The farm-buildings are substantial and commodious, and all the recent improvements in implements of husbandry have been adopted. In the higher lands, among the Lammermoor hills, the farms are very extensive; and though on some of them, as already observed, part of the soil is arable, they are generally grazing land. About 6000 sheep are fed, which produce on an average between 800 and 900 stone of wool annually; and a few black-cattle are also reared. The woods and plantations are chiefly around the mansion of the principal proprietor, and on the sloping banks of the Whittingham water. In this parish the rocks are mostly greywacke, of which the great range of the Lammermoor hills is mainly composed, with granite found in mass beneath, and red freestone of excellent quality, which has been extensively quarried for building and other purposes. Both iron and copper ores have been met with on the banks of a stream in the Lammermoor district. Whittingham House is a handsome and spacious mansion in the Grecian style of architecture, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Whittingham water, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country and of the sea; the grounds are formed into walks and gardens tastefully laid out, and the approaches to the demesne are remarkably fine, consisting of avenues of stately timber. The village stands on an eminence having an elevation of about 360 feet above the level of the sea. It possesses facility of communication with Haddington and Dunbar, the nearest market-towns, by good roads, and also with the other parts of the district by roads kept in excellent order. In this parish the roads traverse more than thirty miles in various directions within its limits. The annual value of real property in the parish is returned at £7339.

This district anciently consisted of the two chapelries of Penshiel and Whittingham, both of them subordinate to the church of Dunbar; the former was appropriated to the Lammermoors, and the latter to the lower district of the parish, and each constituted the head of a prebend in the church of Dunbar when it was made collegiate in the year 1342. The parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of Mr. Balfour: the minister's stipend is £266. 12. 1., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £18 per annum. The church, situated on the north bank of the Whittingham water, was built in 1722, and was put into complete repair in 1820; it is adapted for a congregation of 350 persons. The parochial school affords education to about seventy-five scholars; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with £30 fees, and a house and garden. At Prieslaw, in the southern part of the parish, are the remains of an encampment, of oval form, and nearly 700 yards in circumference. It is defended by three ditches on the north side, and by four on the south. These ditches are separated from each other by intervals of about twelve yards, and the outer one is continued round the whole area. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Whittingham, part of which is in good preservation, and still inhabited; and also of Stoneypath Tower, which was the property of James Douglas, first Lord Dalkeith: it appears to have been strongly fortified, and great part of the lofty walls are yet left. Some slight remains exist of the old baronial mansion of Penshiel, and of the ancient chapel, which was situated in a glen, near the house now called "Chapel Haugh." At Papple, also, about twenty feet of one of the walls of a religious house are still remaining; but nothing is known either of its original foundation or of its history.

WIA, an isle, in the parish of Barra, county of Inverness. This is a small isle of the Hebrides, and is uninhabited.

WIA, an isle, in the parish of South Uist, county of Inverness. It lies on the south-east of the island of Benbecula, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel called the Sound of Wia, where is a small and safe harbour. The isle is about two miles in length and one mile and a quarter in breadth, and is much indented on every side. Its rocks, like those of nearly all the islands in this quarter, are wholly gneiss.

Burgh Seal.

WICK, a royal burgh, the county town, and a parish, in the county of Caithness; the parish containing, with the town of Wick proper, Pulteney-Town adjoining, and the villages of Sarclet, Staxigoe, Reiss, and Ackergill, 10,393 inhabitants, of whom 1333 are in Wick proper, 16 miles (S. by E.) from Canisbay, 20½ (S. E. by E.) from Thurso, and 276 (N.) from Edinburgh. This place, the name of which signifies in the Celtic language a village or small town on an arm of the sea, appears to have been originally inhabited by a Celtic tribe, who at a very early period fell under the power of the Picts, of whose settlement in this part of the kingdom, many ancient monuments are still remaining. The Norwegians under Sigard, brother of Ronald, to whom Harold had granted the Orkneys, eventually obtained possession also of Caithness, Sutherland, and Ross, which continued to be governed by a succession of Norwegian earls for many generations. About the year 1330, that part of Caithness which includes the parish of Wick belonged to the family of Cheyne, of whom the last male heir, Sir Reginald de Cheyne, dying in 1350, was succeeded by his two daughters, who by marriage conveyed the lands to the Sinclairs, Sutherlands, and Keiths. In 1464, a feud arising between the clan of Gun, who held lands here, and the Keiths, a sanguinary conflict took place on the moors of Tannach, in this parish, in which the former were defeated: and above a century afterwards, in 1588, the Earl of Sutherland in revenge for the slaughter of some of his dependents by the Sinclairs, Earls of Caithness, made an inroad into the territories of the latter, burnt the town of Wick, laid siege to their baronial castle of Girnigoe, and after a fruitless endeavour to reduce it, wasted the adjacent district. The lands in this parish belonging to the Earls of Caithness were sold in 1672, by his grandson, to the lord of Glenorchy, who, having thus become proprietor of the greater part of Wick, married the countess, and assumed the title of Earl of Caithness. To vindicate his claim to this honour, which was disputed by Sinclair of Keiss, Glenorchy raised a considerable force; and Sinclair, with a band of 400 of his adherents, took post in the town of Wick, to intercept his progress to Keiss. A battle now occurred, in which Sinclair was defeated; but notwithstanding, his right was subsequently acknowledged, and Glenorchy, to compensate his disappointment, was created Baron of Wick. The baron did not, however, long retain his lands here; for in the year 1690, dividing the estate into numerous portions, he sold them to as many proprietors; and Sir George Dunbar, of Hempriggs, is now the principal landowner.

The town is situated at the head of the bay of Wick in the Moray Firth, on the north side of the river Wick, over which is a handsome bridge connecting the town with the populous district of Pulteney-Town. Its streets are irregularly formed, and the houses but indifferently built; the place is, however, lighted with gas from works erected in 1840, and the inhabitants expect to be soon amply supplied with water. A subscription library, established in 1826, now forms a collection of more than 1600 volumes; and there are reading-rooms in Pulteney-Town and Wick, the former established in the year 1829 and the latter in 1840, both well supplied with public journals, and supported by subscription. The weekly paper called the *John O'Groat Journal* is also published here. Among the principal manufactures carried on are, the making of ropes and cordage, for which there are four establishments employing about eighty men; and the building of ships, one or two of which are always on the stocks, occupying about fifty men. There are also twelve yards for boat-building; nearly 100 boats are annually launched for the fisheries, and from seventy to eighty persons are engaged in the yards. Here are a distillery and brewery, a meal and barley mill, and four saw-mills, three of them driven by steam; an iron-foundry has been established in Pulteney-Town, and about sixty men are employed in preparing paving-stones for exportation. The females are much occupied

in spinning yarn, and making it into nets for the herring-fishery; for which fishery, also, nearly 300 coopers are constantly employed. The post-office has a daily delivery; and the revenue, previously to the reduction of the postage, averaged £1200 a year. A branch of the Commercial Bank has been established, and a handsome building of freestone with an Ionic portico erected for its use: there is also a branch of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank. The market, which is abundantly supplied, is on Friday. Fairs for cattle are held at Kilminster on the first Tuesday in March; at Wick on the first Tuesday after Palm Sunday, also in the month of June, and about the end of November; and at Hill of Wick on the Tuesday after the 20th of July. Facility of intercourse is afforded by good roads, which pass for many miles through the parish; and a steam-boat plies weekly, from March till November, between Lerwick, Kirkwall, Wick, Aberdeen, and Leith, for goods and passengers.

The trade of the PORT was early carried on upon a tolerable scale; and in 1588, when the Earl of Sutherland burnt the town, it is recorded that he plundered a ship belonging to one of the merchants of the place. In 1843 the number of vessels registered as belonging to the port was thirty-five, of the aggregate burthen of 2529 tons; and the tonnage of the vessels that touch here averages in the aggregate about 30,000 annually: the customs in the year 1843 amounted to £824. There is a chamber of commerce in the town. The original harbour, at the mouth of the river Wick, in the bay, was accessible only to vessels of very small burthen; and in 1810 a harbour was consequently constructed by the British Society for extending the Fisheries and improving the Sea-coasts of the kingdom, at a cost of £14,000, towards which £8500 were granted by government. This was capable of receiving 100 vessels of considerable size; but from the great increase of the fishery, subsequent to the erection of Pulteney-Town by that company, a more capacious harbour was formed, at an expense of £40,000. In 1844 the society obtained an act of parliament for further extending the harbour of Pulteney-Town. There are also small harbours at the villages of Sarclet, Broadhaven, and Staxigoe. A salmon-fishery is conducted in the bay and river of Wick, and about 150 men are generally engaged throughout the year in the white-fishery off the coast. The principal trade arises from the herring-fishery, which was first established here in 1767, by two or three individuals who fitted out two sloops for the purpose. In 1808, the British Society granted portions of land in perpetual feus, on low terms, for the encouragement of the fishery, which since that time has rapidly increased, and is now carried on to a vast extent, affording employment to nearly 8000 persons during the season. The season usually commences about the middle of July, and continues till the end of September. About 900 boats are engaged, and the average quantity of fish is 88,500 barrels, of which 63,500 are of fish cured for exportation, chiefly to Ireland and the Baltic, to the former country 50,000, to the latter 5000; the remainder is either consumed at home, or sent coastwise. On the 19th of August, 1848, during a heavy gale of wind, thirty herring-boats were lost, and thirty-seven fishermen were drowned, in attempting to make Wick harbour, to which they belonged. The custom-house for the district has been removed from Thurso to this town.

The town was erected into a ROYAL BURGH by charter of James VI. in 1589; and in 1828, the courts of the sheriff, previously held at Thurso, were removed to this place as the county town. The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and seven councillors. There are no incorporated trades. The fee for admission as a burgess, originally £8. 8. for a stranger, and half that sum for the son or son-in-law of a burgess, has since been reduced to £4. 4. In the session of 1844, an act of parliament was passed, conferring the requisite powers for enforcing police regulations in Pulteney-Town, and for supplying it with water. The town and county hall is a neat building of stone, with a campanile turret terminating in a cupola and dome; the hall is a well-proportioned apartment, and its walls are hung with portraits of the late Earl of Caithness, the late Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, the late James Traill, Esq., of Ratter, sheriff-depute of Caithness, and Kenneth Macleay, Esq. The town-house and gaol were erected in 1828, at an expense of £2000, of which the greater part was paid by the burgh: the gaol is sufficient both for the burgh and the county; it is well ventilated, with the advantage of airing-yards, and is visited by a chaplain who has a salary of £20 per annum. This burgh, with the burghs of Kirkwall, Dornoch, Tain, Dingwall, and, since the passing of the Reform act, Cromarty, returns a member to the imperial parliament: the number of voters within the boundary is 364.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by the Moray Firth, and is about sixteen miles in extreme length from north to south, and about six miles in average breadth, comprising an area of above 60,000 acres, of which about a fourth is arable land, and the remainder rough pasture, moss, and waste. Its surface is generally flat, with a gradual slope in some parts. From the bay of Wick, the vale of Stircoke extends in a western direction for nearly nine miles to the lake of Watten, without attaining an elevation of more than sixty feet above the level of the sea. About half a mile above the town commences a similar valley, stretching in a southern direction, almost parallel with the coast, and at its southern extremity rising to a moderate height; while on the north-west, a third valley, in which is the deep and extensive moss of Kilminster, separates the parish from that of Bower. The only rising grounds that can be called hills are the heights of Yarrow and Camster, towards the south-west. The COAST is indented with numerous bays, which make it about twenty-six miles in extent; and presents a great variety of features. To the north it is rocky: thence the land slopes by degrees to the bay of Keiss, the shores of which are low, and formed of flinty sand; and to the south of this extensive bay is the boldly-projecting promontory called Noss Head, on which are the ancient castles of Sinclair and Girnigoe. Between this and Broadhaven is the small bay or harbour of Staxigoe. Between Broadhaven and the bay of Wick is the headland of Proudfoot, constituting the northern boundary of the bay, of rugged and precipitous aspect; and on the south of the bay is a projecting rock between two immense chasms, on which are the remains of the tower of Auld Wick, forming an excellent landmark to mariners. Still further to the south are the fishing-haven of Hempriggs, and the harbour of Sarclet.

There are several lakes in the parish. The principal in the north are, *Loch Wester*, within less than a mile of Keiss bay, about a mile long and less than half a mile wide, and from which an outlet flows into the bay; *Loch Noss*, on the promontory of Noss Head, and which, notwithstanding its elevation and the absence of any inlets, is seldom dry; and *Loch Kilminster*, in the centre of the moss of that name, about three-quarters of a mile in breadth. To the south of the last is *Loch Winless*, connected with it by a rivulet which eventually flows into the river Wick. In the southern part of the parish are, *Loch Dhu*, three-quarters of a mile in circumference; *Loch Hempriggs*, about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, from which an outlet is cut into Pulteney-Town; *Loch Yarrow*; and *Loch Sarclet*. The principal river is the Wick, which issues from Loch Watten, in the parish of Watten, and, flowing through the rich and fertile valley of Stircoke, after receiving various tributary streams, falls into the bay of Wick. The scenery of the parish, with the exception of a few pleasing spots near the mouth of the river, is uninteresting.

The SOIL is various; in some parts light and sandy, in others a rich loam, but for the greater part a stiff clay. Agriculture previously to 1790 was in a most neglected state; the lands were in the hands of middlemen, by whom they were sublet in small portions, and at extravagant rents, to tenants utterly incapable of managing them with profit. Sir Benjamin Dunbar, however, who succeeded his father in 1782, entirely changed the system, divided his lands into commodious farms, and let them to tenants at a moderate rent on lease; since which, a rapid and effectual improvement has taken place. Lands have been drained and inclosed; the farm buildings are substantial and commodious, and all the more recent improvements in implements of husbandry have been adopted. Crops are raised of grain, of turnips, and different grasses. The cattle are of the pure Highland breed, and a cross with the short-horned; and the sheep generally of the Cheviot, with a few of a cross between that and the Leicester breed. There is very little natural wood. Plantations have been made to a considerable extent around the houses of proprietors; but with the exception of the elder-trees, to which the soil appears favourable, they are not in a thriving state. The rocks are chiefly of greywacke, greywacke-slate, sandstone of various colours, limestone, and flagstone: stone is extensively quarried; and the flagstone, after being dressed for pavement, is exported in large quantities. Veins of iron, lead, and copper ore have been discovered in some places. The annual value of real property in the parish is £17,028. Hempriggs House, the seat of Lady Duffus, and of considerable antiquity, is a spacious and handsome mansion, finely situated, and surrounded with plantations. Ackergill Tower, the seat of Sir George Dunbar, Bart., anciently the baronial castle of the Keiths, stands on the southern shore of Keiss bay, and is a noble rectangular structure, eighty-two feet in height, and the walls of which, crowned with battlements, are thirteen feet in thickness. The whole edifice, though bearing the hoar of antiquity, is in a state of entire preservation. Stircoke House, the seat of William Horne, Esq., of Scouthel; Thrumster House, the seat of Robert Innes, Esq.; and Rosebank, the seat of Kenneth Macleay, Esq., of Keiss, are also good mansions.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes this place is within the limits of the presbytery of Caithness, synod of Caithness and Sutherland. The minister's stipend is £232. 1. 8. with a manse, and a glebe valued at £50 per annum; patron, Sir George Dunbar. Wick church, erected in 1830, is a spacious structure of blue stone with dressings of freestone, in the early English style of architecture, with a spire, and contains 1981 sittings, including 146 on forms: it is conveniently situated at the western extremity of the town. A church was built by government near the bay of Keiss, at an expense of £1500, in 1827; and in 1833 a quoad sacra parish was assigned to it: the minister has a stipend of £120, and a manse, by endowment of government. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, Reformed Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, Original Seceders, and Wesleyans; and during the fishing-season, a Roman Catholic chapel is open for strangers, chiefly from Ireland. The parochial school is numerously attended; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., and the fees average about £50 or £60 per annum. There are schools at Keiss, Noss, and Ulbster, each of which is endowed with £7. 10. from a bequest by the Rev. William Hallowell, to which an equal sum is added by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Schools are likewise held at Thrumster and Stircoke, for which the proprietors have built houses, and have given endowments in land to the masters, to whom, also, salaries of £25 each are paid by the General Assembly. At Pulteney-Town is a school supported by the British Society for extending the Fisheries and improving the Sea-coasts of the Kingdom. There are numerous Sabbath schools in the parish, and also many private schools.

Among the various monuments of antiquity are, the ruins of Picts' houses scattered throughout the parish, and the ruins of two ancient castles called Linglass, with which it is said a village was connected; they are both of conical form, and are said to have been destroyed by fire. At Ulbster is an upright stone, inscribed with illegible characters, supposed to have been erected to the memory of a Danish princess, married to the founder of the clan Gun, and wrecked on her arrival at Caithness. Along the coast are the remains of the baronial castles of Auld Wick, Girnigoe, Sinclair, and Keiss. In the churchyard, and opposite to the door of the parish church, are the roofless walls of Sinclair's aisle, part of the ancient church of St. Fergus, in which was deposited the heart, cased in lead, of George, fifth Earl of Caithness, whose body was interred in the church of St. Giles at Edinburgh. There are also still some remains of several places of worship thought to have been originally built by the Culdees. The parish of Wick confers the title of Baron on the Marquess of Breadalbane.

WIER, an island, in the parish of ROUSAY and EAGLESHAY, county of ORKNEY; containing 96 inhabitants. This is a small low island, divided from that of Rousay, on the south-east side, by the narrow channel of Wier Sound; it is about two miles in length and one in breadth. The isle has a productive soil, but the cultivation is indifferent. There are some ruins of a church; and at a little distance from them, on an eminence, are those of a castle, built about the middle of the twelfth century.

Burgh Seal.

WIGTOWN, or WIGTON, a royal burgh, a seaport, the county town, and a parish, in the county of Wigtown or Wigton, 105 miles (S. W. by S.) from Edinburgh; containing, with the village of Bladnoch, 2562 inhabitants, of whom 1972 are in the town. This place is supposed to have been long occupied by the Saxons, who in the 7th or 8th century made themselves masters of this part of the country, and from whom the town is said to have derived its name, in the Saxon language descriptive of its situation on a hill. The ancient castle founded by that people, and of which slight traces of the fosse are still discernible on the side of the hill, subsequently became a residence of the kings of Scotland; and during the disputed succession to the Scottish throne it was delivered into the custody of Edward I. of England, who ultimately restored it to John Baliol, whom he appointed successor to the crown. In 1206, a convent for Dominican monks was founded here by Devorgilla, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and mother of Baliol, King of Scotland. It was endowed with land by Alexander III.; with a grant of the fishery of Bladnoch and Cree by James III.; and with other possessions by James IV., who generally lodged here while on his pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Ninian at Whithorn; and also by James V. The convent was situated on an abrupt ridge south-eastward of the town, overlooking the bay of Wigtown; but no traces of the buildings can be now discovered, though, within the last century, human bones and various sepulchral remains have been dug up on the ground supposed to have been its cemetery. Many of the lands of this district have long formed part of the possessions of the Earls of Galloway.

The TOWN is beautifully situated upon an eminence rising to an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the sea, and consists of several regular and well-formed streets. Of these the principal street is very spacious, and has in the centre a quadrangular area inclosed by an iron palisade, at one extremity of which is the town-hall, and at the other a market-cross, a Gothic column of hewn granite, erected in 1816. The inclosure is laid out in gravel walks shaded with shrubberies and evergreens, surrounding a bowling-green in the middle; and at one end is a verdant mound formed into terraces. The houses, some of which are ancient, are generally well-built; and of late years many handsome houses have been erected, giving to the town a pleasing and prepossessing appearance. Assemblies are held in a suite of rooms in the town-hall, in which, also, is a public library, supported by subscription. The environs abound with varied scenery; the sands on the shore of the bay are dry at low water, and afford an agreeable promenade. No manufactures are carried on; the trades are such only as are requisite for the supply of the town and neighbourhood. In the village of Bladnoch, however, about a mile distant, is an extensive distillery. The maritime business consists chiefly in the exportation of grain, potatoes, and other agricultural produce. Wigtown harbour, which is about a quarter of a mile from the town, is accessible to vessels of 300 tons; and the jurisdiction of the port extends over all the creeks on the coast of the county, from the Mull of Galloway to the mouth of the river Dee. In 1843 and 1844 the harbour dues were let by public auction for £55 each year; but owing to the increase of shipping and trade, they were let in 1845 at £107. There are a custom-house, a post-office, and branches of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank and the British Linen Company. Facility of communication is afforded by good roads; and two steam-packets for goods and passengers ply between this place and Liverpool every week in the year. The market is well supplied with provisions. Insignificant fairs are held on the first Friday in February, the first Monday in April, the 17th of June, and the last Fridays in August and October; O. S.

This place was erected into a ROYAL BURGH by charter of David II. in 1341, granted to Malcolm Fleming; and that personage, who had been guardian and preceptor to the infant monarch, was created Earl of Wigtown; which title became dormant, or extinct, on the decease of Charles, Earl of Wigtown, in the year 1747. The original charter having been destroyed, was renewed by James II. in 1457, and confirmed and extended by Charles II. in 1661. The government is vested in a provost, two bailies, and fifteen councillors. There are no incorporated trades, nor are any exclusive privileges enjoyed by the burgesses. The magistrates exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction within the royalty; but the former has become very inconsiderable since the establishment of the sheriff's small-debt courts; and the cases of the latter, chiefly petty misdemeanors, are very few. The revenue of the burgh is about £470 a year. Wigtown is associated with New Galloway, Stranraer, and Whithorn, in returning a member to the imperial parliament. The town-hall is a spacious building with a lofty tower, and contains, besides the court-room, the assembly-room and library already noticed.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by Wigtown bay, and on the south by the river Bladnoch. It is almost six miles in length, and about four miles in breadth, comprising by estimation an area of nearly 7000 acres. Of this area, about 3000 acres are arable, 2000 pasture, and the remainder plantation, moorland, and moss. The surface is greatly diversified; in the north-east, generally flat, and bearing every appearance of having been once covered by the sea; on the north-west, chiefly extensive and level tracts of moor and moss; and on the south, interspersed with hills that are arable and in good cultivation. The principal river is the Bladnoch, on which there is a salmon-fishery; and a stream called the Bishop's burn flows along the north-eastern boundary of the parish into the Firth of Cree, in Wigtown bay. The soil is various, in some parts a dry, light, and fertile mould, and in others less productive; the crops are wheat, barley, bear, oats, beans, potatoes, and turnips, with the different grasses. Agriculture has of late greatly improved; the lands have been mostly drained and inclosed, and several tracts of waste have been brought into profitable cultivation. In this district the substrata are chiefly greywacke and greywacke-slate. The annual value of real property is £6188.

For ECCLESIASTICAL purposes the parish is within the limits of the presbytery of Wigtown, of which this is the seat, and the synod of Galloway. The minister's

stipend is £272, with an allowance of £30 in lieu of manse, and a glebe valued at £24 per annum; patron, the Earl of Galloway. The church, situated in a beautifully retired spot at the eastern extremity of the town, is a very ancient structure, but from frequent alterations and repairs retains little of its original character; it has 660 sittings. There are places of worship for members of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. Three schools are under the patronage of the corporation. One of them is the parochial and burgh grammar-school, conducted by a master who receives a salary of £24, a sum of £10 allowed for an assistant, and a parochial salary of £11. 2. 3., the two first amounts being paid by the corporation; the two other schools are for girls, and the mistresses respectively receive salaries of £12 and £10 a year from the burgh funds. The grammar-school, for which a spacious new building was erected in 1845, is attended by from 120 to 150 pupils. There are Sabbath schools, in which about 300 children are taught; and the poor have the interest of bequests producing £18 per annum. The principal relics of antiquity are, a circle of nineteen upright stones surrounding three of loftier elevation, called the tomb of Galdus, King of Scots; and several cairns, supposed to have been raised over the bodies of the slain in some battle fought near the spot.

WIGTOWNSHIRE, a maritime county, in the south-west of SCOTLAND, bounded on the north by Ayrshire; on the east by the stewartry or county of Kirkcudbright and by Wigtown bay; and on the south and west by the Irish Sea. It lies between 54° 38′ and 56° 5′ (N. Lat.) and 4° 16′ and 5° 7′ (W. Long.), and is about 32 miles in length and 29 miles in extreme breadth; comprising an area of nearly 480 square miles, or 305,000 acres; 7711 houses, of which 7440 are inhabited; and containing a population of 39,195, of whom 18,290 are males and 20,905 females. This county, which forms the western portion of the ancient district of Galloway, appears to have derived its name from the situation of its chief, or perhaps at that time its only, town, on an eminence whose base was washed by the sea. At the period of the Roman invasion of Britain, it was inhabited by the Celtic tribe of the *Novantes*, who seem to have in a great measure maintained their independence against the attempts of the Romans to reduce them to subjection. On the departure of the Romans, the province became part of the territories of the Northumbrian kings, under whose government it remained till the commencement of the ninth century, when it fell into the power of the Picts, who continued, for a considerable time after the union of the two kingdoms by Kenneth II., to exercise a kind of sovereign authority in this part of Scotland. But amid all these changes, the original Celtic inhabitants retained their ancient customs, and preserved that natural impetuosity of character and indomitable spirit which caused them to be known as the "wild Scots of Galloway". From their heroic valour, they obtained from the Scottish monarchs the privilege of forming the van in every engagement at which they might be present; and under their own independent lord, who was killed in the conflict, they highly distinguished themselves at the battle of the Standard in the reign of David I. The last of the lords of Galloway was Allan, whose grandson, John Baliol, succeeded to the Scottish throne on the death of Alexander III. After the decease of Robert Bruce, the county of Wigtown, with the title of Earl, was conferred by David II. on Sir Malcolm Fleming, from whose family the lands passed to the Douglases, by whom they were held till their forfeiture in 1453, after which they were divided among various families, the Agnews being created heritable sheriffs.

Previously to the abolition of episcopacy, the county was included in the diocese of Galloway; it is now in the synod of Galloway, and comprises the presbyteries of Wigtown and Stranraer, and seventeen parishes. For civil purposes the county is under the jurisdiction of a sheriff-depute, by whom a sheriff-substitute is appointed, who resides at Wigtown, the county-town, where quarter-sessions are held in March, May, and October, and the sheriff's court every Tuesday. A court of quarter-session is held at Glenluce on the first Tuesday in August; and sheriff's courts for small debts are holden at Stranraer every alternate month, and at Newton-Stewart and Whithorn every three months. The county contains the three royal burghs of Wigtown, Stranraer, and Whithorn; the burghs-of-barony of Newton-Stewart, Garliestown, Glenluce, and Portpatrick; and several small ports and thriving villages. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., the shire returns one member to the imperial parliament.

The SURFACE, though generally level, is diversified with numerous hills, some few of which attain a considerable degree of elevation. The coast is deeply indented with bays. That of Wigtown, on the south-east, partly separates the county from the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and the bay of Luce on the south, and Loch Ryan on the north-west, divide the western portion of it into the two peninsulas called the Rhynns of Galloway. Of the several rivers, the principal is the Cree, which has its rise on the confines of Ayrshire, and taking a south-eastern course, partly separates the county from the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and falls into Wigtown bay; it abounds with salmon, and is navigable for several miles. The river Bladnoch rises in the district of Carrick, in the south of Ayrshire, and after a southern course of several miles through the county of Wigtown, falls into Wigtown bay. The small river Poltanton, or Piltanton, after a short course flows into Luce bay. There are various less important streams; and of the numerous inland lakes, which are generally of but small extent, the most interesting, from the beauty of the surrounding scenery, are those of Castle-Kennedy and Soulseat, in the parish of Inch. The woods, with which the county appears to have formerly abounded, have almost entirely disappeared; but of late years, the deficiency has been supplied by plantations, which succeed well. Scotch fir and oak thrive with care, and also spruce and silver firs under the protection of the pinaster introduced by the Earl of Galloway; but the most luxuriant trees are the beech, ash, elm, sycamore, birch, alder, plane, and larch, for which the land seems peculiarly favourable.

The SOIL is generally a shallow hazel loam resting on a gravelly bottom, with large tracts of moss and moor occurring in several places, and considerable portions of fine pasture; the richest land is near the coasts. On the shores of Wigtown and Luce bays are extensive breadths of sands, at low water. Agriculture has been gradually improving, and the rotation plan is prevalent; the chief crops are oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes.

The farms mostly vary from 300 to 700 acres, but some few are nearly 1500 acres in extent: the farm-buildings, formerly of very inferior character, have been much improved. The principal manures are lime, marl, sea-shell, and sea-weed, of which last abundance is found on the coast. In many parts the lands have been drained and inclosed, on the sheep-farms principally with stone dykes, and on the arable lands with hedges of thorn; and under the auspices of the Earl of Galloway and others, the various agricultural improvements that originated in the county of Dumfries, have been adopted almost to their full extent in this part of the country. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of live-stock. The cattle are of the native breed, hardy, compact, and well-proportioned; and great numbers of them, both fat and lean, are sent to the southern markets. In general the sheep are of the black-faced breed; but a small kind of the white-faced, supposed to be of Spanish origin, is reared, and also some of the Linton, Teeswater, and Northumberland breeds: large numbers of sheep are pastured on the moorlands, in flocks of from 10,000 to 15,000. The horses, being of the true Galloway breed, are much esteemed; and large numbers of swine are fed, forming not only a profitable stock for home consumption, but also for exportation, not less than from 15,000 to 20,000 being annually shipped.

The principal rocks are schistus whinstone, sandstone, clay-slate, and, in some places, greenstone, porphyry, and the basaltic formation. Iron-ore is understood to be abundant, but from the want of coal it is unavailable; and there are indications of copper-ore in the vicinity of Whithorn. The seats within the county are Galloway House, Craighlaw, Dunskey, Ardwell House, Dunragget, Balgreggan, Kildrochet, Glasserton, Monreith, Lochnaw Castle, Barnbarroch House, Penninghame House, Merton Hall, Corswall House, Physgill, Corsbie, and Logan, with various others. From the scarcity of fuel, the manufactures are very inconsiderable. The principal public works are distilleries. Flax-spinning for domestic use, and weaving by hand-looms for the supply of the district, are carried on to a moderate extent; and a portion of the females are employed in embroidering muslin. The chief trade consists in the fisheries off the coast, which are very extensive, and for which the numerous bays afford ample accommodation; and in the exportation of grain and other agricultural produce, black-cattle, sheep, swine, and wool, in the conveyance of which a considerable number of vessels are employed. Facility of communication throughout the interior is maintained by good roads in various directions; and of the steam-boats that frequent the ports, one plies between Portpatrick and Donaghadee on the opposite coast of Ireland. The annual value of real property in the county is £135,407, of which £124,807 are returned for lands, £10,062 for houses, £507 for fisheries, and £31 for quarries. Among the antiquities are, some Druidical remains at Torhouse, where is a circle of nineteen stones of unhewn granite; similar relics at Glentarra; numerous ruins of castles, of which those of Sorbie are beautifully picturesque; cairns, tumuli, encampments, and relics of Roman antiquity; the remains of the abbey of Luce, of which the chapter-house is still entire; and the ruins of ancient chapels and some other religious houses.

WILKISTON, a village, in the parish of Kirknewton, county of Edinburgh, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. by S.) from the village of Kirknewton; containing 81 inhabitants. This is a small place, lying in the eastern part of the parish, and on the north side of the Glasgow road, near the ninth milestone from Edinburgh.

WILSONTOWN, a manufacturing village, in the parish of Carnwath, Upper ward of the county of Lanark, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Lanark; containing, according to the census of 1841, 113 inhabitants. This place owes its origin to the abundance of mineral wealth in that district of the parish in which it is situated, and to the establishment of iron-works in the year 1779 by Messrs. Wilson, of London, from whom it derived its name. The existence of coal and ironstone in the parish, which rendered it so peculiarly favourable for the enterprise, induced these gentlemen to erect works for the manufacture of pig-iron; and the success with which the design was attended, led to the raising of another furnace in 1787. On the erection of a steam-engine to draw off the water from the mines, a much greater facility of access was afforded to an almost inexhaustible field of coal, which mineral had been previously obtained with difficulty; and the works were consequently extended, and carried on with increased activity. An additional furnace was erected, with blowing engines of larger power; and in addition to the making of pig-iron, great quantities of ballast for ships, shots of from four to eighteen pounders, and pipes of various kinds, were manufactured. In 1790 an extensive forge for making blooms was erected, and the works were progressively increasing in importance; but a misunderstanding taking place the following year among the partners, the establishment was totally suspended for a considerable time, and lastly sold under an order of the court of session in 1798. Mr. John Wilson, the senior partner in the firm, became the purchaser; and the works were again brought into active operation, with additions. A rolling and slitting mill was erected, and also an additional blowing engine of greater power; new hammers were set in motion in the forge; and the weekly produce of the works, which previously had been only about twenty tons, was now increased to forty tons, of manufactured iron. The village grew up for the accommodation of the persons employed in these extensive works, which at that time, including carpenters, engineers, and millwrights, afforded constant employment to 2000 persons, whose monthly receipts for wages exceeded £3000. In 1808, however, from the great depression in the price of iron, the works began to decline; and in 1812 they were wholly abandoned, and the manufacturing population of the district bereft of employment. In this state the establishment continued till the year 1821, when the works were purchased by Mr. Dixon, of the Calder iron-factory, by whose son, Mr. William Dixon, the present proprietor, they were again brought into operation. An act for the formation of a railway, called the Wilsontown, Morningside, and Croftness railway, was passed in June, 1841. The line extends from the south terminus of the Wishaw and Coltness railway to the turnpike-road from Whitburn to Wilsontown, and was opened throughout, both for minerals and passengers, in June, 1845. Acts of parliament for several branches, including a branch of about nine miles to the Caledonian railway, were passed in 1846, and in 1849

an act transferring the line to the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway company. The Caledonian railway has a branch of nearly three miles to Wilsontown. There is a chapel in the village, for the accommodation of the people employed in the iron-works.

WILTON, a parish, in the district of Hawick, county of Roxburgh; containing, with the hamlets of Appletree-Hall and Dean, 1867 inhabitants. This place, whose name in ancient records is written *Walltown* and *Willistown*, is of uncertain origin; and little worthy of historical notice occurs in respect to the parish, which may be regarded as a suburban district to the town of Hawick, the village of Wilton being completely identified with that town. The parish is situated on the river Teviot, along the banks of which it extends for nearly five miles; it is about three miles and a half in breadth, and comprises an area of seventeen and a half square miles. Wilton is bounded on the north by the parishes of Minto and Lilliesleaf, on the east by Cavers, on the south by Hawick, and on the west by the parishes of Ashkirk and Roberton. About two-thirds of the land are under tillage and the remainder in pasture, with the exception of about 100 acres of woodland. The land is of moderate quality, the agriculture good, and the four and the five shift courses of husbandry prevail; considerable progress has been made in draining, and along the banks of the river excellent crops of wheat are raised. The plantations are of oak, ash, elm, and beech, with larch, Scotch, spruce, and silver firs to nurse. In general the farm-buildings are commodious; the lands are all inclosed, and the arable fields are fenced with thorn, which is thriving and well kept. Considerable expense has been incurred in an embankment of the Teviot, which is however not sufficient fully to protect the lands from the overflowing of that river. The chief fuel is coal, which has recently been procured at a more moderate price than formerly. Nearly one-half of the lands are the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, who is also owner of the teinds; the remainder is divided among numerous minor heritors. There are various neat family residences, of which Wilton Lodge, Stirches, an ancient mansion, Burngrove, Briery-Yards, Whitehaugh, and Midshiels, are the principal.

A considerable portion of the population are employed in the woollen manufacture, which is extensively carried on in the parish, and for which considerable facilities are afforded by the river, and by the tributary streams of the Borthwick, which falls into it near the southern extremity of the parish, and the Slitrig, which joins it at Hawick. There are five mills for spinning wool; two of them are the property of persons in this parish, and three of persons resident in Hawick. The manufactured articles are, lambs' wool yarn and hosiery, blankets, plaidings, flannels, tartan shawls, and other goods of a similar kind. The mills contain fifty teazing, scribbling, and carding engines, preparing wool sufficient for the constant working of 9578 spindles. The quantity of wool consumed weekly is nearly 12,000 pounds. About 230 persons have the care of the machinery and supply it with the material; there are 240 employed in the manufacture of stockings, about seventy-five weavers, and forty persons engaged in scouring, dyeing, and finishing the goods. Some of these mills employ two sets of workpeople, and are continued in operation day and night. A communication has been opened with Hawick, by the construction of a bridge of four arches over the river Teviot; and the line thus formed joins the Edinburgh road at a place called Dovemount Well. Great facility of intercourse is afforded by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. The nearest post is Hawick, and the market of that place is frequented by the inhabitants of this parish. There are two inconsiderable hamlets, in addition to what may be called the suburban village; these are, Appletree-Hall to the north, and Dean to the south. The annual value of real property in the parish of Wilton is £9794.

It is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Jedburgh, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch: the minister's stipend is £294. 2. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum. A considerable portion of the glebe, called the Mains of Wilton, lying contiguous to the manse, is said by tradition to have been originally given to the then minister by his relative, the laird of Langlands. There are also about sixteen acres of land lying at some distance from the manse, which were acquired by the incumbent on the division of Wilton common in 1765; but the soil is of very inferior quality. The church was built in 1762, and in 1801 a new aisle was added by subscription; the edifice is conveniently situated, and affords accommodation to 460 persons. Wilton parochial school gives a useful education: the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4.; the school-house and the dwelling-house are both indifferent and incommodious, and the master receives a compensation in money for deficiency of garden-ground. The Rev. Mr. Crawfurd, incumbent of the parish in 1713, was eminent for his literary attainments, and was author of a work entitled *Dying Thoughts*, and various other theological works. Dr. Charters, also, a subsequent minister, was distinguished as a preacher, and for his exemplary piety.

WINCHBURGH, a village, in the parish of Kirkliston, county of Linlithgow, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from the village of Kirkliston; containing 222 inhabitants. This place, which at one period was celebrated for its culture of bees, lies in the western part of the parish, on the high road from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and near the Union canal. It is also close to the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which here proceeds through a tunnel 330 yards in length, twenty-six feet in width, and twenty-two in height. There is a station on the line, at one extremity of the tunnel. The inhabitants are for the chief part engaged in agriculture. A fair is held in the village on the first Friday in June, but it is wholly for pleasure, no business being transacted. Here, Edward II. first drew his bridle in his flight from Bannockburn; and in the vicinity is Niddry Castle, formerly a possession of the Earls of Wintoun, and at which Queen Mary halted after her escape from the castle of Lochleven.

WINDMILL-HILL, a village, in the parish of Dalziel, Middle ward of the county of Lanark, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Hamilton; containing 225 inhabitants. This village is situated near the parish church, on the high road from Stewarton and Dalziel to Glasgow; and is inhabited by persons engaged, among other occupations, in the freestone-quarries in its immediate neighbourhood. The stone is of a very hard and rough grain, interspersed with quartz, and is much in request for mantel-pieces, and for pavements for forges, being found

to withstand the effects of fire to a great degree. The materials for building the bridge of Hamilton were procured from these quarries.

WINDY-EDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of SANQUHAR, county of DUMFRIES; containing 57 inhabitants.

WINDYGATES, a village, in that part of the parish of MARKINCH which formed the quoad sacra parish of MILTON of BALGONIE, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from the village of Markinch; containing 120 inhabitants. This village lies in the south-eastern part of the parish, bordering on the parish of Kennoway. It stands on the high road from Markinch to Leven, and a little to the south flows the river Leven, which turns various paper and other mills. In the vicinity, at Cameron bridge, is an extensive distillery.

WINTON, a village, in the parish of PENCAITLAND, county of HADDINGTON, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Tranent. This place, which is situated in the north-western part of the parish, derives its name from the Earls of Wintoun, its former proprietors, of whom George, the fifth and last earl, adhering to the interests of the house of Stuart, and joining the Pretender in 1715, was taken prisoner in the battle of Preston, and sentenced to execution for treason. He was committed to the Tower of London, from which, however, he contrived to effect his escape; and embarking for the continent, he took refuge in Italy, and died at Rome in the seventieth year of his age. His estates were forfeited to the crown at the rebellion; and the family, which had flourished more than six centuries in East Lothian, became extinct. Winton House, the ancient residence, was a spacious edifice, erected in 1619, but has been deserted, and suffered to fall into decay; it is beautifully situated in grounds containing numerous fine trees of stately growth.

WISHAWTON, in the county of LANARK.—See STEWARTON and WISHAWTON.

WISTON and ROBERTON, a parish, in the Upper ward of the county of LANARK; containing, with the village of Newton, 929 inhabitants, of whom 141 are in the village of Wiston, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Biggar, and 201 in the village of Roberton, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from the same town. It comprehends the old parishes of Wiston and Roberton, which were united in the year 1772. Their names, of uncertain origin, were probably derived from proprietors; and from the designation of a farm in the former, called The Place, the owner of Wiston would appear to have been resident. The parish is about six miles in length and four in breadth; it is bounded on the south-east by the river Clyde, and comprises 9400 acres, of which 3800 are arable, 200 woodland and plantation, and the remainder moorland and pasture. The surface is strikingly diversified with hill and dale. Tinto, or "the hill of fire", perhaps so called as originally a seat of Druidical superstition, rises on the northern confines of the parish, with an elevation of 2300 feet above the level of the sea, commanding an unbounded prospect over the adjacent districts, embracing, among other prominent objects, the heights of Hartfell, Queensberry, Cairntable, and Goatfell, the Isle of Arran, the Bass Rock, and the hills in the north of England and of Ireland. Nearly in the centre of the parish is the hill of Dungavel, rising with a double apex to a considerable elevation, and strongly contrasting, in its rich verdure and beauty of appearance, with the rugged, precipitous, and harsh features of the former hill. The scenery is at many points beautifully picturesque, and embellished with wood.

The SOIL is chiefly light and gravelly, alternated with a rich black loam, and in some parts with portions of marshy land; the crops are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, and turnips. Agriculture is advanced; the lands are drained and partly inclosed, and the farm houses are improving both in comfort and appearance. Much attention is paid to the management of the dairy, and to the breed of live-stock: from 300 to 400 milch-cows are kept, of the Ayrshire breed; and the sheep, of which nearly 4000 are on the average pastured, are chiefly of the black-faced Linton breed. The silver medal of the Highland Agricultural Society was some years ago awarded to Mr. Muir, for his success in reclaiming waste land here, for which the abundance of lime affords every facility so far as that stimulant is wanted. In 1845 the same gentleman gained several prizes at the society's cattle-show, for Ayrshire queys. The woods, more than half of which have been planted within the last few years, are very carefully managed; they consist of larch and Scotch fir, with an intermixture of other trees. The substrata are chiefly greywacke, of which the hills are composed, red sandstone, and limestone; the last is extensively wrought on the Newton estate, and the works produce annually about 18,000 bolls. In the seams of limestone are found embedded corals, branches of trees, and shells of different kinds. Coal is supposed to exist, and an attempt was made to explore it; but the works were suddenly suspended, and have not been since resumed. Hardington House, an ancient edifice, was formerly the residence of the celebrated Lord Braxfield; it is situated on the Clyde, in a richly-wooded demesne, and is now inhabited by Lord Braxfield's grandson. Facility of communication is afforded by roads kept in due repair by statute labour, and by the turnpike-road from Stirling to Carlisle, which passes through the whole length of the parish: the main trunk of the Caledonian railway intersects the parish in its eastern angle. The annual value of real property in Wiston and Roberton is £4953. Ecclesiastically this parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and Lord Douglas: the minister's stipend is £204. 9., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £40 per annum. The church, formerly that of the parish of Wiston, which was enlarged after the union of the two parishes, is an old edifice adapted for a congregation of nearly 400 persons. In the village of Roberton is a place of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church. The parochial schools of Wiston and Roberton are both kept up, and are well attended; the master of each has the maximum salary, with the fees, and a house and garden. In these schools more than 130 children receive instruction. A subscription library is supported at Roberton, forming a well-assorted collection of books on general literature.

WOLFHILL, in the parish of CARGILL, county of PERTH: containing 122 inhabitants. This is an agricultural village, one of three within the parish.

WOODEND, a hamlet, in the parish of METHVEN, county of PERTH; containing 31 inhabitants, who are engaged in rural occupations.

WOODHAVEN, a village, in the parish of FORGAN, district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Ferryport-on-Craig; containing 92 inhabitants. It is situated on the south shore of the Tay, in the western part of the parish, nearly opposite the town of Dundee; and was formerly one of the ferry-stations to that place, the other being at Newport, about a mile eastward. In consequence, however, of the greater facilities afforded by the latter, and the shorter and more convenient passage thence to Dundee, Newport has become the principal resort. The village is of pleasing and rural appearance; and the harbour, which is the property of Henry Stewart, Esq., of St. Fort, is capable of admitting vessels of 150 tons' burthen. Some business is done in exporting the agricultural produce of the district, and in importing lime, freestone, and coal.

WOODLANE, a village, in the parish of KINCARDINE, county of PERTH; containing 102 inhabitants.

WOODSIDE, for a time a quoad sacra parish, in the parish of OLD MACHAR, district and county of ABERDEEN; containing 4839 inhabitants. This place, which derived its name from the seat of the principal landed proprietor, was separated for ecclesiastical purposes from Old Machar, and erected into a quoad sacra parish, under act of the General Assembly in 1834. The district is nearly two miles in length, and about a mile and a quarter in breadth; is bounded on the north by the river Don; and consists principally of three contiguous villages, extending along the line of the great north road. Of these, the principal is Woodside, and the others are called respectively Cotton and Tanfield. The villages are neatly built, and lighted with gas from the works at Aberdeen; they consist of detached houses, and a few small streets intersecting the turnpike-road at right angles. The inhabitants of this district are mostly employed at the Grandholm works in the vicinity, and in the spinning and weaving of cotton in the village of Woodside. The cotton-works were erected by Messrs. Gordon, Barron, and Company, of Aberdeen, who also established a printing and a bleach field here; they are driven by a water-wheel of 180-horse power, and by a steam-engine lately erected, and afford employment to 960 persons, of whom fifty-six are children of less than thirteen, and 312 between thirteen and eighteen, years of age. Many of the population also are occupied in granite-quarries, which are extensively wrought for exportation.

A post-office under that of Aberdeen has been established: and facility of communication is afforded by the turnpike-road to Aberdeen and Inverury, which traverses the valley of the Don in a direction nearly parallel with the road. The scenery is pleasingly diversified by the windings of the river, and the adjacent country abounds with interesting scenery. The Don contains trout and salmon; and fisheries were formerly established on it, but they are gradually diminishing in value. Woodside House, the seat of Patrick Kilgour, Esq., is a plain modern mansion, on the west bank of the Don. Hilton, the property of Sir William Johnstone, Bart, situated on a rising ground commanding a fine view of the city of Aberdeen, is an ancient mansion in the cottage style, rapidly falling into decay. The church, erected in 1829, at a cost of £2100, is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, and of the Doric order, containing 1500 sittings; it is lighted with gas, and attached to it are a vestry, and a room capable of containing 100 persons. This building passed to the Free Church, and in 1845 the members of the Establishment erected an elegant chapel of ease. At the village of Cotton is a place of worship for Independents; and there is also in the district a small Gaelic meeting-house. A school was erected in 1837, and is supported by subscription; it affords instruction to 150 children, and has a small library. A public library, forming a collection of 1200 volumes, is also maintained; and a library connected with the Free Church has nearly 600 volumes. There is a school connected with the factory at Woodside, and in several Sunday schools are more than 600 children.

WOODSIDE, a village, in the parish of MARKINCH, district of KIRKCALDY, county of FIFE; containing 135 inhabitants. It is one of nine villages in the parish, the population of which has latterly increased, owing to the extension or introduction of various manufactures.

WOODSIDE, a village, in the parish of LARGO, district of ST. ANDREW'S, county of FIFE; containing 108 inhabitants. This small village is situated in the interior of the parish.

WOODSIDE, a village, in the parish of CARGILL, county of PERTH; containing 169 inhabitants. This, and Burreltown, are contiguous villages, situated on the high road from Perth to Cupar-Angus, and distant about two miles and a half from the latter place, and four from the parish church. The Perth and Forfar railway passes in the vicinity. Here is a school, to which a small library is attached.

WOODSIDE, NORTH, a village, in the former ecclesiastical district of ST. STEPHEN'S, parish of BARONY, county of LANARK. This is a considerable and populous village, situated in the western part of the parish, near the borders of that of Govan, and distant from Glasgow, which lies eastward, about a mile. Its inhabitants are partly employed in the neighbouring factories, and in hand-loom weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. A chapel of ease was supported here, many years since, by Mr. William Gillespie, the proprietor of a cotton-mill; by whom, also, a school was maintained for the instruction of the children of his workpeople.

Y

YARROW, a parish, in the county of SELKIRK, 9 miles (W.) from Selkirk; containing, with the village of Ettrick-Bridge and part of Yarrowford, 1264 inhabitants. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, was originally known as the parish of St. Mary; its present name was acquired from the removal of the church to the banks of the river Yarrow, about the middle of the seventeenth century, since which time the parish has invariably retained the name of that river. The surrounding district formed part of the royal forest of Ettrick, and in the reign of Bruce was recovered from the English by Sir James Douglas, upon whom, as a reward for his fidelity, that monarch conferred the lands, which at the same time he erected into a free royalty. On the attainder of the Douglas family in

1455, the lands became forfeited to the crown, and part of them were granted to Sir Walter Scott, ancestor of the Dukes of Buccleuch, in consideration of his active services in the suppression of the rebellion of that period. The forest of Ettrick was afterwards given by James IV. to his queen, the Lady Margaret, of England; and James V. frequently resorted to this place to enjoy the diversion of the chase, a memorial of which is still preserved in the name of a pass called the "Hart's Leap", marked by two stones said to have been placed there by the king and his attendants.

The PARISH is of very irregular form, about eighteen miles in extreme length, and nearly sixteen miles in breadth. It comprises 71,410 acres, of which 2740 are arable, 640 woodland and plantations, and the whole of the remainder moorland, affording rough pasturage for sheep and a few cattle. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and intersected by three continued and precipitous ranges, which traverse the parish in a north-eastern direction, and of which the Blackhouse Heights have an elevation of almost 2400, the Minchmoor of about 2300, the Hangingshaw Law of 2000, feet above the level of the sea. The chief rivers are the Yarrow, the Ettrick, and the Tweed, which last in some parts forms the northern boundary. The beautiful river *Yarrow* has its source in the hills on the confines of Dumfries-shire: with other streams, it forms two considerable lakes; and after a course of many miles through the parish, it falls into the Ettrick. The valley through which this river winds abounds with picturesque and romantic scenery, and perhaps no stream in the country is associated with reminiscences of deeper interest, or more closely identified with the finest strains of Scottish minstrelsy. The two lakes are the loch of *St. Mary* and the loch of *The Lowes*. Of these the former, seven miles and a half in circumference, is separated from the latter, which is about a mile and a half in circuit, by a narrow neck of land, or sandbank, thrown up by opposite currents of two small streams; the larger lake is thirty fathoms, and the smaller eleven fathoms, in depth. Their borders are thinly ornamented by some dwarfish trees, part of the remains of the ancient forest, and by a few plantations of recent date. The picturesque ruins of the church of St. Mary, in the neighbourhood of these lochs, have now nearly disappeared. There are several lakes of less importance, some of them containing rich beds of shell-marl, which is used as manure for the lands. Numerous springs of excellent water afford an abundant supply for domestic use.

In general the SOIL is a light brown loam, of good quality, but thickly intermixed with stones; along the banks of the rivers it is gravelly, and in some other places clayey, inclining here and there to bog. The crops are oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes; agriculture is much improved, and the four and the five shift courses are now adopted. Bone-dust has been introduced with success in the cultivation of turnips. The marshy lands have been mostly drained, and irrigation has been practised on lands requiring it: the arable farms have been inclosed, and also the sheep-walks in the hilly pastures. Improvements in the parish have been much promoted by the encouragement held out by the Selkirkshire Pastoral Society, established under the patronage of the late Lord Napier, and which holds a triennial meeting in this parish. Considerable attention is paid to live-stock. About 45,000 sheep are kept: they are chiefly of the Cheviot breed, with about 1200 or 1500 of the black-faced kind, once the prevailing breed; also a few of the Leicester on some of the farms. The cattle are of the Ayrshire crossed by the short-horned breed: the number of milch-cows is 200, and of young cattle nearly the same; and about 130 Highland cattle are pastured on the hills. There are but very few, and these widely scattered, remains of the ancient forest; the chief are some oak-trees on the West Faldshope hills, but they are more remarkable for their great age than for the stateliness of their growth. There are also some remarkably fine trees at Hangingshaw, among which are a plane and a beech of very large size. The plantations consist of oak, ash, elm, beech, and plane; with alder, birch, larch, spruce, and Scotch fir, as nurses. The substrata are chiefly greywacke and clay-slate. Sandstone is found in some places, with aluminous shale; pyrites of iron and calcareous spar are also prevalent, and nodules of galena are occasionally met with. The annual value of real property in the parish is £11,690. Ashiesteel, the seat of Major-General Sir James Russell, K.C.B., is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed; the mansion-house has been enlarged and beautified, and the grounds are tastefully laid out, and embellished with plantations. Elibank Cottage, which had also been enlarged and improved, was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1840. There are small villages at Yarrowford and Ettrick-Bridge, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the handicraft trades requisite for the wants of the parish. A circulating library is supported by subscription. Facility of communication with the neighbouring towns is afforded by good roads along the banks of the rivers, and by bridges kept in excellent repair.

This place is in the presbytery of Selkirk, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of the Crown. The minister's stipend is £233. 8. 1., with a manse, and a glebe valued at £34. 10. per annum. Yarrow church, erected in 1640, and thoroughly repaired in 1826, is a plain edifice adapted for a congregation of 430 persons. At Ettrick-Bridge is a chapel in connexion with the Establishment, erected and endowed by the Duke of Buccleuch. There are two parochial schools, one at Yarrow and the other at Ettrick-Bridge. The master of the former has a salary of £31. 6. 6., with £12 fees, and a good house and garden: a handsome and commodious schoolroom was built for this school in 1830. The master at Ettrick-Bridge has £20 per annum, with £10 fees, and a house and garden. Three other schools are supported by subscription of individuals, for the children of those districts in which they are situated; but there are, notwithstanding, in the remoter parts of this extensive parish, some children who are not within the reach of instruction. A branch of the Selkirk Savings' Bank was established in 1815. In various places are remains of strongholds or castles occupied by chieftains of feudal times. The most considerable ruin is Blackhouse, seated in a lonely glen, and anciently the seat of the Black Douglases: in the immediate vicinity are seven large stones, pointing out the spot where seven brothers of that family were killed. A portion of Elibank Castle still overhangs the river Tweed; and the lower portions of the massive walls of Dryhope Castle, the seat of the Scott family, are entire.

To the west of the church is a spot regarded as the scene of a sanguinary conflict between some rival clans; and two large upright stones are supposed to indicate the sepulchres of the chieftains who fell on that occasion. In the progress of cultivation, a large flat stone was discovered by the plough, inscribed with a legend in Latin, of which the only legible portion was, *hic memoriæ et . . . hic jacent in tumulo duo filii liberali.* On Dryhope Haugh was a large cairn, the stones of which were removed to furnish dykes for inclosures.

Connected with this parish have been numerous remarkable persons, of whom were, Mary Scott, celebrated in minstrelsy as the "Flower of Yarrow", daughter of John Scott, of Dryhope; Sir Gideon Murray, senator of the College of Justice by the title of Lord Elibank; Dr John Rutherford, pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave, and subsequently professor of the practice of physic in the university of Edinburgh, who was born in the parish during the incumbency of his father; Russell, the historian of ancient and modern Europe, who resided at Elibank; and his kinsman, Colonel William Russell, distinguished for his military exploits in India, and more particularly at Manilla. Sir Walter Scott resided at Ashiesteel for ten years after the demise of Colonel Russell. Soon after he had been appointed sheriff of Selkirkshire, while resident here, he is said to have composed some of his earliest works; and a small hillock, now covered with shady trees, and which was his favourite resort for study, is still called the Sheriff's Knowe. James Hogg, better known as the "Ettrick Shepherd", was long resident in the parish.

YARROWFORD, a village, partly in the parish of Selkirk, and partly in that of Yarrow, county of Selkirk, 5 miles (W. by N.) from the town of Selkirk; containing 46 inhabitants. This village, situated on the borders of the two parishes, derives its name from a ford over the Yarrow, on the north bank of which river it is built. Though a small place, it is beautifully seated; and in its vicinity are, Newark Castle, once the residence of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch; Haining, the former abode of the family of Pringle; and Fowlshiels, the birthplace of the celebrated and unfortunate traveller, Mungo Park. The river, whose pastoral beauties have been so sweetly depicted in Scottish song, is in this quarter finely and thickly wooded; many of the plantations on its banks are of recent formation. The stream of the Ettrick unites with it about two miles from Selkirk.

YELL, an island, in the county of Shetland; containing 2689 inhabitants. This island, one of the most northern of the Shetland group, lies to the north-east of Northmavine on the Mainland, to the south-west of Unst, and to the west of Fetlar. It is about twenty miles in length and six in breadth, having, generally, a bold and rocky coast, indented with numerous bays and voes, several of which form safe and convenient harbours, and serve as excellent fishing-stations. Two ranges of hills, varying from 200 to 400 feet in height, extend almost the whole length of the island, in a nearly parallel direction, from north to south, and are in some parts intersected by other hills running east to west; the surface otherwise is moderately low, particularly along the whole of the eastern coast. For the most part the soil is of a mossy quality, mixed with particles of decayed rock; and in several places are extensive peat-mosses, in which are found large trees, though scarcely a shrub is now to be seen growing in the isle. The arable land is chiefly near the shore, and is very inconsiderable in proportion to the undivided common, which is estimated at about 45,000 acres, producing an abundance of a rough sort of grass, here called *lubbo*, that grows naturally, and affords a tolerable pasture for sheep, horses, and black-cattle. In the northern part of the island the principal bays are Basta voe, Gloup voe, the sand of Brecon, Papal-ness, and Cullivoe; on the south the chief harbours are Hamna voe and Burra voe, about a mile distant from each other. Gloup voe is the only place where the ling or deep-sea fishing is now carried on in Yell. The fishing-boats belonging to the east side of the island assemble at this station for the summer fishing about the 1st of June, and leave again about the 12th of August: the boats on the west side fish at Northmavine. The nearest market-town is Lerwick, the capital of Shetland, distant, due south from Hamna voe, about twenty-six miles. The island is included in the two parishes of Fetlar and North Yell, and Mid and South Yell, *which see.*

YELL, MID and SOUTH, a parish, in the county of Shetland, 32 miles (N.) from Lerwick; containing, with the islands of Hascussay and Samphrey, 1705 inhabitants. It includes the middle and southern districts of the island of Yell, which belongs to the group usually called the North Isles; and annexed to the parish are the island of Samphrey, on the west, distant about a mile from Yell, and the island of Hascussay, about one mile distant towards the east. It is bounded on the west by Yell sound, which is six miles across, and distinguished from most of the other channels on the north coast of Shetland by the great rapidity of its current; on the east by Colgrave sound, which averages three miles in breadth; and on the south by that of Lunnafirth, about four miles broad. There are 37,000 acres of land in the parish, of which about 4000 are inclosed; and of this latter portion 1500 acres are cultivated. The coast varies in its aspect in different parts, but in general is bold and rocky. It is penetrated by several voes or inlets affording good landing-places, with ample accommodation and security for vessels in any weather. Mid Yell voe, on the east, contains sufficient space and depth of water to moor a large fleet. Near this is Whalefirth voe, on the west, separated from the former only by a tract of land a mile broad, so that, by the construction of a canal, the junction of the two sounds, and consequently of two great seas, might be effected. On the south are the harbours of Burra voe and Hamna voe, which are both secure and convenient retreats, about a mile distant from each other.

In the interior the surface consists for the most part of hills covered with peat, supplying plenty of good fuel, and of extensive tracts clothed with a short coarse grass, affording tolerably nutritious pasture for sheep and cattle. The cultivated land lies chiefly along the shore. There are two principal ranges of hills in the parish, rising from 200 to 400 feet in height; they stretch nearly from one extremity to the other, and are frequently crossed by subordinate eminences taking a direction from east to west. The soil exhibits various modifications of moss, with admixtures occasionally of clay incorporated with particles of rock and of sand trans-

ported by storms from the margin of the island, and scattered over the surface. The chief grain cultivated is bear and oats, the average annual value of which is about £2300; potatoes return upwards of £1000. Meadow-hay and other crops are also raised, but in inferior proportions; and ponies, cattle, and sheep traverse the hills and mountains in large numbers, the occupiers of farms having a common right of pasture according to their respective rents. The spade is in general use, being better suited to the nature of the surface, and to the size of the farms, than is the plough. The small portions of land that are under tillage present in many parts specimens of careful industry. Agriculture, however, is still in its infancy; large tracts of common offer temptations to the successful application of capital by draining, and the tracts already inclosed for pasture are capable, if the tenants possessed the means, of being rendered doubly valuable by being brought under tillage. The prevailing rocks are gneiss, with portions of granite, quartz, whinstone, and some rocks of the micaceous class. Bog-iron ore has been found; and in several places, layers of rich loam, from one to two feet in thickness, have been discovered lying under masses of peat-moss, and incumbent on the prevailing rock; the earth being embedded with birch, oak, &c. The annual value of real property in the parish is £352.

The inhabitants follow fishing as their principal occupation. The profits of ling, tusk, and cod, though variable, may be averaged at £500 per annum; and other fish, caught for domestic consumption, with the oil obtained from them, may be valued at £360. Sea-trout are abundant, and salmon have sometimes been taken. The large numbers of cockles, also, are found occasionally of great service to the inhabitants, many of whose lives were saved in the scarcity of 1837 through the sustenance afforded by this fish. Horses and pigs, but especially cattle, sheep, and lambs, constitute an important part of the disposable produce of the parish; numbers of them are sold yearly, and they fetch a much higher price than formerly in consequence of the facilities given by the introduction of steam-vessels. Ecclesiastically this parish is in the presbytery of Burravoe, synod of Shetland, and in the patronage of the Earl of Zetland. The minister's stipend is £158, of which about a tenth is received from the exchequer: he has also from £15 to £20 per annum from the rents of bequeathed lands; with a manse, rebuilt in 1807 and several times repaired, and a glebe valued at £20 a year. The church at Mid Yell, built in 1832, is as conveniently situated as possible, as is also the church lately erected at South Yell; but both, though with every advantage of locality, are necessarily but thinly attended during a considerable portion of the year. Many of the inhabitants reside at great distances, and find it impossible to attend in the winter; there is neither road nor bridge in the parish, and the surface is in that season to a great extent a mossy swamp. A missionary has for several years officiated in South Yell, supported by the Royal Bounty; there is a place of worship there for Wesleyans, and in Mid Yell one for Independents. A parochial school was established in 1822; the salary of the master is £26, with a house, and about £5 fees. The antiquities are inconsiderable, being only a few Picts' houses, and the ruins of tenements once occupied by the natives, where knives, hammers, &c., of stone, have been found.

YELL, NORTH, in the county of SHETLAND.—See FETLAR.

YESTER, or, as it is popularly called, GIFFORD, a parish, in the county of HADDINGTON, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Haddington; containing 1069 inhabitants, of whom 525 are in the village of Gifford, about 140 in the hamlets of Long Yester and Long Newton, and the remainder in the rural districts. This place, the ancient name of which was *St. Bothan's*, derived its present name, after the Reformation, from the lands of the Hay family, part of which lie within the limits of the parish. The lands were granted by William the Lion to Hugh de Gifford, son of an English gentleman of that name, who in the reign of David I. had settled in East Lothian, and acquired extensive landed property. The Gifford family resided for a long period in the baronial castle of Yester; but on failure of heirs male, in 1418, their wide estates were divided among four daughters, co-heiresses, of whom the eldest, who possessed the manor of Yester, conveyed that property to the Hay family, by marriage with Sir William Hay, of Locherwert. Sir William's descendants were in 1488 created Lords Hay of Yester, and in 1646 Earls, and in 1694 Marquesses, of Tweeddale. The parish is about six miles in length from east to west, and about five miles in breadth, comprising 8928 acres, of which 5400 are arable, 946 woodland and plantations, sixty undivided common, and 2522 hill pasture. Its surface is in general elevated, rising gradually to the Lammermoor hills, of which Lammerlaw, the highest of the range, is 1700 feet above the level of the sea, and wholly within the parish. The vale of Yester is a tract of fertile land, through which the Gifford water flows, between banks richly crowned with wood and thriving plantations, and comprehending much pleasing scenery, and, in some parts, beautifully picturesque features. The Lammermoor hills are covered with heath, interspersed with only a few spots of verdure, but affording excellent pasturage for sheep. From these heights descend numerous streams which, uniting at some distance from the base, form the Gifford water.

The SOIL is principally a light loam intermixed with clay, and has been by good cultivation mostly rendered fertile, and in some parts adapted to the growth of wheat. About 300 acres more of the pasture or waste land might be reclaimed, and brought into tillage, at a moderate cost. The chief crops are barley, oats, and turnips. Agriculture is greatly improved: lands have been drained and inclosed; bone-dust, rape, and guano are used as manures with success, and every improvement in implements of husbandry has been adopted. Many of the farm-houses are very substantial and commodious, having been recently erected. Great attention is paid to live-stock. About 4000 sheep are kept; of the Cheviot and Leicester breeds, with a cross between the two. The cattle are of the short-horned breed, with some of the native Highland and Shetland breeds; about 400 are kept. In this parish the wood consists of oak, ash, beech, elm, and lime, of which many fine trees are found on the lands of Yester House. The substrata are principally limestone and clay; the former is worked at Kidlaw, in the southern part of the parish, and the clay is well adapted for making tiles for roofing and draining, for which purpose the Marquess of Tweeddale has erected a mill upon his lands. Yester House, the seat of the marquess, is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated

on the banks of the Gifford water, and surrounded by a spacious demesne. Newton Hall and Newhall are also in the parish. The village of Gifford stands in the vale of Yester, and Long Yester and Long Newton at the foot of the Lammermoor hills; the nearest market-town is Haddington. Fairs are held at Gifford on the last Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June, and the first Tuesday in October; they are well attended, and generally from 3000 to 4000 sheep, 500 head of cattle, and 500 horses are exposed for sale. During harvest, a statute-fair is held every Monday morning for hiring farm-servants. A sub-post has been established; and facility of intercourse is afforded by good roads: about three miles of turnpike-road pass through the parish, and about thirteen miles of common road kept in repair by statute labour. The annual value of real property in Yester is £5842.

Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Tweeddale: the minister's stipend is about £240, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £30 per annum. The church, situated in the village of Gifford, was erected in 1708, and repewed and thoroughly repaired in 1830; it is a substantial edifice, and adapted to a congregation of 600 persons. The members of the Free Church have a place of worship. There are three parochial schools, respectively at Gifford, Long Yester, and Long Newton: the master of the Gifford school has a salary of £34. 4., and a house and garden; the master of Long Yester has £8. 11. 1. from Gifford, and £17. 2. 2. from Garvald, and the master of Long Newton a salary of £8. 11. 1., with a house and garden each. About a mile from the church, and in the grounds of Yester House, are the remains of the church of St. Bothan's, from which the parish derived its former name. It appears to have been a very elegant, though small, cruciform structure of red sandstone. The transepts are of much earlier date than the nave: the pulpit, which is of oak, very richly carved, was removed to the present church. What remains of this ancient edifice is now appropriated as a place of sepulture for the Tweeddale family. At Duncanlaw, in the eastern part of the parish, was a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, of which there exist no remains. The distinguished reformer, John Knox, was born in the village of Gifford; and it is said that Sir Isaac Newton was descended from a branch of the Newtons of Newton Hall.—See GIFFORD.

YETHOLM, formerly YETHAM, a parish, in the district of KELSO, county of ROXBURGH; containing 1292 inhabitants, of whom 326 are in Kirk-Yetholm and 618 in Town-Yetholm, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Kelso. This place derives its name, signifying "the hamlet of the gate," from its position on the confines of Northumberland, the open narrow valley of the Bowmont, during the border warfare, having afforded facility of entrance into either country for the purposes of depredation. No events of historical importance are recorded with reference to the place. It is said to have been selected by Douglas as the rendezvous of the Scottish army previously to the battle of Otterburn, and the churchyard was the place of sepulture of many of the Scottish chieftains who fell at Flodden Field, within six miles of the church. The parish is about four miles in average length and three in breadth, comprising 8400 acres, of which 2000 are meadow land, and mountain or hill pasture, 100 wood and plantation, 200 undivided common, and the remainder arable. The surface is divided into numerous small and beautiful valleys by the many hills which intersect it, and of which the highest have an elevation of nearly 800 feet above the level of the sea. Of these valleys the principal is the vale of Bowmont, through which runs the river of that name; it is about two miles long, and varies from a quarter to half a mile in breadth. The river has its source in the Cocklaw hill, and flows with a rapid course into one of the streams tributary to the Tweed: it is subject to frequent inundations, which occasion much injury to the surrounding lands; and abounds with excellent trout. There is a fine sheet of water called Yetholm Loch, of irregular form, and about a mile and a half in circumference; it contains a great number of pike and perch, and is the resort of various kinds of aquatic birds. The inhabitants of Kirk-Yetholm have the privilege of grazing their cattle, and cutting turf, upon the common; and about 500 acres adjacent to the two villages are occupied by the inhabitants at rack-rent, in portions varying from two to fifty acres each.

The SOIL is in general fertile, and in the valleys a rich loam; the lower hills are in cultivation, producing good crops, and the higher afford excellent pasture to numbers of sheep and cattle. Agriculture is much improved, and the four and the five shift courses prevail: wheat, barley, and oats are raised, of which a considerable portion is sent to distant markets; and nearly one-fifth of the whole arable land of the parish is sown annually in turnips. Great attention is paid to the rearing of live-stock, upon which the farmers depend as much as upon agriculture; the cattle are almost exclusively of the short-horned breed, and the sheep, which number about 5000, are the Cheviot and the Leicester, with an occasional cross between them. Lime, procured within a distance of ten miles, is much used as a stimulant to the land; and besides the application of ordinary manure, bone-dust and guano brought from Berwick have been extensively introduced. The farms vary greatly in size; the farm-buildings are commodious, and the lands are fenced in some parts with hedges of thorn, and in others with loose walls of stone. The hills are chiefly of the transition series, consisting of felspar-porphyry and pitchstone-porphyry, of which the former is most prevalent, and thickly interspersed with nodules of jasper and agate: occasionally, crystals of calcareous spar are found; and there is red sandstone, but not of very good quality. The vale of Cherry-Trees contains some moss varying from eight to fourteen feet in depth, in which trunks of various trees, especially of oak, of extreme hardness, have been found; the moss has been drained, and the land brought into cultivation. Cherry-Trees, the seat of Adam B. Boyd, Esq., who is the only resident heritor, is a very handsome modern building, pleasantly situated in the vale, and surrounded with thriving plantations. The villages of Town-Yetholm and Kirk-Yetholm are both situated in the vale of Bowmont, and are governed by baron-bailies appointed respectively by the Marquess of Tweeddale and Mr. Wauchope. These villages communicate by a good bridge over the river Bowmont. In Town-Yetholm was formerly a monthly market. The roads are kept in proper order; a turnpike-road extends for about four miles within the parish, and affords facility of intercourse with Kelso and other

towns. Fairs are held at Kirk-Yetholm on the 27th of June for Cheviot sheep one year old, and cattle, and on the 24th of October for ewes and cattle; at Town Yetholm on the 5th of July for lambs and wool, and the 1st of November for cattle. This parish has been for a long period the resort of gypsies, of whom the largest body in Scotland seem from time immemorial to have established their head-quarters here. The number of these at present is about 100, and they live chiefly by selling horn spoons of their own manufacture, and coarse earthenware; their general habits are orderly and peaceable. The annual value of real property in the parish is £6789.

Yetholm is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Kelso, synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patronage of Andrew Wauchope, Esq.: the minister's stipend is about £200, with a manse, and a glebe valued at £25 per annum. The old church was a very indifferent building, and insufficient for the accommodation of the parishioners. A new church was therefore erected in 1837, well adapted for a congregation of 750 persons. There are places of worship for members of the United Presbyterian Church and Old-Light Burghers. The parochial school affords a useful education; the master has a salary of £34. 4. 4., with the fees, and a house and garden: the school-house is one of the best in the country. Another school, and a girls' school, have been lately built. A parochial library contains about 500 volumes; there are a library connected with one of the dissenting places of worship, and two Sunday-school libraries. On the summits of Castlelaw and Camp hill, the former on the farm of Vencheon, and the latter on that of Halterburn, are remains of fortifications, each inclosing a circular area nearly 300 yards in diameter, and defended by a double fosse and rampart. Upon the summit of Yetholm Law are the remains of a camp of quadrilateral form, and of considerable dimensions: the supposition of its Roman origin has been much strengthened by the discovery of an urn of brass containing 500 Roman coins, on the farm of Mindrum, near the borders of the parish. On what was formerly an island in the lake of Yetholm, stood the baronial residence of the Kers, of Loch Tower, a branch of the Roxburghe family. The churchyard of the parish contains the remains of many of the border chieftains; and at a depth of nearly six feet from the surface have been discovered a stone coffin with a skeleton of gigantic stature, and a kistvaen consisting of four upright stones joined together, and covered on the top with a flat stone, under which was a human skull. Dr. Scott, an eminent chymist, and physician to King Charles II., resided at Thirlestane, in this parish, in an ancient mansion lately taken down.

YIELDSHIELDS, a hamlet, in the parish of Carluke, Upper ward of the county of Lanark, 1¼ mile (E.) from the village of Carluke; containing 66 inhabitants. This is a small place situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and a short distance north of the Jock's burn, a stream tributary to the Clyde. Close to it is the old Roman road called the Watling-street, which passes through Clydesdale to the western extremity of the wall of Antoninus, and intersects this parish for several miles in a north-western direction. The course of the road may be traced from the Roman camp near Cleghorn, by Kilcadzow, Coldstream, and this hamlet, onward, by Dyke, to Belston; after passing which, it runs, by Castlehill, into the adjoining parish of Cambusnethan. On the confines of the old red sandstone, in this quarter, is a band of limestone, which has been wrought near the hamlet.

Z

ZETLAND, Isles of.—See article Shetland.

INDEX

OF THE

CHIEF PLACES INCIDENTALLY DESCRIBED IN THE WORK.

*** *The latter of the two names in each line refers to the Article where the place indexed is noticed.*

A.

Abbotrule, seat; Southdean.
Abbotsford, Melrose.
Abb's Head, Coldingham.
Abercairney, Fowlis Wester.
Abergeldie, seat; Crathie.
Acharn, Kenmore.
Achilty, loch; Contin.
Achindarroch, Lochgilphead.
Achnacarry, Kilmalie.
Achnacloich, lake; Rosskeen.
Achnacroish, Torosay.
Adamtown, Monkton and P.
Advie, Cromdale.
Affaric, Kiltarlity.
Aigas, Kiltarlity.
Aiket Castle, Dunlop.
Aikey, Old Deer.
Airdlamont, Kilfinan.
Airdmeanach, Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen.
Airthrey; Logie, co. C., P., and S.
Ale, river; Ancrum.
Allanbank, house; Lauder.
Allanton House, Cambusnethen.
Allardyce, Arbuthnott.
Alloway, Ayr.
Allermuir, Lasswade.
Almond, Linlithgowshire.
Almond, Perthshire.
Altirlie, Pettie.
Altyre, Rafford.
Amisfield, Haddington.
Amondell House, Uphall.
Annat, Kilmadock.
Annock, Dreghorn.
Arasaig, Ardnamurchan.
Arbigland House, Kirkbean.
Arbikie, Lunan.
Ard, loch; Aberfoyle.
Ardblair, Blairgowrie.
Ardenconnel, seat; Row.
Ardeonaig, Kenmore.
Ardgour, Ballichulish.
Ardgowan House, Innerkip.
Ardincaple, Kilbrandon and Kilchattan.
Ardincaple Castle, Row.
Ardinning, Strathblane.
Ardkinglass, Lochgoilhead and K.
Ardle, river; Moulin.
Ardlussa, Jura and Colonsay.
Ardmaddy, Kilbrandon and Kilchattan.
Ardmellie, Marnoch.
Ardmore House, Edderton.
Ardnacallich, Kilninian and K.
Ardnave, Islay.
Ardpatrick, Kilcalmonell and Kilberry.
Ardtornish, Morvern.
Ardverikie, Laggan.
Ardwell, Stoneykirk.
Argrennan, seat; Tongland.
Arkaig, lake; Kilmalie.
Armadale Castle, Sleat.
Armidale, Farr.
Arndean, Blairingone.
Arndilly, Boharm.
Arniston, seat; Borthwick.
Arnold's (St.) Seat, Tannadice.
Aros, Salen.
Arran House, Kilbride.
Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh.
Ashare, Eddrachillis.
Ashiesteel, seat; Yarrow.
Atholl, Moulin.
Auchenharvie, Stewarton.
Auchinbathie, Lochwinnoch.
Auchinhove, Lumphanan.
Auchinlilly, Denny.
Auchintool, seat; Marnoch.
Auchiries, Rathen.
Auchlunies, Maryculter.
Auchmacoy, Logie-Buchan.
Auchmedden; Aberdour, co. A.
Auchmore, Weem.
Auchrannie, Glenisla.
Auchray, loch; Aberfoyle.
Auchry, seat; Monquhitter.
Auchtertyre, Newtyle.
Auld Water, Kirkpatrick-Irongray.
Auldbar, Aberlemno.
Auldcathie, Dalmeny.
Aultgraad, Kiltearn.
Avich, Kilchrenan and Dalavich.
Avochy, Huntly.
Avon, Avondale.
Avon; Kirkmichael, co. B.
Avon, Linlithgowshire.
Awe, loch; Kilchrenan and Dalavich.

B.

Ba, loch; Torosay.
Badenoch, Kingussie.
Badenyon, Glenbucket.
Baidland, hill; Dalry.
Balantrodach, Temple.
Balbardie, Bathgate.
Balbegno Castle, Fettercairn.
Balblair, Kirkmichael and C.
Balbirnie, Markinch.
Balcarres, Kilconquhar.
Balcarry, Rerrick.
Balchrystie, Newburn.
Balcomie, Crail.
Baldoon, Kirkinner.
Baldovie, Kingoldrum.
Balfour Castle, Markinch.
Balgavies, Aberlemno.
Balgovie, Craig.
Balgreggan, Stoneykirk.
Ballagan, Strathblane.
Ballencrieff, Aberlady.
Ballengeich, Stirling.
Ballinbreich, Flisk.
Ballindalloch, Balfron.
Ballindalloch, Inveraven.
Balloch, Bonhill.
Ballochmyle, Mauchline.
Ballumbie, Murroes.
Balmacaan, Urquhart and G.
Balmakewan, Marykirk.
Balmanno, seat; Dron.
Balmoral, seat; Crathie.
Balnagown, Kilmuir Easter.
Balnakiel, Durness.
Balnamoon House, Menmuir.
Balquhain Castle, Garioch.
Balruddery, Liff and Benvie.
Balthayock, Kinnoull.
Balvaird Castle; Abernethy, county Fife.
Balvicar, Kilbrandon and Kilchattan.
Balweary, Abbotshall.
Bamff House, Alyth.
Bantaskine House, Falkirk.
Barbieston, Dalrymple.
Barcaldine, Ardchattan.
Bardowie, Baldernock.
Baremman, Roseneath.
Bargally, seat; Minnigaff.
Bargany, house; Dailly.
Bargrennan, Minnigaff.
Barnbarroch, Kirkinner.
Barnbougle, Dalmeny.
Barncluith, Hamilton.
Barntalloch, Langholm.
Barnton, seat; Cramond.
Barochan, Houston and Killallan.
Barr, Lochwinnoch.
Barr hill, Kilbarchan.
Barracks, Rannoch.
Barraston, Baldernock.
Barskimming, Stair.
Bassendean, Westruther.
Battledykes, Oathlaw.
Baturrich, Kilmaronock.
Beath, hill; Dunfermline.
Beaufort Castle, Kiltarlity.
Bell-Craig, Wamphray.
Belladrum, Kiltarlity.
Belleville, seat; Alvie.
Belmont House, Meigle.
Belton House, Dunbar.
Bemersyde, Mertoun.
Ben-a-Bhragidh, Golspie.
Benagen, Boharm.
Benalder, Laggan.
Ben-an-Tuire, Killean and Kilchenzie.
Benbeoch, Dalmellington.
Ben-Chapull, Kilninver and K.
Ben-Chlibrig, Farr.
Benchochan, Aberfoyle.
Benchonzie, Monivaird and S.
Bencleugh, hill; Alva.

Ben-Cochail, Ardchattan.
Ben-Cruachan, Ardchattan.
Benderloch, Ardchattan.
Bengaillin, Campbelltown.
Bengairn, hill ; Rerrick.
Ben-ghlo, Blair-Atholl.
Ben-Griam-more, Kildonan.
Ben-Hope, Durness.
Ben-Horn, Golspie.
Ben-Hutig, Tongue.
Ben-Laoghal, Tongue.
Ben-Lawers, Perthshire.
Ben-Ledi, Perthshire.
Ben-Lomond, Buchanan.
Ben-Macdhui, Crathie and Braemar.
Ben-maigh, Torosay.
Benmore, Killin.
Benmore, Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen.
Bennabuird, Crathie and Braemar.
Bennan, hill ; Straiton.
Benneaw, Glenbucket.
Ben-Nevis, Kilmalie.
Ben-Newe, Strathdon.
Benochee, Oyne.
Ben-Radh, Reay.
Ben-Reisipoll, Ardnamurchan.
Benrinnes, Aberlour.
Ben-Spionnadh, Durness.
Ben-Starive, Ardchattan.
Bentealluidh, Torosay.
Benvan, Kilmartin.
Ben-Veallich, Loth.
Benvenue, Aberfoyle.
Ben-Vorlich, Arrochar.
Benwhat, Dalmellington.
Ben-Wyvis, Fodderty.
Berbeth, Straiton.
Bighouse, Reay.
Bin Hill, Cullen.
Binarty, Ballingry.
Binn, hill ; Kinfauns.
Binns, Abercorn.
Binny Craig, Linlithgow.
Birkhall ; Glenmuick, &c.
Birnam, Little Dunkeld.
Bishopric, Little Dunkeld.
Bishop's Hill, Portmoak.
Blackadder, Edrom.
Blackburn, Kinnellar.
Blackcraig, New Cumnock.
Blackerstone, Longformacus and Ellim.
Blackethouse, Middlebie.
Blackhall, seat ; Strachan.
Blackhouse, Yarrow.
Black-Larg Hill, Sanquhar.
Black-Mount, Walston.
Blackpots, Boyndie.
Blackstone House, Kilbarchan.
Blackwood House, Keir.
Blair, estate ; Dalry, co. A.
Blair Castle, Culross.
Blair House, Carnock.
Blair-Adam, Cleish.
Blair-Drummond, Kincardine-in-Monteith.
Blairquhan Castle, Straiton.
Blervie, Rafford.
Blythswood, Renfrew.
Boath, seat; Auldearn.
Boddin, Craig.
Bogie, Wester ; Abbotshall.
Bolshan, Kinnell.
Bonchester Hill, Hobkirk.
Bonessan, Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen.
Bonnington, Lanark.
Boon Hill, Legerwood.
Boquhan, Gargunnock.
Bourtree, Irvine.
Bowhill, seat ; Selkirk.
Bowmont, vale ; Yetholm.
Boyndlie Castle, Tyrie.
Brackla, Cawdor.
Brackland, Callander.
Braehead, house ; Cramond.
Braelangwell, Kirkmichael and Cullicudden.
Braelangwell ; Kincardine, co. Ross and Cromarty.
Brae-Moray, Edinkillie.
Brae Riach, Rothiemurchus.
Brahan Castle, Urray.
Braky, Kinnell.
Brander, Argyllshire.
Branxholme, Hawick.
Breacacha, Tiree and Coll.
Breck, loch ; Balmaclellan.
Breochel, Rasay.
Brisbane, seat ; Largs.
Broad Law, Tweedsmuir.
Broad Meadows, Hutton.
Broadford, Strath.
Brodie House, Dyke and Moy.
Broich House, Kippen.
Brolas, Kilfinichen and K.
Broom House, Edrom.
Broomhall, Dunfermline.
Broomholm House, Langholm.
Brotherton House, Benholme.
Brown-Carrick, hill ; Maybole.
Broxmouth, Dunbar.
Bruar, Blair-Atholl.
Brunstane, Liberton.
Bruntsfield, Morningside.
Bruxie, hill ; Kinneff.
Buachail-Etive, Ardchattan.
Buchan Ness, Peterhead.
Buckie Den, Lunan.
Bunchrew, seat ; Kirkhill.
Burg, Kilfinichen and K.
Burgie, Rafford.
Burleigh Castle, Orwell.
Burnbrae, Mid Calder.
Burness, Firth and Stenness.
Burnfoot, seat; Middlebie.
Burnfoot, seat ; Westerkirk.
Burnmouth, Ayton.
Burnside, Rescobie.
Burnswark, Hoddam.
Busby, Kilmaurs.
Buy, loch or inlet ; Torosay.
Byrecleugh, Longformacus and Ellim.

C.

Cadzow, Hamilton.
Caerlanrig, Cavers.
Cairn, river ; Glencairn.
Cairn-a-Mount, Kincardineshire.
Cairnbroe, Bothwell.
Cairness, seat ; Lonmay.
Cairngorum; Kirkmichael, co. B.
Cairngryffe, Pettinain.
Cairnharrah, Anwoth.
Cairnkinnow, Penpont.
Cairnmore, Strathdon.
Cairnpat, Portpatrick.
Cairnsmuir, Carsphairn.
Cairnsmuir, Minnigaff.
Cairntable, mountain ; Douglas.
Cairntaggart ; Glenmuick, &c.
Cairntoul, Crathie and Braemar.
Cakemuir, Cranston.
Calder, river ; Blantyre.
Calder, Lochwinnoch.
Calder, North and South ; Bothwell.
Calderhall, Kirknewton and E. C.
Calderwood, East Kilbride.
Caldra House, Fogo.
Caldwell House, Beith.
Caledonian Canal, Inverness.
Caledonian Railway, Edinburgh.
Callader, loch ; Crathie and Braemar.
Callart, Kilmalie.
Callendar House, Falkirk.
Cally, seat ; Girthon.
Calton Hill, Edinburgh.
Cambusmore, Kilmadock.
Camilla, Auchtertool.
Camis-Eskan, Cardross.
Camperdown, Liff and Benvie.
Campsaile, Roseneath.
Camstraddan, Luss.
Camustane, Monikie.
Candacraig House, Strathdon.
Cantly, Grange.
Cantyre, Argyllshire.
Cape Wrath, Durness.
Capenoch House, Keir.
Caprington, Riccarton.
Carberry ; Inveresk, and Musselburgh.
Carbeth, Strathblane.
Carbost, Bracadale.
Cardanoch, Holytown.
Cardoness, Anwoth.
Cardrona, seat ; Traquair.
Cardross, Port-of-Monteith.
Carfin, seat ; Holytown.
Carinish, North Uist.
Carlinwark, Kelton.
Carloway, Lochs.
Carloway, Uig.
Carlowrie, Kirkliston.
Carnsalloch, Kirkmahoe.
Caroline Park, Granton.
Carolside, Earlstoun.
Carpow ; Abernethy, co. P.
Carradale, Saddell and Skipness.
Carrick, Ayrshire.
Carse, Rescobie.
Carse Bridge, Alloa.
Carsegownie, Aberlemno.
Carskey, Southend.
Carslogie, house ; Cupar.
Cart, river ; Paisley.
Cartside Cottage, Cathcart.
Carty, Newton-Stewart.
Cassilis ; Kirkmichael, co. A.
Castle-Craig, Kirkmichael and C.
Castle-Craig, Kirkurd.
Castle-Forbes, Keig.
Castle-Fraser, Cluny.
Castle-Grant, Cromdale.
Castlehill, Obrick.
Castle-Huntly, Longforgan.
Castle-Kennedy, Inch.
Castle-Leod, Fodderty.
Castle-Menzies, Weem.
Castlemilk, St. Mungo.
Castle-Semple, Lochwinnoch.
Castle-Stuart, Pettie.
Castle-Toward, Dunoon.
Castlewaws, Lochwinnoch.
Castle-Wemyss, Wemyss.
Castlewigg, seat ; Whithorn.
Caterthun, Menmuir.
Cathkin Hill, Carmunnock.
Catlaw, Kingoldrum.
Cavens, seat ; Kirkbean.
Ceannard, loch ; Dull.
Cellardykes, Kilrenny.
Cessnock, Galston.
Chanlock, Penpont.
Chanonry, Fortrose.
Chapelhill, Moneydie.
Charleston ; Nigg, co. K.
Cherry-Trees, Yetholm.
Chester House, Hounam.
Cheviot Hills, Morebattle and Mow.
Chon, loch ; Aberfoyle.
Clanyard, Kirkmaiden.
Clashbennie, Errol.
Clatchard Crag, Abdie.
Clatto Hill, Kemback.
Claverhouse, Mains and Strathmartine.
Cleghorn, Lanark.
Cleland House, Holytown.
Clerkington, Temple.
Cliffdale, seat ; Shapinshay.
Clifton Hall, Kirkliston.
Clifton Park ; Linton, co. R.
Clober, New Kilpatrick.
Clochnabane, Strachan.
Cloncaird ; Kirkmichael, co. A.
Cluden, Holywood.
Cluny, Marnoch.
Cluny Castle, Laggan.
Clyde, river ; Lanarkshire.
Cockburn Law, Dunse.
Cocklerue, Linlithgow.
Cockpool, Ruthwell.
Coilsfield, Tarbolton.
Colgrave Sound, Fetlar.
Collelo Hills ; Aberdour, co. F.
Collyn House, Collin or Collyn.
Colquhalzie, Trinity-Gask.
Coltness, house ; Cambusnethan.
Comiston House, Colinton.
Comlongan, Ruthwell.
Compston, seat ; Twynholm.
Conan, Urquhart and L.
Conansythe, Carmylie.
Condie, Forgandenny.
Coniglen, valley ; Southend.
Cookney, Fetteresso.
Corbet, Morebattle and Mow.
Corkendale-Law, Neilston.
Corodale, South Uist.
Corpach, Kilmalie.
Corra Lin, Lanark.
Corran of Ardgour, Ballichulish.
Correen, Auchindoir and Kearn.
Corrichie, Banchory-Ternan.
Corrymony, Urquhart and G.
Corse, Coull.
Corsehill, Stewarton.
Corswall, Kirkcolm.
Corymulzie, Crathie and Braemar.
Coul, house ; Contin.
Countesswells, Peterculter.
Cowal, Argyllshire.
Cowbrae Hill, Borthwick.
Cowdenknows, Earlstoun.
Cowglen, Eastwood.
Cowhill, Holywood.
Craig, Auchindoir and Kearn.
Craigandarroch; Glenmuick, &c.
Craigcrook, house; Cramond.
Craigdam, Tarves.
Craigdarroch, Glencairn.
Craigdarroch, house ; Contin.
Craig-Dhereag, hill ; Port-of-Monteith.
Craig-Dhu, Port-of-Monteith.
Craigellachie, Aberlour.
Craigellachie, Lower; Rothes.
Craigencallie, Minnigaff.
Craigend Castle, Strathblane.
Craigends, seat ; Kilbarchan.
Craigengower, Straiton.
Craigenscore, Glenbucket.
Craigfoodie, Dairsie.
Craighall, Ceres.
Craighall, seat ; Rattray.
Craighead, Bertram-Shotts.
Craigie Hall, Dalmeny.
Craigieburn House, Moffat.

Craigievar, Leochel and Cushnie.
Craiglaw House, Kirkowen.
Craig-Lockhart, Colinton.
Craigluscar, Dunfermline.
Craigmile, Kincardine O'Neil.
Craigmillar Castle, Liberton.
Craig-Owl, hill ; Tealing.
Craigoun, Crathie and Braemar.
Craig-Phadric, Inverness.
Craig-Rossie, Auchterarder.
Craigston, King-Edward.
Craig-y-Barns, Dunkeld.
Crannich, district; Weem.
Crathes Castle, Banchory-Ternan.
Crawfurd Priory, Cults.
Crawfurdland, Kilmarnock.
Creran, Ardchattan.
Crickup, Closeburn.
Criffel, hill; Newabbey.
Crimonmogate, Lonmay.
Crinan Canal ; Kilmartin, and South Knapdale.
Crombie, Marnoch.
Crombie-Point, Torryburn.
Crosbie, Troon.
Crosspool, bay ; Tiree and Coll.
Crossraguel, Kirkoswald.
Cruachlusach, North Knapdale.
Cruggleton, Sorbie.
Cruicksto n Castle, Paisley.
Cuff Hill, Beith.
Cuil, Lismore and Appin.
Culblean ; Glenmuick, &c.
Culcreuch House, Fintry.
Culhorn House, Inch.
Culloden, Daviot and Dunlichty.
Culloden House, Inverness.
Culter, seat ; Peterculter.
Cultoquhey, Monzie.
Culzean Castle, Kirkoswald.
Cumloden, Minnigaff.
Cunninghame, Ayrshire.
Curgarff, Strathdon.
Currie House, Borthwick.

D.

Dail, seat ; Craignish.
Dalgarno, Closeburn.
Dalgoner, Dunscore.
Dalguise, Little Dunkeld.
Dall, Rannoch.
Dalmahoy, estate ; Ratho.
Dalquharran, house ; Dailly.
Dalquhurn, Cardross.
Dalry, Killin.
Dalvey, Dyke and Moy.
Damiett, hill ; Dollar.
Damsay, Firth and Stenness.
Dargavel, Erskine.
Darleith, Bonhill.
Darnaway, Dyke and Moy.
Darrach, hill; Denny.
Dawick, seat ; Drummelzier.
Dechmont, Cambuslang.
Dechmont-law, Livingstone.
Dee, Crathie and Braemar.
Dee, Kirkcudbright co.
Deer Camp, Morton.
Delgaty Castle, Turriff.
Delvine House, Caputh.
Devon, river ; Muckart.
Devon, Black ; Clackmannan.
Devonshaw, Blairingone.
Dhuisk, Colmonell.
Dhuloch ; Glenmuick, &c.
Dinard, strath ; Durness.
Dirrington, Longformacus and E.
Disblair, Fintray.
Dochart, Killin.
Dochfour, Inverness.
Dollar Law, Manor.
Don, river ; Strathdon.
Donibristle Park, Dalgety.
Doon, lake and river ; Straiton.
Doonholme, Ayr.
Dormont, seat ; Dalton.
Dornadilla's Tower, Durness.
Douglas Park, Bothwell.
Douloch, Inverary.
Doune, The ; Rothiemurchus.
Doveron, river ; Alvah.
Dowalton, lake ; Sorbie.
Downhill or Doonhill, Dunbar.
Downie Hills, Monikie.
Downie Park, Tannadice.
Dreghorn Castle, Colinton.
Drum, estate ; Drumoak.
Drum House, Gilmerton.
Drumclog, Avondale.
Drumfin, Tobermory.
Drummond Castle, Muthill.
Drummossie, Daviot and Dunlichty.
Drums, house ; Erskine.
Drumsargart, Cambuslang.
Drumtochty Castle, Fordoun.
Dryden, seat ; Roslin.
Dryfe, river ; Dryfesdale.
Dryhope, Yarrow.
Duart, Torosay.
Duchal, Kilmalcolm.
Duchrae House, Balmaghie.
Duchray, Dunkeld and Dowally.
Duddingston House, Abercorn.
Duff House, Banff.
Dugalston, New Kilpatrick.
Dulnanside, Duthil.
Duloch, Inverkeithing.
Dumbuck, Old Kilpatrick.
Dumcrief, Moffat.
Dumfries House, Old Cumnock.
Dumglow, hill ; Cleish.
Dunagoil, Kingarth.
Dunbarrow, Dunnichen.
Dun-Charloway, Lochs.
Duncruib, Dunning.
Duncruin, Kilmaronock.
Dundaff, Ninian's (St.).
Dundargue ; Aberdour, co. A.
Dundas, Dalmeny.
Dundonnell, Lochbroom.
Dundroich, Eddlestone.
Dundurcus, Rothes.
Dunearn, hill ; Burntisland.
Dungavel, Wiston and Roberton.
Dunglass, Oldhamstocks.
Dunglass, Old Kilpatrick.
Dunglass, hill ; Strathblane.
Dungoiach, hill ; Strathblane.
Dungyle, hill ; Kelton.
Dunian, hill ; Bedrule.
Dunikier Law, Kilconquhar.
Dunira, seat ; Comrie.
Dunnideer, hill ; Insch.
Dunnikier ; Pathhead, co. F.
Dunolly, Kilmore and Kilbride.
Dunphail House, Edinkillie.
Dunrobin, Golspie.
Dunsinnan, Collace.
Dunskeath ; Nigg, co. R. and C.
Dunskey, Portpatrick.
Dunstaffnage, Kilmore and K.
Duntreath, Strathblane.
Duntulm, Kilmuir.
Dunure, Maybole.
Dunvegan, Duirinish.
Durie, estate ; Scoonie.

E.

Eagerness, Sorbie.
Eaglescarnie, Bolton.
Earl's Hill, Ninian's (St.).
Earl's Seat, Strathblane.
Earlston, house ; Borgue.
Earn, vale ; Comrie.
Earnock House, Hamilton.
Eccles House, Penpont.
Eck, lake ; Strachur and Strachlachlan.
Eden, King-Edward.
Edenwood, seat ; Ceres.
Edinample, Balquhidder.
Edingight, house ; Grange.
Edinglassie, Strathdon.
Edinshall Castle, Dunse.
Ednam House, Kelso.
Edradour, seat ; Moulin.
Edrington, Mordington.
Eglinton Castle, Kilwinning.
Elchies, Knockando.
Elcho, Rhind.
Elderslie House, Renfrew.
Eldin, estate ; Lasswade.
Elibank, Yarrow.
Eliock House, Sanquhar.
Ellandonan Castle, Dornie.
Eller-Holm, Elgar.
Elliston, Lochwinnoch.
Elsness, district ; Lady.
Elvingston, Gladsmuir.
Endrick, vale ; Drymen.
Ennich, Rothiemurchus.
Enoch's (St.) Hall, Bothwell.
Enterkine, Tarbolton.
Eorsa, Kilfinichen and K.
Erchless Castle, Kiltarlity.
Eriboll, Durness.
Ericht, lake ; Laggan.
Erochd, Fortingal.
Esk, Dumfries-shire.
Esk, Edinburghshire.
Esk, Forfarshire.
Esk, loch ; Cortachy and Clova.
Eskadale, Kiltarlity.
Ethie House, Inverkeillor.
Etive, Ardchattan.
Evan, Moffat.
Evelick, Kilspindie.

F.

Faifley, Old Kilpatrick.
Faldonside, Galashiels.
Falfield, Kilconquhar.
Falside Castle, Tranent.
Fare, hill ; Banchory-Ternan.
Farg, stream ; Arngask.
Farme, seat; Rutherglen.
Farragon, hill ; Dull.
Faskally, seat ; Moulin.
Faslane Castle, Row.
Fasque, seat ; Fettercairn.
Fassfern, Kilmalie.
Fatlips ; Symington, co. L.
Fedderate, ruin ; New Deer.
Fendoch, Monzie.
Fenella, Fordoun.
Fergus, loch ; Coylton.
Ferintosh, Urquhart and L.
Fernihirst, Jedburgh.
Ferntower, Crieff.
Fetternear, Garioch.
Feugh, Banchory-Ternan.
Fifeness, Crail.
Findrassie, New Spynie.
Fingask Castle, Kilspindie.
Finlarig, Killin.
Finlayston, Kilmalcolm.
Finnart, hill ; Row.
Fishwick, Hutton.
Flanders Moss, Drymen.
Flemington, Pettie.
Flemmington, Aberlemno.
Floors, seat ; Kelso.
Foodie, Dairsie.
Forss, Thurso.
Fort (St.), Forgan.
Fort-Charlotte, Lerwick.
Forth, river ; Stirlingshire.
Forthar, Kettle.
Fothringham, Inverarity.
Foudland, hill ; Insch.
Fountainhall, Pencaitland.
Fowlshiels, Yarrowford.
Foyers, Inverness-shire.
Fraochy, loch ; Kenmore.
Freefield, seat ; Rayne.
Freeland, Forgandenny.
Frendraught, Forgue.
Friars' Carse, Dunscore.

G.

Gala House, Galashiels.
Galloway House, Sorbie.
Galtrigil Head, Duirinish.
Galval, castle ; Boharm.
Gamhair, river ; Fortingal.
Gamhuinn, Rothiemurchus.
Gardyne Castle, Kirkden.
Gareloch, Roseneath.
Garlies, estate ; Minnigaff.
Garrel ; Kirkmichael, co. D.
Garry, Blair-Atholl.
Garscube, New Kilpatrick.
Garthland, Lochwinnoch.
Gartincaber, Kilmadock.
Gartshore, Kirkintilloch.
Geanies, seat ; Tarbat.
Geddes House, Nairn.
Georgetown, Rannoch.
Germain's (St.), Tranent.
Gight Castle, Fyvie.
Gillesbie, Hutton and Corrie.
Gillknocky, Canonbie.
Gilmerton, Athelstaneford.
Girdleness; Nigg, co. K.
Girgenti, Stewarton.
Girnigoe, Wick.
Glackharnis, Aberlour.
Gladefield ; Kincardine, co. Ross and Cromarty.
Glasnock House, Old Cumnock.
Glassmile, Glenisla.
Glen Hill, Newabbey.
Glenalla ; Kirkmichael, co. A.
Glen-Almond, Monzie.
Glenartney, Comrie.
Glenavon ; Kirkmichael, co. B.
Glenbarr, Killean and Kilchenzie.
Glenbennan, Kirkpatrick-Irongray.
Glenbran, Abernyte.
Glenbreckry, Southend.
Glenbuckie, Balquhidder.
Glencainail, Torosay.
Glen-Cannich, Kilmorack.
Glencreran, Lismore and Appin.
Glendean, Traquair.
Glendinning, Westerkirk.
Glendochart, Killin.
Glendoick House, Kinfauns.
Glen-Dye, Strachan.
Glenelchaig, Kintail.
Glen-Etive, Ardchattan.
Glen-Euchar, Kilninver and K.
Glenfairness, Ardclach.
Glenfalloch, Killin.
Glen-Farrar, Kilmorack.
Glen-Fiddich, Mortlach.
Glenfinart, Dunoon and Kilmun.
Glenfinlas, Callander.
Glen-Finlass, Luss.
Glenforsa, Torosay.
Glen-Froon, Luss.

Glenfruin, Row.
Glengarnock, Kilbirnie.
Glengarry, Kilmonivaig.
Glengonner, Crawford.
Gleniffer, Paisley.
Glen-Kindy, Strathdon.
Glen-Lednock, Comrie.
Glenlee, seat, Kells.
Glenlivet, Inveraven.
Glenlochay, Killin.
Glenmore, Fortingal.
Glenmore, Inverness-shire.
Glenmore, Torosay.
Glen-Ormiston, Innerleithen.
Glenprosen, Kirriemuir.
Glenquaich, district ; Weem.
Glenquhargan, Penpont.
Glenquiech, Tannadice.
Glenrinnes, Mortlach.
Glenroy, Kilmonivaig.
Glenshee ; Kirkmichael, co. P.
Glenspean, Kilmonivaig.
Glenterra, Inch.
Glen-Tilt, Blair-Atholl.
Glen-Turret, Monivaird and S.
Glentyan House, Kilbarchan.
Glen-Ure, Ardchattan.
Glenure, seat ; Strathfillan.
Gloup, Fetlar and North Yell.
Glow, loch ; Cleish.
Goatfell, Kilbride.
Gollanfield, Pettie.
Gordon Castle, Fochabers.
Gordon-Mills, Kirkmichael and Cullicudden.
Gordonstown, seat ; Drainie.
Gosford, Aberlady.
Gowling Hills, Stirling.
Grandtully, Dull.
Grange, Monifieth.
Grange, Tundergarth.
Grangemuir, Anstruther Wester.
Gray, seat ; Liff and Benvie.
Greenhill, seat ; Hounam.
Greenhill, Morningside.
Gress, Stornoway.
Grey Mare's Tail, Moffat.
Griesbernish, Duirinish.
Gruinard, Kilchoman.
Gryfe, Houston and Killallan.
Guiltree ; Kirkmichael, co. A.
Gumscleugh, Traquair.
Gunsgreen, Ayton.
Guynd, Carmylie.

H.

Haddenrig, Sprouston.
Haddo House, Methlick.
Hafton House, Dunoon.
Hailes Castle, Prestonkirk.
Hailes, New ; Inveresk.
Haining, seat ; Yarrowford.
Hallgreen, castle ; Bervie.
Hallhead, Leochel and Cushnie.
Hallidown Hill, Berwick-on-Tweed.
Hallyards, Auchtertool.
Hallyards, Manor.
Hamer, Whitekirk and T.
Handexwood, West Calder.
Hangingshaw Law, Yarrow.
Harburn, West Calder.
Hardacres, Eccles.
Harden, Roberton.
Hardgate, Old Kilpatrick.
Hardington House, Wiston and Roberton.
Harelaw, Canonbie.
Harlaw, Garioch.
Hartfell, Moffat.
Harthill, ruin ; Oyne.
Hartside, Wandell and L.
Harvieston, Borthwick.
Harviestoun, Tillicoultry.
Hatton, estate ; Ratho.
Hatton, hill ; Newtyle.
Hatton Castle, Turriff.
Haughhead, Eckford.
Haughton, seat ; Alford.
Hawkhead House, Paisley.
Hawthornden, Lasswade.
Hecla, mountain ; South Uist.
Hell's Cleuch, Kirkurd.
Helvels, Duirinish.
Hempriggs House, Wick.
Hendersyde Park, Kelso.
Herbertshire Castle, Dunipace.
Herbertshire House, Denny.
Herdmanston, seat ; Salton.
Hermand, West Calder.
Hermitage, Castleton.
Herriotfield, village ; Moneydie.
Hillswick, Northmavine.
Hirsel, seat ; Coldstream.
Hoddam Castle, Cummertrees.
Holburn Head, Thurso.
Hollylee, Innerleithen.
Holydean, Bowden.
Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.
Hope, loch ; Durness.
Hopes, Garvald and Bara.
Hopetoun House, Abercorn.
Hourn, inlet ; Glenelg.
House, isle ; Burra and Quarff.
Houton, Orphir.
Howquoy, headland ; Holm.
Hunterston, West Kilbride.
Huntingtower, Tibbermore.
Huntly, Gordon.

I.

Idrigil, Duirinish.
Inch House, Liberton.
Inchbrakie, Crieff.
Inchdrewer, Banff.
Inch-Effray, Madderty.
Inchmahome, Port-of-Monteith.
Inchrye House, Abdie.
Inchyra, Kinnoull.
Indal, Kilchoman.
Inganess ; Andrew's (St.), co. O.
Inglismaldie, Marykirk.
Inishdrynich, Glenorchy and I.
Innerpeffray, Muthill.
Innerwell, Sorbie.
Innes House, Urquhart.
Inverallan, Cromdale.
Inverawe, Glenorchy and I.
Invercarron ; Kincardine, co. Ross and Cromarty.
Invercauld, Crathie and Braemar.
Inverernan, Strathdon.
Inverhadden, Rannoch.
Inverie, house ; Glenelg.
Inverlochy, Kilmonivaig.
Invermay, Forteviot.
Invermorriston, Urquhart and G.
Inverneill, South Knapdale.
Inverquharity, Kirriemuir.
Inverquiech, Alyth.
Inverugie Castle, Fergus (St.).
Isla, river ; Glenisla.
Isla, river ; Keith.

J.

Jardine Hall, Applegarth.
Jerviston, Holytown.
Jordanhill, Renfrew.

K.

Kailzie, Traquair.
Kaim, Duffus.
Kame Hill, West Kilbride.
Kames, Rothesay.
Katrine, loch ; Aberfoyle.
Keil, estate ; Southend.
Keir House, Lecropt.
Keithick, Cupar-Angus.
Kelburn, Fairlie.
Kellie, Carnbee.
Kelly, seat ; Innerkip.
Kellyheads, Newlands.
Kelty, Callander.
Ken, Kells.
Kenmure Castle, Kells.
Keppoch, Cardross.
Kerilaw, Stevenston.
Kerlock, Strachan.
Kerse House, Grangemouth.
Kessock, Knockbain.
Ketlan, Ardchattan.
Kilcoy, Killearnan.
Kildrochat, Stoneykirk.
Kilkerran, house ; Dailly.
Killiecrankie, Moulin.
Killiness, Kirkmaiden.
Killisport, loch or inlet ; South Knapdale.
Killoran, house ; Colonsay.
Kilmory, Kilmichael-Glassary.
Kilpurnie, Newtyle.
Kimmerghame, Edrom.
Kinairdy, seat ; Marnoch.
Kincaid, Lennoxtown.
Kincaldrum, Inverarity.
Kincardine, Fordoun.
Kincraig, Earlsferry.
Kindar, lake ; Newabbey.
Kinellan, loch ; Contin.
Kingerloch, Lismore and Appin.
Kinglas, Ardchattan.
Kingoody, hill ; Bourtie.
King's Castle, Kirkwall and St. Ola.
King's Meadows, Peebles.
Kingswell, seat ; Sorn.
Kinloch, Rannoch.
Kinmount House, Cummertrees.
Kinnaird, seat ; Larbert.
Kinnaird Castle, Farnell.
Kinnaird Head, Fraserburgh.
Kinnaird House, Little Dunkeld.
Kinnedars, Saline.
Kinneil, Borrowstounness.
Kinnell, seat ; Killin.
Kinninmonth, Lonmay.
Kinnordy, Kirriemuir.
Kinrara, seat ; Alvie.
Kintra, Ardnamurchan.
Kippet Hills, Slains and F.
Kippilaw, Bowden.
Kipps, Torphichen.
Kirkaldy Grange, Kinghorn.
Kirkapol Bay, Tiree.
Kirkbuddo, Guthrie.
Kirkconnel, ancient parish ; Kirkpatrick-Fleming.
Kirkdale, Kirkmabreck.
Kirkforthar, Markinch.
Kirkhill, Meigle.
Kirkmaiden, Glasserton.
Kirkside House, Cyrus (St.).
Kirkstyle, Ruthwell.
Kirktomie, Farr.
Kirkton Hill, Marykirk.
Kirkwood, seat ; Dalton.
Kirouchtree, Minnigaff.
Knockderry, Roseneath.
Knockdolian, Colmonell.
Knock-Georgan, Ardrossan.
Knockhill, Ordiquhill.
Knockhill, Renfrew.
Knockmoy, Southend.
Knocknalling, Kells.
Knodyart, Glenelg.
Knowsouth House, Bedrule.
Kyle, Ayrshire.

L.

Ladyland, Kilbirnie.
Lagamhulin, Kildalton.
Laganallachy, Little Dunkeld.
Laoghal, lake ; Tongue.
Laoidean, loch ; Fortingal.
Lainshaw House, Stewarton.
Lamberton, Mordington.
Lambhead, Stronsay and Eday.
Lammerlaw, Yester.
Langley Park, Dun.
Langwell, Latheron.
Lanrick, Kilmadock.
Larg Hills, Urr.
Largoward, Kilconquhar.
Laroch, Lismore and Appin.
Lathallan, Kilconquhar.
Lauchope House, Holytown.
Lauriston, Cramond.
Lauriston, Cyrus (St.).
Lawers, Kenmore.
Laxfirth ; Tingwall, &c.
Laxford, Eddrachillis.
Leask, Slains and Forvie.
Leckie, Gargunnock.
Lee, seat ; Lanark.
Leinzie, Kirkintilloch.
Leith Hall, Kinnethmont.
Lempitlaw, Sprouston.
Lennel House, Coldstream.
Lennox Castle, Lennoxtown.
Lennox Tower, Currie.
Lennoxlove, Haddington.
Leny, Callander.
Lesmore, Rhynie and Essie.
Lessendrum, Drumblade.
Lethen, seat ; Auldearn.
Leven, loch ; Kinross.
Leys, Banchory-Ternan.
Leys Castle, Croy and Dalcross.
Libo, lake ; Neilston.
Lincluden, Terregles.
Lindean, Galashiels.
Linthill, Eyemouth.
Littledean, Maxton.
Loch Maddy. See *Maddy, Loch*, further on. And other lochs will also be found indexed under the *proper* name.
Lochar Moss, Dumfries.
Lochaweside, Kilmichael-G.
Lochay, Killin.
Lochbuy, Torosay.
Lochcraig, Moffat.
Locheil, Kilmalie.
Lochend House, Dunbar.
Lochfell, Moffat.
Lochfineside, Kilmichael-G.
Lochgorum, Kilchoman.
Lochinbreck ; Laurieston, co. K.
Lochindorb, Edinkillie.
Lochinvar ; Dalry, co. K.
Lochleven, Kinross.
Loch-na-Cuen, Kildonan.
Lochnagar, Crathie and Braemar.
Lochnaw, Leswalt.
Lochnell House, Ardchattan.
Lochore, estate ; Ballingry.
Lochryan, Inch.
Lochtolla, Glenorchy and I.
Lomond Hills, Fifeshire.
Lochton, Longforgan.
Lochwood ; Johnstone, co. D.

Lochy, Kilmalie.
Logan-Bank, Glencross.
Logan House, Penicuick.
Logie, house ; Dunfermline.
Logie, loch ; Crimond.
Logiealmond, Moneydie.
Logie-Durno, Garioch.
Logie-Elphinstone, Garioch.
Lomond, loch ; Buchanan.
Lomond Hills, Fifeshire.
Longhope, Walls and Sandness.
Lordscairnie, Moonzie.
Lorn ; Argyllshire, and Kilninver and Kilmelford.
Lower, house ; Forfar.
Lowes, The ; Yarrow.
Lowthers, Crawford.
Lude, Blair-Atholl.
Luffness, house ; Aberlady.
Luncarty, Redgorton.
Lundie, Strickathrow.
Lundin House, Largo.
Luscar House, Carnock.
Lynedoch House, Methven.
Lyon, loch and river ; Fortingal.

M.

Macduff's Cross, Newburgh.
Madderty, Muthill.
Maddy, loch or bay ; Trumisgarry.
Mains Castle, East Kilbride.
Manar, Inverury.
Manderston, Dunse.
Man-slaughter Law, Longformacus and Ellim.
Mar Lodge, Crathie and Braemar.
Marchmont House, Polwarth.
Maree, loch ; Gairloch.
Margaret's (St.) Hope, Inverkeithing.
Margaret's (St.) Hope, South Ronaldshay.
Marlefield House, Eckford.
Martinham, lake ; Dalrymple.
Mary's (St.) Isle, Kirkcudbright.
Mary's (St.) Loch, Yarrow.
Mauldslie Castle, Carluke.
Maum-Soule, Kilmorack.
Mavisbank House, Lasswade.
Maxwellton, Glencairn.
Meadowbank, Kirknewton and East Calder.
Mealfuarvonie, Urquhart and G.
Medwin, Dunsyre.
Meiklefolla, Fyvie.
Meiklewood, Gargunnock.
Meikly, Urquhart and G.
Melford, Kilninver and K.
Melville, seat ; Monimail.
Melville Castle, Lasswade.
Menzies, seat ; Weem.
Merchiston, Morningside.
Merkland, Kirkpatrick-Fleming.
Meyrick, hill ; Minnigaff.
Midhope House, Abercorn.
Milburn, Bonhill.
Milbuy, hill ; Avoch.
Millearne, Trinity-Gask.
Mill-End, Calton.
Millhead, Kirkmahoe.
Milliken House, Kilbarchan.
Milton-Lockhart, Carluke.
Minchmoor, Traquair.
Misty Law, Lochwinnoch.
Moffat, Easter ; Bertram-Shotts.
Moidart, Ardnamurchan.
Monadlia, Laggan.
Monaltrie ; Glenmuick, &c.
Monboddo, seat ; Fordoun.
Moncrieffe, Dunbarny.
Moness, falls ; Aberfeldy.
Monreith House, Mochrum.
Montblairy, house ; Alvah.
Montcoffer, King-Edward.
Monteviot House, Crailing.
Montgomerie, Tarbolton.
Moorfoot Hills, Edinburghshire.
Moredun, seat ; Liberton.
Morir, North ; Glenelg.
Morir, South ; Ardnamurchan.
Mormond, hill ; Strichen.
Mormond House, Rathen.
Morphy, Cyrus (St.).
Morthwait, Temple.
Morton Hall, Liberton.
Morven, mountain ; Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn.
Moss Tower, Eckford.
Mossgiel, Mauchline.
Mossknowe, Kirkpatrick-Fleming.
Mosstowie, Elgin.
Mount Battock, Strachan.
Mount Blair, Glenisla.
Mount Hill, Monimail.
Mount Keen, Lochlee.
Mount Melville, seat ; Cameron.
Mountstuart, Kingarth.
Muchalls, seat ; Fetteresso.
Muck, lake ; Dalmellington.
Muckarsie, Forteviot.
Mugdock, Strathblane.
Mugdrum House, Newburgh.
Muirdykes, Lochwinnoch.
Mull of Cantyre, Southend.
Mullion, Redgorton.
Munlochy, bay ; Avoch.
Murdostown, Bertram-Shotts.
Murieston, Mid Calder.
Murkle ; Olrick, and Thurso.
Murray's Hall, Kinnoull.
Murthly, Little Dunkeld.
Murtle House, Peterculter.
Mylnefield, Longforgan.
Myres Castle, Auchtermuchty.

N.

Naver, Farr.
Neidpath, Peebles.
Ness, loch ; Boleskine and Abertarff.
Ness, river ; Inverness.
Netherbyres, Ayton.
Netherdale, Marnoch.
Netherurd, Kirkurd.
Newark, Abercrombie.
Newark, Selkirk.
Newark, castle ; Maybole.
Newbyth, Whitekirk and T.
Newe, seat ; Strathdon.
Newhall, Kirkmichael and C.
New-Hall House, Penicuick.
Newliston, Kirkliston.
Newmains, Cambusnethan.
Newmiln, Airth.
Newton, Blairgowrie.
Newton, Criech.
Newton, Ednam.
Newton, Kilmadock.
Newton, Tibbermore.
Newton House, Crawford.
Newton-Don, Nenthorn.
Ninewar House, Dunbar.
Ninewells, Chirnside.
Ninian's (St.) Bay, Rothesay.
Nisbet, Edrom.
Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire.
Noarsa, isle ; Portnahaven.
Noblehouse, Newlands.
Noe, glen ; Ardchattan.
Norman-Dykes, Peterculter.
Norman's Law, Abdie.
North-British Railway, Edinburgh.
North-West Castle, Inch.
Northfield, Coldingham.
Norton, estate ; Ratho.
Nunraw, Garvald and Bara.
Nut-Holm Hill, Mungo (St.)

O.

Ochterlong, Rescobie.
Ochtertyre, Kincardine-in-M.
Ochtertyre, Monivaird and S.
Ogle, Tannadice.
Oikel, river ; Sutherlandshire.
Orbost, house ; Duirinish.
Orchardton Bay, Sorbie.
Ordie, Dunkeld and Dowally.
Ormiston, Eckford.
Ormiston, Kirknewton and E. C.
Ormsary, South Knapdale.
Orrea, Redgorton.
Orton House, Rothes.
Otterston, Dalgety.
Overbie, Eskdalemuir.
Oxenford Castle, Cranston.

P.

Pad, hill ; Neilston.
Panmure House, Panbridge.
Papa-Sound, village ; Stronsay and Eday.
Parbroath, Creich.
Parf, district ; Durness.
Park, castle ; Old Luce.
Park, estate ; Drumoak.
Park, Ordiquhill.
Parkhill, New Machar.
Parkhill, seat ; Rattray.
Pease Bridge, Cockburnspath.
Peat, The ; Selkirk.
Peel-Bog, Lumphanan.
Peelwalls, house ; Ayton.
Pentland Hills, Edinburghshire.
Pettycur, Kinghorn.
Phesdo, seat ; Fordoun.
Philiphaugh, Selkirk.
Philorth, Fraserburgh.
Piniel Heugh, Crailing.
Pinkie ; Inveresk, and Musselburgh.
Pitbeadly, Cyrus (St.).
Pitcairly, Newburgh.
Pitcaple, Garioch.
Pitcur, Kettins.
Pitfour, seat ; Old Deer.
Pitfour Castle ; Madoes (St.).
Pitgaveny, Andrew's (St.) Lhanbryde.
Pitlethie, seat ; Leuchars.
Pitlour House, Strathmiglo.
Pitmedden, Udny.
Pitmuies, seat ; Kirkden.
Pitscandly, Rescobie.
Pittencrieff, Dunfermline.
Pittodrie, seat ; Oyne.
Pladda, isle ; Kilmorie.
Pluscardine, Elgin.
Polkemmet, seat ; Whitburn.
Pollock, Upper ; Mearns.
Polmadie, Govan.
Poltanton, Stoneykirk.
Polton, seat ; Lasswade.
Port-Carty, Newton-Stewart.
Port-Eglinton, Govan.
Port-Innerwell, Sorbie.
Powmillon, East Kilbride.
Poyntzfield, Kirkmichael and C.
Prenderguest, Ayton.
Prestonfield, Duddingston.
Priestinch, hill ; Abercorn.
Priestside, Cummertrees.
Pyked Stane, Stobo.

Q.

Quarrywood, New Spynie.
Queensberry Hill, Closeburn.
Quiech, castle ; Tannadice.

R.

Rabbit Islands, Tongue.
Rachan ; Broughton, &c.
Rae-Dykes, Auchterless.
Raehills ; Johnstone, co. D.
Raith, seat ; Abbotshall.
Rammerscales, seat ; Dalton.
Ranfurly Castle, Kilbarchan.
Ranza, loch or bay ; Kilbride.
Ravelston, Corstorphine.
Ravenscraig ; Pathhead, co. F.
Ravenscraig, Peterhead.
Redcastle, Inverkeillor.
Redcastle, Killearnan.
Redhead, Inverkeillor.
Redhouse Castle, Aberlady.
Rednock, Port-of-Monteith.
Reeky Lynn, Lintrathen.
Relugas, Edinkillie.
Renton, Houndwood.
Resort, bay ; Uig.
Rhymer's Tower, Earlstoun.
Riddell, Lilliesleaf.
Rigg, bay ; Sorbie.
Roag, firth ; Uig.
Roan, loch ; Crossmichael.
Robertland, Stewarton.
Robgill Tower, Dornock.
Rockhall, Mouswald.
Rollox (St.), Glasgow.
Roome Bay, Crail.
Rosebank, seat ; Roslin.
Rosebery, Temple.
Rosehaugh, seat ; Avoch.
Ross, seat ; Hamilton.
Ross, Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen.
Ross Priory, Kilmaronock.
Ross-Dhu House, Luss.
Rossie, Forgandenny.
Rothes, Markinch.
Rothie House, Fyvie.
Rotmell, Dunkeld and Dowally.
Rowallan, Kilmarnock.
Rubberslaw, Hobkirk.
Rumbling Bridge, Fossoway.
Ruthven Castle, Tibbermore.
Ryan, loch or bay ; Inch.

S.

Saddleyoke, Moffat.
Salisbury Crags, Edinburgh.
Sandside, Reay.
Sandyknow, Smailholm.
Sauchieburn, Ninian's (St.).
Saughton, Corstorphine.
Sayrs Law, Longformacus and E.
Scamadale, Kilninver and K.
Scarr, stream ; Penpont.
Schaw Park, Clackmannan.
Schihallion, Rannoch.
Schivas, seat ; Tarves.
Scoltie, hill ; Strachan.
Scotsburn, Logie Easter.
Scotscraig, Ferryport-on-Craig.
Scotstown, Renfrew.
Scottish Central Railway, Perth.
Scottish Midland Junction Railway, Perth.
Scurr Hill, Balmerino.
Seaforth, Stornoway.

Seggie, Leuchars.
Seggieden, seat ; Kinfauns.
Selivoe, Sandsting and Aithsting.
Shaw's Water, Greenock.
Shebster, Reay.
Sheriffmuir, Dunblane.
Shian, seat ; Kenmore.
Shiel, Ardnamurchan.
Shin, Lairg.
Shurery, Reay.
Sidlaw Hills, Perthshire.
Sinclair, castle ; Wick.
Skeen, lake ; Moffat.
Skelbo, castle ; Dornoch.
Skeldaquoy, Holm.
Skeldon, seat ; Dalrymple.
Skellater, Strathdon.
Skelmorlie Castle, Largs.
Skibo Castle, Dornoch.
Slains Castle, Cruden.
Sliabh-Ghaoil, South Knapdale.
Slioch, Gairloch.
Smeaton House, Prestonkirk.
Snaigow, house ; Caputh.
Soccoch Hills, Towie.
Soules Cross, Kilmarnock.
Soulseat, Inch.
Southanan, West Kilbride.
Soutra, Channelkirk.
Spalander ; Kirkmichael, co. A.
Spartledown, hill ; Stenton.
Spey, river ; Elginshire.
Spottes, seat ; Urr.
Spottiswoode, Westruther.
Springkell, Kirkpatrick-Fleming.
Springwood Park, Kelso.
Stac, lake ; Eddrachillis.
Staik, hill ; Lochwinnoch.
Stanhope-Mills, Corstorphine.
Stanley Castle, Paisley.
Staplegorton, Langholm.
Stevenston, Haddington.
Stinchar, Ballantrae.
Stircoke, Wick.
Stobhall, Cargill.
Stobs Castle, Cavers.
Stonebyres ; Lanark, and Lesmahagow.
Stoneypath, Whittingham.
Stormontfield, Scone.
Stracathro, Strickathrow.
Strafontane, Bathan's (St.).
Straloch, New Machar.
Strathalladale, Reay.
Strathardle, Moulin.
Strathbeg, lake ; Lonmay.
Strathbogie, Huntly.
Strathbran, Little Dunkeld.
Strathbrora, Rogart.
Strath-Echaig, Dunoon and Kilmun.
Strathendry ; Leslie, co. F.
Strathfleet, Rogart.
Strath-Glass, Kiltarlity.
Strath-Herric, Boleskine.
Strathnaver, Farr.
Strath-Oikell ; Kincardine, co. Ross and Cromarty.
Strathpeffer, Fodderty.
Strathrusdale, Rosskeen.
Strathy, Farr.
Struie, hill ; Edderton.
Struthers, Ceres.
Sumburgh Head, Dunrossness.
Sunard, Ardnamurchan.
Sunderland House, Kilchoman.
Sundrum Castle, Coylton.
Sunlaws, Roxburgh.
Swanbister, Orphir.
Sweetheart, Newabbey.
Swein, loch or inlet ; North Knapdale.

T.

Tallisker, Bracadale.
Tamnahara, Roseneath.
Tantallan, North Berwick.
Tar Hill, Ecclesmachan.
Tarbat House, Kilmuir Easter.
Tarvit, Cupar.
Tay, loch ; Kenmore.
Tay, river ; Perthshire.
Tayfield, seat ; Forgan.
Taymouth Castle, Kenmore.
Teviot, river ; Roxburghshire.
Thainston, Kintore.
Thirlstane, seat ; Ettrick.
Thirlstane Castle, Lauder.
Thornton Castle, Marykirk.
Threave Castle, Balmaghie.
Three Brethren Cairn, Selkirk.
Thrieplaw, Gladsmuir.
Tiber's Castle, Penpont.
Tillanamont, Tyrie.
Tillyfour, seat ; Oyne.
Tillymuick, Premnay.
Tilt, Blair-Atholl.
Tinto ; Symington, co. L.
Tolquhon, castle ; Tarves.
Tom-a-chastel, Monivaird and Strowan.
Tomatin, Moy and Dalrossie.
Tonley, seat ; Tough.
Tookquoy, bay ; Westray.
Torrance, Forgandenny.
Torrance, East Kilbride.
Torry House, Torryburn
Torsonce, Stow.
Torwood, Little Dunkeld.
Torwoodlee, Stow.
Towie-Barclay, Turriff.
Trafalgar, Collessie.
Traprain Law, Prestonkirk.
Tressness, district ; Lady.
Trinity, Newhaven.
Trosachs, Aberfoyle.
Troup, Gamrie.
Tullibardine, Blackburn.
Turin, hill ; Aberlemno.
Tulloch-ard, Kintail.
Tummel, Blair-Atholl.
Turleum, Monivaird and S.
Tushielaw, ruin ; Ettrick.
Tweed, river ; Roxburghshire.
Twinlaw Hill, Westruther.

U.

Uamvar, Kilmadock.
Uigg, Snizort.
Uii, Stornoway.
Uisge, loch ; Torosay.
Union Canal, Edinburgh.
Urchany, hill ; Nairn.
Urrard, seat ; Moulin.
Ury, seat ; Fetteresso.

V.

Valleyfield, Culross.
Valleyfield, Penicuick.
Varrich, Tongue.
Vicar's Bridge, Dollar.
Vorgie House, Borthwick.

W.

Wardlaw, Ettrick.
Wart Hill, Shapinshay.
Warthill, seat ; Rayne.
Wateresk, Cortachy and Clova.
Waterside House, Keir.
Watertown, Ellon.
Wauchope Castle, Langholm.
Wedderburn Castle, Dunse.
Wedderlie, Westruther.
Wellwood, seat ; Muirkirk.
Wemyss Hall, Cupar.
Westerhall, seat ; Westerkirk.
Westerton, Elgin.
Westhall, seat ; Oyne.
Westmoin, district ; Durness.
Westquarter, Polmont.
Westraw, Pettinain.
Wharral, Cortachy and Clova.
Whinyeon, loch ; Twynholm.
Whitehaugh, Tullynessle and Forbes.
Whitehill, seat ; Carrington.
Whiteloch, Carnwath.
Whiten Head, Tongue.
White-Ween, Dryfesdale.
Whiting Bay, Kilbride.
Whitstone Hill, Tundergarth.
Wideopen, Morebattle and Mow.
Williamfield ; Symington, co. A.
Williamsburgh, Clunie.
Williamston, Culsamond.
Winton House, Pencaitland.
Wishaw House, Cambusnethan.
Wisp, mountain ; Cavers.
Wolf-Clyde, Culter.
Wooden Hill, Eckford.
Woodhall, Bothwell.
Woodhead, Fyvie.
Woodhouselee, Glencross.
Woodston, Cyrus (St.).
Woolmet ; Newton, co. E.
Wuddy Law, Kinnell.

Y.

Ythan, Logie-Buchan.

*** *Where places have names similar to those of the towns, parishes, &c., in which they are respectively situated, they are not mentioned in this Index, as the reader may at once refer to them in the body of the Work.* DALKEITH PALACE, *for example, will be readily found in the Article on the parish of* DALKEITH, *and is therefore omitted in the Index.*

THE END.

GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON.